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THE HISTORY

OF THE

TWELVE GREAT LIVERY COMPANIES

OF

LONDON,

PRINCIPALLY COMPILED FROM THEIR GRANTS AND RECORDS;

WITH

AN HISTORICAL ESSAY,

AND

ACCOUNTS OF EACH COMPANY,

ITS ORIGIN, CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, DRESS, CUSTOMS, HALLS, AND TRUST ESTATES AND CHARITIES;

INCLUDING NOTICES AND ILLUSTRATIONS OF

METROPOLITAN TRADE AND COMMERCE,

AS ORIGINALLY CONCENTRATED IN THOSE SOCIETIES;

AND OF THE LANGUAGE, MANNERS, AND EXPENSES OF ANCIENT TIMES;

WITH

Atteſted Copies and Tranſlations of the Companies' Charters.

BY WILLIAM HERBERT,

LIBRARIAN TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

VOL. II.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR;
AND TO BE HAD OF HIM, AT THE LIBRARY, GUILDHALL,
AND OF ALL THE PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS.
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ADVERTISEMENT

(TO THE SECOND VOLUME).

After a lapse of three years from the publication of the First Volume, the Author has the pleasure to present his Subscribers and the Public with a second volume, completing his work. He has little to add to what was then observed, as to the interest and entertainment attached to this subject: the Public, who have the former part, will be the best judges. He wishes, however, to say a few words in explanation of the delay which has occurred, and of some further deviations from his original Prospectus, which will be found in the present volume. For the delay he trusts he shall satisfactorily account, when he states the nature of the task he has had to perform. It has not consisted merely in collecting and having to make into a book a large quantity of varied materials, which a history like the present must always (more than almost any other) require,—but in the peculiar difficulties attendant on it. He has had to pay scores of visits to inspect and copy from the Companies' records, without which little information worthy notice could have been obtained. The labour in this case of turning over ponderous volumes of manuscripts, to select here and there such scattered notices as were applicable,—like Gratiano's reasons, resembling two grains of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff,—the labour of doing this alone can scarcely be conceived. Some idea may perhaps be formed from the fact that the books of the Goldsmiths, one out of twelve of those companies, amount to more than twenty such volumes, and extend through an interval of upwards of five centuries. The earlier part of these are written in Norman French, abbreviated Law-Latin, and obsolete English, often difficult to decipher, from the effects of damp, bad writing, and technicalities of language relating to the company's trade. The books of the other companies partake of the same difficulties, though in a less degree. In addition to their books, he has, in several instances, had to examine loose records, for ordinances, wills, and similar documents: in some of them to abstract numerous title-deeds, to deduce the descents of their halls. Such has been the case with *Fishmongers' hall*,—the descent of which will be found traced back (from the company's deeds) from John Lovekyn, stock-fishmonger and lord mayor in the reign of Edward III.; and the names given of the various tenants who occupied the site at different periods. When to this labour, the Reader adds the time otherwise taken up, to arrange, classify, and enliven by literary illustration, the mass of materials so selected; to search for and translate charters; to abridge and put into tables the long reports on the company's charities; and, lastly, to prepare the whole for press, and to watch and correct that press in its progress (all which the Author has done unaided,) —he is sure he need make no further apology on the score of delay. The deviations or variations from the original Prospectus are as follows:

The History of the Companies, as now completed, will, instead of "Two Half Volumes, or One Thick Volume," form Two Whole Volumes, of between 500 and 600 pages each. With them are given new Title-pages. The former Title, from the abundance of additional curious matter incorporated in the present volume, did not sufficiently express its contents;—the customs of the companies, teeming with vivid pictures of by-gone times and manners, and their payments for pageantries, buildings, livery cloths, feasts, journeys on business or pleasure; law-charges, and on various other accounts, by preserving the contemporary prices of materials, labour, manufactures, and provisions,—give the work an additional and separate character. Even the wording of the entries which record these particulars, are themselves specimens,—and, in the instances of quarrels between masters and apprentices, disputes of members, awards, and punishments for misbehaviour, bad working, and other cases, novel and unique specimens,—of the colloquial English of the day. This is, in a degree, expressed by the new Title-pages. For these additional advantages, and the great increase of labour and expense they have occasioned, no extra charge is made; the work remains at its original price.

The modern lists of livery, etc. are discontinued in the Second Volume. The great length to which they extend in some of the companies, must have made them supersede more useful matter; they, besides, become obsolete in a few years. An engraved Frontispiece, and vignette Title-page, as also lists of Subscribers, (as promised,) could not have been given, after the great addition of size in the work, without further delay, and raising its price, —things the Author has been particularly anxious to avoid. A second, or fly title-page, however, as also a Table of the Companies' Charters, is given in lieu of them; together with some additional views of their halls,—as in the case of the Drapers, Fishmongers, and Vintners. The Preface (or Advertisement), Table of Contents, and Index, will be found in their proper places.

To the Companies, for permission to inspect and copy from their records, and particularly to the Worshipful Companies of Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, and Ironmongers, who, in addition to such permission have liberally contributed pecuniary aid, by subscriptions, gifts, or otherwise,—the Author begs leave to return his grateful acknowledgments. He feels bound to do the same to Mr. Robert Franks, who, besides lending him his attested copy of the Merchant Tailors' Charters to print from, (and which he should otherwise have had to pay for copying at the Rolls Chapel,) has furnished him with the greater part of the very curious matter which forms the history of that company, and every other way in his power assisted his enquiries. His thanks are also due to the Town Clerk of London, for the use of the City Records; as well as to several others, whose names, to avoid too much lengthening this Address, he is obliged to forbear mentioning.

THE

LIVERY COMPANIES OF LONDON.

ALL WORSHIP BE TO GOD ONLY
R.S. del.
G.D.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

SUMMARY FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

"The Fishmongers were at the first two Companies, namely: Stock-fishmongers and Salt-fishmongers. [Each bearing different coats of arms. The Stock-fishmongers bare *azure,* two lucies in saltire, *argent,* with coronets over their mouths, *or.* The Salt-fishmongers bare *azure,* three cross-keys, saltirewise, *or;* on which a chief *gules* three dolphins naiant, *argent.*] Which Salt-fishmongers, *anno* 1509, which was in the beginning of King *Henry the Eighth,* did bare their arms as hereafter is set down, [somewhat differently to what they bore them before, to wit: *azure,* three dolphins naiant, *argent;* on a chief gules, three cross-keys, saltirewise, *or.*] But, lastly, in the 28th year of the same king, *anno dom.* 1536, the said Companies were united into one, and then their arms were more fully granted; the ancient arms and crest were ratified and confirmed with the grant of their supporters, *by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, anno* 1575: and again viewed and entered in the visitation, *anno* 1634, John Dyke, Augustine Garland, Isaac Pennington, and three more, were wardens of the said company.*

"The Fishmongers, as well as the other Victuallers of this city, were anciently under the immediate direction of the court of Lord Mayor and Alderman, which power was confirmed to the said magistrates, by Act of Parliament, in the seventh of Richard II., *anno* 1384.† The dealers in fish of this city then consisted of two communities, viz.: the Salt-fish and Stock-fishmongers; the former were incorporated, by Letters Patent of the eleventh of *Henry* VI. *anno* 1433, and the latter, by Charter of the twenty-fourth of *Henry* VII. *anno* 1509.‡ But this division proving prejudicial to the profession in general, they were united, and were incorporated by Letters Patent of the 28th of *Henry* VIII. *anno* 1536, by the appellation of '*The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London.*'

"This corporation consists of a prime and five other wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and one hundred and forty liverymen; who, when admitted, pay each a fine of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight pence. They have a very stately and magnificent hall, in *Thames street,* to transact their affairs in; and pay to charitable uses about eight hundred pounds, *per annum.*"§

"There are at present six wardens (the first whereof is called the prime warden,) twenty-eight assistants, and two hundred and twenty-two on the livery. Their livery fine is about fourteen pounds, but not always certain. They are the fourth of the twelve companies, and there have been lord mayors of this company, forty-one. Patron, *St. Peter.* Their armorial ensigns are, *azure, three dolphins naiant in pale, between two pair of lucies, salterwise proper, crowned or, on a chief gules, six keys in three saltiers, (the ward ends upward,) as the crowns. Crest on a helmet and torse, two arms, supporting an imperial crown of the second.*

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* Strype's Stow, 11, p. 268.

† Stat. 7 Ric. II. c. xi.

‡ Rec. Tur. Pat. 11, Henry VI. p. 2, 111-12. Rec. Roll. Pat. 24 Henry VII. p. 3.

§ Maitland, 11, 1232.

Supporters, a merman and maid, first, armed, the latter with a mirror in the left hand proper. Motto, '*All worship to God only.*'[*] Hall, *Thames street.*"

The preceding imperfect account of the charters of this company may be corrected by the following list, which has been formed from an inspection of the originals, or authentic copies of them, preserved amongst their records:

The first (extant) charter to the fishmongers is a patent in French, dated 10th July, 37 of Edward III., confirming the grants *immemorially* made to them by his progenitors, of choosing certain persons from amongst themselves to govern their mystery.[†] The second is a confirmation of the same charter, in French, and is recited in a mandate to the mayor and sheriffs of London, dated 15th July, 38 Edward III., commanding them to make proclamation as to certain regulations ordained by the king in council to be observed in the purchase and sale of fish by the fishmongers and others.[‡] The third is, like the second, a confirmation of the original charter, but in Latin, and is recited in a similar mandate to John Notte, mayor of London, dated 28th July, 38 Edward III.[§] Richard II., by letters patent of his 7th year, addressed to the mayor (Nicholas Brombre) revoked certain ordinances which had been made against the fishmongers, in Parliament.[‖] The same king also confirmed the preceding grants of Edward III. by letters patent, dated in his 22d year; and allowed them thereby to elect six wardens.[¶] Henry V., in a mandate to the mayor of London, dated in his 4th year, commands him to make proclamation of certain regulations as to the sale of fish; allowed by charters of Edward I., Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., and confirms their said charters.[**] Henry VI. granted two charters, viz.: an Inspeximus charter, dated 10th July, in his 6th year, reciting and confirming the one 22 Richard II.,[††] and an entire new charter, dated February 8, in his 11th year, whereby he united (as to general purposes,) the stock-fishmongers and other branches with the fishmongers, and incorporated the whole under the general name of The Fishmongers of London.* The fishmongers and stock-fishmongers were again made separate companies, by letters patent of 20th September, 21 Henry VII.† and were finally united and fully incorporated by charter 26 Henry VIII.‡ The subsequent charters granted to the Fishmongers' Company consist of a charter, 1 Edward VI., dated 2 July, 1547, being an Inspeximus of 24 Henry VII., which was an Inspeximus of the 11th of his uncle Henry VI. who made the grant as above. A charter, 1 Mary, dated 18 May, 1553, being an Inspeximus of her brother Edward VI., which was an Inspeximus of Henry VI., and 24 Henry VII. A charter, 1 Elizabeth, dated 6th October, 1559, being an Inspeximus of 1 Mary, which was an Inspeximus of Edward VI., &c. as before mentioned. And a charter, dated 20th November, 1569, 11 Elizabeth, being a confirmation by Inspeximus of the charter 11 Henry VI. The annulled charter of 36 Charles II., granted in consequence of the surrender of their other charters, under the operation of the Quo Warranto, and the restoration and confirmation of such charters by the Act 2 William and Mary, was the same in this as in all the other companies. The fishmongers, at present, act under the authority of a new charter of incorporation, dated 2 James I., which confirms their court of assistants, and gives the company the power of making by-laws, together with many other privileges.§

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[*] New View, 11, 605.

[†] Pat. 37 Edward III.

[‡] Claus. 38 Edward III. m. 9, second part of Patents, 38 Edward III. et Rymeri Fœd. III. p. II. 741-2.

[§] Secunda pat' 38 Edward III. (45) Amplæ libert' pro Piscenarijs London'.

[‖] Prima pat' de an. 7 Ric. II. (8) Rex revocat' ordinationes et Statutæ in suo Parliamen' edita in Piscenarios London' idque per literas pat' quod maior, &c.

[¶] Tertia et ulturia pat' 22 Ric. II. 12. 7, Libert' concess' Piscenarijs London'.

[**] Preserved in an ancient vellum book of ordinances, charters, &c. amongst the fishmongers' records, and inrolled also in the bustings of London.

[††] Pat' de an. 6 Henry VI. Libert' confirmat' Piscenarijs London'.

THE NAMES OF FREEMEN, HOUSEHOLDERS OF THE MYSTERY OF FFYSHEMONGERS, FROM THE RECORD IN THE CHAPTER HOUSE, (1537,) enumerates the following 109 persons:

Rauff Symond
Mr. Hunnyg
John Pyrie
William Turke
William Berde
Thomas Reynold
Humfrey Knyght
Leonard Johnson
Water Myllett
HAMOND AMCOTES
Rob. Hardyng
Thomas Doughtie
Olyver Leder
Thomas Brown
Hugh Brampston
John Crowche
John Browman
John Bays
Rob. Wydmerpole
Rob. Long
Peter Pore
John Swyngfeld
Richard Turke
John Stone
Edmond Nott
Thomas Trumbull
Richard Warner
Perywall Skerne
Edward Collyng
John Nycols
Christofer Ffowler
Rogier Hunyng
Nicholas Wodeward
Richard Baseden
William Storye
Eustace Wodeford

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* Pat' de an. 11 Henry VI. (12). Incorporatio ac libert' pro Piscenarijs London'.

† Tertia pars pat' de an. 24 Henry VII. Rec' Roll.

‡ Pat' de an. 26 Henry VIII. Rec' Roll, and recited in part in an indenture of subsequent date, inrolled in the Hustings of London.

§ The above inspeximuses, which the company possess, are all originals, with the great seal of England attached.

James Racer
Thomas Paully
William Saunderson
Richard Horton
Roland Goodman
Robert Hervey
John Cowper
John Gardyner
Thomas Malby (Maltby)
Thomas Taylour
Lawrence Jackson
Mighell Hayward
William Harvy
Bayan Stevyn
William Cooke
John Sykelmore
John Buckeney
Rogier Welles
John Wyndis
Christofer Bussher
Thomas Jenyns
Edmond Warner
William Shirvie
William Broke
Rob. Lyvers
Henry Gardyner
George Turk
Thomas Anderson
James Goldesmyth
Rauff Davy
Ambrose Warrop
John Smythe
Anthony Horne
Rob. Glossopp
Richard Williams
Thomas Harrys
John Hawkes
Rob. Heron
Nicholas Byrche
Thomas Lucas
John Tylock
John Turpyn
Alexander Beele
Niclas. Bucke
Thomas Bromesgrove
Richard Ffoyster
Richard Byffyn
Richard Long
Thomas Browne
Henry Long
John Austen
John Tailor
Nicholas Hawker
John Wilson
Rafe Martyn
William Dary
Edmond Gifford
Cuthbert Maners
William Howle
John Stabbard
Rob. Wodd
John Myland
John Bullock
William Sampson
Thomas Longham
Richard Williamson
Thomas Ffrank
Cuthbert Pratt
Robert Hawley
William Dent
Thomas Dynes
Thomas Sampson
Piers Barsey.

From the returns sworn to before the mayor, by Matthew Tanner, clerk to the Fishmongers' Company, in 1710, the livery then amounted to 221. At the poll, 1722, only 151 voted. The "New and Complete Survey," 1742, states the livery to have then amounted to 140. In the list of liverymen, 1772, the number who voted was 97. The fishmongers' livery, as in their list for 1833, consisted of 362, six whereof were wardens, and 28 on the court of assistants.* The livery fine for the same year was £25.

Strype's catalogue only enumerates twenty-eight lord mayors, fishmongers and stock-fishmongers, from 1349 to 1716.

* *List of the Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers, in* 1833.

Evan Edwards, esq.
John Knee Hewson, esq.
William Geary Salte, esq.
Broome Phillips Witts, esq.
William Wansey, esq.
Edward Edwards, esq.
Richard Sharp, esq.
Joseph Wilson, esq.
Thomas Bodley, esq.
William Sturch, esq.
John Towgood, esq.
Samuel Mills, esq.
William Smith, esq.
Samuel Boddington, esq.
Matthew Wood, esq. ald. M.P.
James Ebenezer Saunders, esq.
William Vowler, esq.
David Some Hewson, esq.
William Jesser Sturch, esq.
George T. Nicholson, esq.
Kennard Smith, esq.
John Danvers, esq.
James Heygate, jun. esq.
Joshua Blackburn, esq.
Thomas Mills, esq.
Wm. Flexman Vowler, esq.
Michael Shepley, esq.
John Towgood, jun. esq.
John Easthope, esq.
James Weston, esq.
Benjamin Wood, esq.
Benjamin Shaw, esq.
Russell Gurney, esq.
John Saunders, esq.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

THE Britons are thought to have abstained from fish on account of their reverence for springs and running waters, although several of the sorts known to the classical ancients were taken on the British coasts: oysters, in particular, were dainties with the Greeks and Romans, the latter of whom are supposed to have had them from Folkestone. On the shores of Cornwall is still found the *Bracinium Lupullus*, or shell-fish, which furnished the famous purple dye called *Purpura*. Among the Anglo-Saxons, and in the middle age, fish of almost every kind were eaten, including many now thought unwholesome.

Herrings are mentioned early after the Conquest. Arnaldus, who continued the Chronicon Salariorum of Helnoldus, speaking of this fish, hyperbolically describes the wealth obtained through the herring fishery at Shonen, in 1260, to have clothed the Danes, who then enjoyed it, "in purple, in scarlet, and in fine linen." Red herring is mentioned in an inquisition 28 Henry III.; and the Act of Parliament, 31 Edward III., called the Statute of Herrings, shews the great request in which this most useful article of food was then held by the English. The same Act empowers the chancellor and the treasurer of England to regulate the buying and selling of stock-fish of St. Botolph; the dealing in which raised Sir John Lovekyn, Sir William of Walworth, and so many other stock-fishmongers to wealth and civic honours near this period.

"Salmon salis, durus pisces, grossus pisces," and other salted fish, are mentioned in the household expenses of Edward I. In the list of pontage duties of London Bridge, in the same reign, salted haddock, salted mackerel, and sturgeon, are enumerated. Herrings by the *last*, or ten thousand, were sent from Hull to London, and from Yarmouth to Hull, as also red herrings, at this period. Lampreys, for the king's household, were fetched from Gloucester. Whales, when accidentally taken on our coast, appear, in these early times, to have been also salted for food: an allowance is entered, amongst the other expenses of John de Lee, sheriff of Essex and Herts., for guarding a whale taken off Mersey island; for emptying of casks to put it in, for salt to salt it, and for carrying it to the court at Stamford. The tariff of prices of fish, fixed by the same king, acquaints us with the rates at which the various kinds of that article were then sold, and adds other names to the above list, which it is interesting to know in treating of this subject. It limits the best soles to 3*d.* per dozen; the best turbot to 6*d.*; the best mackerel, in Lent, to 1*d.* each; the best pickled herrings to 20 the penny; fresh oysters to 2*d.* per gallon; a quarter of a hundred of the best eels to 2*d.*; and other fish in proportion: "congors, lampreys, and sea-hogs," are enumerated.

Eels appear to have been an early favourite, particularly with monasteries. The cellaress of Barking Abbey, Essex, in the ancient times of that foundation, was, amongst other eatables, "to provide russ aulx in Lenton, and to bake with *elys* on Shere Thursday:" and at Shrovetide she was to have ready "twelve *stubbe eles*, and nine *schaft eles.*" The regulations for the management and sale of this last article, will be seen to have formed a prominent feature in the old ordinances of the Fishmongers' Company. There were artificial receptacles made for eels in our rivers, called *Anguilonia*, constructed with rows of poles, that they might be more easily taken. Lampreys, a species of this fish already mentioned, and well known to have given a fatal surfeit to Henry I., when made into pies, were anciently esteemed a "pretty present."

Carp, supposed to be the *Cyprinius*, is spoken of as food by Froissart, in the reign of Richard II. Henry, in his History of Great Britain, says it was introduced here as a store for ponds in the time of Henry VIII. Crey-fish (mentioned by Plutarch,) is noticed under the same reign in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth. The "King's Pike Ponds," on the Bank side, Southwark, furnished the royal table with pike during great part of the Tudor and Stuart reigns.* Mackerel are first mentioned in 1247, as allowed to certain religious, on the third day of the Rogation, and are noticed as a metropolitan cry in the ballad of "London Lickpenny." Brand, states porpoises to have been sold for food in the Newcastle market, as late as 1575. Sturgeon, and, in the northern nations, whales, were early reserved as royalties; and in England, whales and great sturgeons taken in the sea, were, by the Act 17 Edward II., to be the king's, except in certain privileged places.

Tracing the further parliamentary enactments on our statute-books relative to fish, we find them most numerous. The earliest is the stat. 1 Edw. I., which prohibits partnership in fish with foreigners who bring it in their ships, thereby to enhance the price; ordains that none shall store it up in cellars, to retail afterwards at exorbitant rates, or buy before the king's purveyors have made their choice; and that no fish, except salt-fish, shall be kept in London beyond the second day, on pain of forfeiture of the fish, and being fined at the king's pleasure. The city "Assize of a Fyscher," made in consequence of this ordinance, limits the profit of the London fishmonger to a penny in the shilling. It forbids forestalling and regrating the market: to prevent which, none were to sell their fish secretly within-doors, but to "sel it in playne market-place." No fishmonger was to water fish twice, or sell what was bad. If he broke either of these regulations, he was for the first offence to be amerced 12*d.*; for the second 20*d.*; and for the third to be "jugyd to a pair of stockys openly in the market-place." The statute of Westminster, 13 Edward II., c. 17, prescribes peculiar regulations for the preserving of salmon in those English rivers which were the earliest frequented by that fish.

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* See ordinance respecting, p. 28.

By the above statutes it further appears, that there was, at this early date, a vast fishery on the Norfolk coast in general, as well for cod, ling, etc. as for herrings: and that the ports of Norfolk, such as Blakeney, Clay, Cromer, and others, had many vessels, "doggers, and lodeships," and had long been very thriving towns; for it was ordained that the "lob, ling, and cod," sold there, should "be good and covenable, as in *old time* had been used." When the Dutch entered with so much spirit and commercial zeal into this fishery, the above towns fell into decay, and they have only resumed their original rank in modern times. The Act 6 Richard II., c. 11, 13, forbids all manner of *hosts* or victuallers in the city of London from forestalling fish and other victuals; and prohibits the fishmongers of London from buying, from certain places mentioned, any fish to sell again, except eels, lucies, and pikes. The Act 22 Edward IV., prescribes various regulations for the package of small fish:—sprats, eels, whitings, plaice, cod, and mackerel, are also noticed in this reign, as forming part of the fish cargoes sold at Queenhithe during some repairs which were making at London Bridge.

The fairs of Stourbridge, St. Ives, and Ely, are stated, in the Act 25 Henry VIII., to be "the most notable faires within this realme, for p'vysions of fysshe, and most to the releff of the kynge's subjectes:" and the same "beyng moche used by the inhabitants of London, for ther private lucre and singular avayle," it ordains that no doggerman or fisherman shall buy fish at those fairs to sell again, or forestal any of the fish coming there:—stock-fish, haberden, lob-fish, and other kinds of salt fish, are enumerated. In the reign of Elizabeth, our home-salted and cured fish had acquired such a superiority over the foreign, that the statute of the 22d of that queen forbids the importation of cured fish, which it states is found "farre inferiour to the fysshe taken by Englishmen in the island voyages."

The fishmongers were amongst the earliest of the metropolitan gilds. They were one of those amerced in the reign of Henry II.; and we have seen that charters were granted to them not only by Edward II., Edward III., and Richard II., but by Edward I. They were fined 500 marks as a gild in the 18th of the latter prince, for forestalling, contrary to the laws and constitutions of the city; and it was soon afterwards found necessary to make fresh regulations for them, which are to be found in the *Liber Horn*. These, amongst other things, ordain "that no fishmonger shall buy fish beyond the bounds appointed, namely, the chapel on London Bridge, Baynard's Castle, and Jordan's Key." This was to prevent their going and meeting the boats before their arrival at London. "No fish were to be brought in any boat without first being landed at the chapel on the bridge; fresh fish was only to be sold after mass, and salt fish after prime.* Eight years later, viz. 1298, the company evinced their great wealth by meeting the same king, Edward I., on his return from Scotland, with the very splendid pageant, noticed in our Historical Essay.† In 1341, Stow describes a great affray to have taken place between the fishmongers and the skinners in the midst of Cheapside, and which ended in the apprehension and execution, by the mayor, of several of the ringleaders.‡ These quarrels were common amongst the great companies in early times; and in the above and most other instances, arose from disputed claims about precedency, which were uniformly settled by the court of Aldermen. Stow's allusion to the ancient amity between the fishmongers and goldsmiths, which he charges the former with ignorance for not knowing, but which he himself has not explained,* was the consequence of one of these decisions, which were always accompanied by orders for them to alternately take precedence, dine together, exchange livery hoods, and other methods calculated to make them friends,—as will be shewn to have been the case in both instances.†

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* Copied in Strype's Stow, 11, 268.

† Pp. 89-90.

‡ Nortbouck's Hist. of London, 68.

In 1320, Ryley (Pleas of Parliament,) states "the fishmongers, who kept shops upon Fish Wharf, used to sell herrings and other fish brought by land and water to the inhabitants and hawkers, who carried them through the streets; but the other fishmongers having entered into a combination to prevent the sale of fish by retail at that wharf, those belonging thereto obtained the king's order to the mayor and sheriffs, to permit them to continue to sell herrings and other fish, either wholesale or retail, to those who chose to buy.

The fishmongers gave a proof of their great relative importance amongst the companies in 1363, when their present of money to Edward III., towards carrying on his French wars, amounted to 40*l.*, which was only one pound less than the mercers, who were the highest company; and in a further account of presents remitted from the companies for the same purpose, in 1365, the fishmongers and mercers each gave a like sum of ten marks. In the list, 50 Edward III., of the numbers sent to the common council by the companies, the fishmongers rank the *fourth*, as at present, and return *six members*, which is the greatest number that any of them send.‡ The stock-fishmongers are recognized as a separate mystery in the charter of the same king, granted to the fishmongers between the above two periods.

The reign of Richard II. was productive of considerable trouble to the Fishmongers' Company, notwithstanding the service which had been rendered to the crown by their distinguished member,

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* He thus speaks, after having given a slight account of the fishmongers' hall and history: "Thus much have I thought good to note of the fishmongers; men ignorant of their own antiquities, and not able so much as to shew the reason why, or when, they were joined in amity with the goldsmiths, and do give part of their arms, etc." (Strype's Stow, 1, 499.)

† See GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, head "Dress and Observances," in which will be found an account of the ancient fraternal ceremonies annually observed by the two companies. The fishmongers and goldsmiths have no commemoration of this "amity at present; but the skinners, (who were similarly reconciled after the above affray, and of which a notice will be seen in the account of that company,) when members of their courts dine with each other, drink as toasts, the "fishmongers and skinners," and "skinners and fishmongers."

‡ See *note*, p. 34.

Walworth. In 1380, during the mayoralty of John de Northampton, an Act of Parliament was obtained for laying open the trade to all persons in amity with the king; and the said Northampton compelled them to admit that their occupation was no craft, and was therefore unworthy to be reckoned among the mysteries. He also caused such prejudice to be excited against them, from charges of fraudulent dealings, that in 1382 parliament enacted that in future "no fishmonger should be admitted mayor of this city."* This prohibition was removed the next year, when the fishmongers pleaded their own cause before parliament; accounts of which are given by both Stow and Sir Robert Cotton; by the latter as follows:

"The point touching *the retailing of fish and forestalling of fish.*—These bills were brought in by the mayor and commonalty of London, and most of the fishmongers were at the reading of the same bills in parliament. At which time, one *Nicholas Exton*, who spoke for the fishmongers, prayed the king to receive him and his company (the fishmongers) into his protection, so as no corporal hurt came to them. Whereupon it was commanded to either parties, that they should keep the peace, the one towards the other, on pain of losing all they had. This done, one Walter Sibell, a fishmonger, started up, and required audience!—which granted, he began to *crow* that these devises were not exhibited for any good zeal to the commonwealth, but for mere malice borne to the fishmongers; for that the chief exhibitors being in the time of Edward III. condemned to prison for sundry their misdemeanors, were so imprisoned by certain of the fishmongers, then being in London, for which cause malice was at that time.

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* "In the year 1382, through the counsel of John de Northampton, draper, the fishmongers were greatly troubled, hindred of their liberties, and almost destroyed by congregations made against them; so that, in a parliament at London, the controversy depending between the mayor and aldermen of *London*, and the fishmongers there, *Nicholas Exton*, speaker for the fishmongers, prayeth the king to receive him and his company into his protection, for fear of corporal hurt: whereupon it was commanded, either part to keep the peace, upon pain of losing all they had: hereupon, a fishmonger, starting up, replied, 'That the complaint brought against them by the movers, &c. was but matter of malice; for that the fishmongers, in the reign of *Edward the Third*, being chief officers of the city, had, for their misdemeanors there done, committed the chief exhibitors of those petitions to prison.' In this parliament the fishmongers, by the king's charter patents, were restored to their liberties: notwithstanding, in the next year following, to wit, 1383, *John Cavendish*, fishmonger, craveth the peace against the chancellor of England, which was granted; and he put in sureties, the earls of *Stafford* and *Salisbury*. *Cavendish* challengeth the chancellor for taking a bribe of 10*l.* for favour of his case, which the chancellor, by oath upon the Sacrament, avoideth. In further trial, it was found that the chancellor's man, without his master's privity, had taken it: whereupon *Cavendish* was adjudged to prison, and to pay the chancellor 1000 marks for slandering him." Strype's Stow, 1, 499.

"To that, one *John Moore,* a mercer, answered, 'that the citizens of London meant to keep the peace towards them, unless they went about to let into the city, the rebels of Kent and Essex, as the said Walter and others did lately.' Walter took advantage of these words, and desired the lords to bear witness. Moore explained, saying, 'It was so reported;' and begged that the matter might be enquired into: which was granted."

This altercation shews the simplicity of the times, which could permit, in the House of Peers, and the presence of majesty, such a contest. Walter Sybell, who seems to have been "a violent and imprudent man," was afterwards convicted, and fined 500 marks, for slandering of Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford.

In consequence of similar squabbles, though the fishmongers were by Act of Parliament restored to all their ancient rights and privileges, (the liberty of holding courts excepted,) it was enacted 7 Richard II., that themselves, and other victuallers, should be under the rule of the mayor and aldermen; and that all affairs belonging to the Fishmongers' Company should be decided in the mayor's court, conformably to the late charter granted to them.

During the subsequent reigns there were occasional controversies respecting the conduct of the trade generally, but in which the company bore a small part. In 1435, the company being accused of preventing foreign fishermen from crying, and otherwise attempting to sell their fish by retail, an Act of Parliament passed, imposing a penalty of £10 on any one who should hinder fishermen, foreign or native, from disposing of their fish as they might see convenient. The later Acts of Parliament concerning them relate to the fish trade generally.

Many additional particulars of the Fishmongers' Company are involved in the history of their markets.

The whole of the dealers in fish residing in the city, and being free, or what was called "enfranchised in the mystery," were, previously to the reigns spoken of, confined, like the other crafts, to their own particular quarter, which, in this instance, is stated to have lain between Billingsgate and the entrance of Upper Thames street. They were in these times indiscriminately called *fishmongers*, though the names of Salt-fish wharf, Fresh-fish wharf, and similar distinctions long retained by the spots at which they carried on business, shew they must from the first have been divided into numerous branches.

Henry III., in order to increase the queen's customs at Queenhithe, prohibited any fish being landed from fishing vessels, except at that port. This caused the great London Fish market to be established in Bread-street ward, between the Thames and West-Cheap, or on the spots now called Old Fish street and Old Fish-street hill. Stow thus describes it as it existed near his time.

"In part of Knight-rider street, was a fishmarket kept; and therefore called Old Fish street, for a difference of New Fish street. In it is one row of small houses, placed along in the midst of Knight-rider street, which row is also of Bread-street ward. Those houses, now possessed by fishmongers, were at first but moveable boards or stalls, set out on market days, to shew their fish then to be sold. But procuring licence to set up sheds, they grew to shops, and, by little and little, to tall houses of three or four stories in height, and are now called Fish street. Walter Turke, fishmonger and mayor, 1349, had two shops in Old Fish street, over against St. Nicholas church, the one rented 5*s.* a year, the other 4*s.*"* The same author, in another place, tells us that Knight-rider street was famous "*for fish and fish dinners*;" and he derives the name of the neighbouring "*Friday street*," of fishmongers dwelling there and serving the *Friday* markets.

Peter Mills, one of the city-surveyors after the fire of London, certifies, that in surveying this spot, 7th September, 1669, he had

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* Strype's Stow, 1, 687. The precise boundaries of the Old Fish market are thus given in an Inquisition, in Latin, had before the mayor and aldermen in the 13th of Henry V., and remaining amongst the company's records; from which, the following is a translation:

"Inquisition had before William Cranmar, mayor, and the aldermen in the chamber of Guildhall of London, the seventh day of March, in the first year of King Henry V., after the Conquest, to enquire of true men where fish was sold of old time, and ought to be sold in the way called Old Fisshe strete, on the oaths of Wm. Coggleshall, Robert Gray, Philip Philip, Richard Frecknold, William Reede, Richard Gregaston, Robert Deton, Thomas Blakenold, Thomas Udwell, John Leget, Robert Neppe, and Richard Dunfret. Who, upon their oaths, say, that fish shall be sold, and has, from ancient time, been sold in the way of Olde Fysshe stret, London, that is to say, from the north part, lengthwise, direct to the western corner of the same street, where the shop is seen that John Trige, late citizen and fishmonger of London, held and occupied, adjoining the shop which Richard Dykes, stock-fishmonger, now holds, towards the east, and from the southern part of the same, direct to the western corner of the same way, where the shop is seen which William Gubbe and Isabella, his wife, lately held and occupied, unto the tenement late of John Gayton, called the *Swan on the Hoop*, east; and breadthwise, the extent of void ground, within the said street, is by all the length aforesaid as before shewn, and not in other places adjoining, or in the neighbourhood. They moreover say, that all, and all manner of fish, called *Shell-fish*, and taken in the Thames, were sold, from ancient time, and ought to be sold, from the way of London Bridge, towards the west, unto the corner of the wall of the church of St. Mary Magdalen."

"measured a peece or toft of ground, seituate, lyeing, and beeing in the *Middle row*, in Old Fish street, London, whereon two shopps and tenem^{ts} over the same lately stood, one, in the possession of Richard Rickstocke, fishmonger; and the other, in the possession of John Martin, fishmonger; but both of them the inheritance of the Worshipfull Company of Fishmongers: conteyning in length, east and west, eighteene foote; and in bredth, north and south, eight foote. The which said measure did amount unto, of superficial contents, one hundred and fourty and foure foote."

From these different accounts it appears that the Old Fish-market occupied a plot of ground extending *lengthwise*, or east and west along Old Fish street, from Bread street to the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Old Change; and *breadthwise*, north and south, from the ends of those two streets, to the opposite south side of Old Fish street, on which spot we still observe the street to have a much greater width than at any other part. The jurors return it to have partly been at this time (1413,) "a void space," as it was when the centre was only filled with fish stalls. In this state there would have been an open communication with Queenhithe, from which the fish could be brought up the hill to the middle of the market, next St. Nicholas Cold Abbey, where is now the narrow way of Old Fish-street hill; whilst the north side of the market,—connecting itself with the bakers of Bread street, the fishmongers of Friday street, and the king-minters in Sheremoniers lane, or the Old Change; and these three again reaching to the goldsmiths, mercers, and other tradesmen of West Cheap,—must have made the whole nearly one large open market. When tall houses began to supersede the original stalls on all these spots, the district became narrowed into streets, like other open parts of the City; and various inquisitions, of which this of the fishmongers was one, were found necessary to ascertain the exact boundaries of the old quarters of each.[*]

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[*] The numerous interments and charities of eminent fishmongers which distinguished the churches and parishes in the neighbourhood of the Old Fish-market, sufficiently mark their residence in the latter. The following are lists of some of them:

In *St. Nicholas Cold Abbey*, Richard Effastone, 1330; Walter Turke, mayor, 1350; Nicholas Wolberge, 1407; William Coggleshall, 1426; Thomas Paddington, 1485; John Swing, 1490; Richard Hanshar, 1500; Robert Hary and William Clarke, 1505; Thomas Nicholas, 1527; William Harde, 1528; Roger Hunsing, 1541; "sometime purveyor of sea-fish to King Henry VIII.;" Roger Darlington, 1557; Leonard Smith, 1601; Robert Aston's (wife), 1708-9; and William Lowe, 1715. Most of these, and others named, besides being distinguished fish-

The keys attached to the Old Fishmarket were Queenhythe, the Salt wharf, adjoining it, and Fish wharf, in Queenhythe ward, at a small distance. *Queenhythe* has been spoken of. *Salt wharf*, mentioned in the preceding note to have been given by Alderman Glocester, in 1345, to St. Nicholas Olave parish, had become, before 1435, the property of Thomas Western, fishmonger, who bequeathed it in that year to the Fishmongers' Company, in perpetuity, "for sustaining the yearly expence of the business of the said mystery within the Old Fish market of the City of London." Conditionally, that the keepers of the said mystery should hold a yearly obit for him on the day of his death, in St. Nicholas Cold Abbey church. *Fish wharf*, or rather Fishmongers' lane, is mentioned in an Inquisition post mortem, of Peter Frairt, fishmonger, 5 Henry III., who, at this date, was found to have died seized of "divers shops in Fishmongers' lane, London."

Edward I. finding his father's restriction of the fish trade impolitic, restored the fishmongers to their former liberty; and in the reign of Edward II. the principal dealers or importers removed to Bridge street, thenceforward called New Fish street. This latter fishmarket principally communicated with Billingsgate, but occupied also other stations appropriated to different branches of the trade; as Fish wharf, Oyster gate, Stock-fishmonger row, and East-cheap. Of these, Bridge street was the chief mart, and the fishmongers who lived there were, at this time, Stow tells us, "the topping men and merchants of the trade, and would not suffer any other, that kept stalls, to trade by wholesale with them." In consequence of this monopoly, the mayor, John le Blund, issued an order to prevent their engrossing the trade; and it was enjoyned by him and the aldermen, "to the fishmongers of Bridge street and of the Old Fishery, then present," that they,

mongers of the parish, were also benefactors to it.

In *St. Nicholas Olave*, were monuments of Richard Stroyer, fishmonger, 1470; and William Newport, fishmonger and sheriff of London, in 1575. In *St. Mary Mounthaw*, John Glocester, alderman, a donor to the parish, of *Salt Wharf*, and which he left to support two chantries there. On the north side of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, Stow also informs us, there was built "a convenient cistern of stone and lead, for the receipt of Thames water, conveyed in pipes of lead to that place, for the ease and conveniency of the fishmongers and other inhabitants in and about Old Fish street." Bernard Randolph, common serjeant of London in 1583, gave the Fishmongers' Company, in his lifetime, 900*l.* towards its completion. Thomas Frere, fishmonger, also gave, in 1350, according to the same writer, a piece of ground, to the parish of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, for a cemetery, measuring eighty-six feet in length, and forty-three feet at one end, and thirty-four at the other, in breadth.

under a heavy penalty, should permit fishmongers, freemen of the city, "to stand at stall, to merchandize, together with them, and freely to obtain their shares of merchandize, as was fit and just, and as the freedom of the city required."* The fishmongers' shops, at their first settlement in Bridge street, (in the reign of Edward II.,) are noticed in several old rentals:—In one of these, Lawrence, the fishmonger, is said to have paid 14*s.* a year, for land and a house, measuring 3½ ells in front, next the "bridge-way;" which adjoined the land late of Nicholas Turke; and William Niger, another fishmonger, 12*s.* a year for another, of precisely the same frontage: so that we find they were the same species of sheds as those of the Old Fish market just described.

Stock's market, now the site of the Mansion-house, was an additional early market for the sale of fish, as also Stock-fishmonger row, by London Bridge; and both shew, with the other places mentioned, how widely extended the trade of this wealthy body was in ancient times. Stow attributes the name of Stock's Market to a pair of Stocks once standing in it, and which might have been the same used to punish those fishmongers who infringed the "City Assize of a Fisher," already referred to. For the spot was called "*The Stocks*" long before the Stock-fishmongers were there. It was also at first solely occupied by the fishmongers and butchers; the former of whom, in 1545, had twenty-five boards or stalls in it, valued at £34 annual rent; and the latter, eighteen only. Stock-fishmonger row will be more largely noticed in describing the companies' halls.

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* The interments of fishmongers of Bridge street and about Billingsgate, are found in the ancient registers of St. Magnus; St. Botolph, Billingsgate; St. Mary, at Hill; St. George, Botolph lane; and St. Michael, Crooked lane. They mention, in *St. Magnus, London Bridge,* Robert Clarke, 1521; Richard Turke, sheriff, 1549; John Couper, 1584, aldermen, ("who was put by his turn of mayoralty;") and Richard Winter, stock-fishmonger, 1407, and the founder of a chantry there.—In *St. Botolph, Billingsgate,* John Rainwell, mayor, 1426, and a great benefactor; the famous Sir Stephen Foster, and his wife, Agnes, who built Ludgate, in 1454.—In *St. Mary at Hill,* Richard Hackney, sheriff, 1322, and whose wife's body was found remarkably preserved after being buried 170 years, as stated by Stow; John Bedham, 1472, who left money to the fraternity of St. Anne, in that parish; John Mordaunt, stock-fishmonger, 1387, (son of Simon Mordaunt, mayor in 1369); and Nicholas Exton, fishmonger and mayor, 1387, the spokesmen in Parliament for the fishmongers, in Richard II.'s time;—and in *St. George, Botolph lane,* Wm. Coombes, stock-fishmonger, and sheriff, 1452.—*St. Michael, Crooked lane,* was the general burial-place of the *stock-fishmongers,* after their settlement in Stock-fishmongers' row; the church being founded and enlarged, from what Stow terms "a small and homely thing," by Lovekyn and Walworth, both lord mayors of London, and the

Mr. Tomkins, clerk of the Fishmongers' Company, in 1752, in addressing Frederick Prince of Wales, on whom the company had conferred their freedom, gave the following compendium of their history, but which is far from correct.

"The fishmongers were incorporated so long ago as the reign of Richard II., and their charters have been renewed and confirmed in several reigns since that time. Their company is famous for having had three score mayors of the city of London, besides several of the most considerable and eminent merchants free of it. One of whom, Sir William Walworth, is recorded in history for his bravery in the 4th year of Richard II., when he was a second time lord mayor of London, for destroying, with his own hand, the notorious rebel, Wat Tyler, then at the head of 30,000 rebels, and thereby putting an end to a very dangerous rebellion, of which he was the promoter and ringleader."

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Constitution: The constitution of the Fishmongers' Company is contained in their charters; a slight account of which has been already given, and fuller particulars of which will be presently seen in the charters themselves.

The letters patent, of 10th July, 37 Edward III., with the ricitals and confirmations of them, in the mandates to the sheriffs, dated 15th and 28th July, 38 Edward III., and the letters patent 22 Richard II., and 6 Henry VI., explain the company's ancient constitution.

The first-mentioned charter, after recognizing their original ley-halmotes, and the powers exercised by them, of making bylaws, and electing "certain persons" of their mystery to govern the same, incorporates the fraternity anew, by the name of the Mystery of Fishmongers of London. It allows them to elect *four* (instead of "*certain*") persons of their proper mystery, whom they may, at such ley-halmote, swear twice a year, in presence of the mayor or sheriffs, or their deputies, to well and lawfully rule and govern the said mystery, to the common profit of the people. It

first and most eminent of the stock-fishmongers who settled here in the reign of Edward III. and both of whom were buried there, as also the following: Alexander Perpoynt, 1373; Simon Morden, mayor, in 1369; Robert Marsh, 1446; Edward Gore, 1479; Thomas Throw, 1487; John a Wood, 1531; all of whom were *stock-fishmongers*. And of *fishmongers*, Sir Henry Amcotes, mayor, 1549.

further vests in the mystery the right of overseeing the crying and selling of fish, by itinerants; and of punishing those of them in whom defaults shall be found, according to the discretion of the said four persons, by the aid of the mayor and sheriffs, if needed. These privileges are secured by the authority of the king in council, and in *perpetuity*, the great characteristic of incorporation.

The regulations for conducting the fish trade, and other curious detail in this charter, render the whole of it an interesting historical document. The preamble recites the clause of the statute then just passed, obliging persons to follow only their own trade; and proceeds to state, that it had been shewn to the king in council, that because all sorts of people, as well non-freemen and aliens as freemen of other mysteries, went with the Mystery of Fishmongers to buy at the fairs, in those parts of the kingdom where fish should be sold, and often engrossed the greatest part of the fish to be met with at such fairs; the same had become so raised in price, that the fishmongers could not deal; and nothing could, in consequence, be bought or sold at reasonable rates: that from time whereof there was no memory, it had been a custom, that no fish should be sold in the City of London, unless by fishmongers, and only in three places, namely, *Bridge street*, *Old Fish street*, and a place called the *Stocks*, (except stock-fish, which belonged to the Mystery of Stock-fishmongers,) and this as well, because great plenty of fish might be found in each of the said places, as because a better market might there be gotten for it; whereas, if fish were sold in every part of the city, men would see no quantity any where, or know in what place it might certainly be seen; and the *buyers*[*] for the king, and for the lords, would, as well as the commons, be obstructed in their dealing. The charter therefore ordains, in addition to the powers vested in the Fishmongers' Company, as already mentioned, that no man, alien or denizen, shall, in any part of the realm, meddle with the fish trade, unless he is free of the mystery of Fishmongers, and is also of the "*Fish Inquest*;" and that the trade shall only be carried on in the three places named; that all fish coming to London for sale shall be discharged between Billingsgate and London bridge, or, if above bridge, between Dible's wharf and Fresh-fish wharf; that it shall

[*] The name *buyers* was substituted for the more ancient one of *purveyors*, by the Act 36 Edward III., the purveyors, from their great exactions in purchasing for the crown, having become generally obnoxious to the people.

be warehoused by clear day, openly, and not by night, and secretly; and that no fish, unless belonging to freemen of the mystery, shall be sold, before the wardens of the fishmongers are certified of its quantity and quality, on pain of forfeiting the same. These restrictions are said to be imposed in order that the buyers for the king and the lords, etc. may be served at the first price, and know what fish is in the market, and that the price be kept more reasonable. For the same assigned reason, none but members of the company are to bring fish into the city, in order that it may not be made dear by persons *unskilful in the mystery*, or others buying fish to sell again. It allows any person, however, to sell fish by wholesale to those who may want it for their own store and consumption.

This charter recognises, for the first time, two distinct fraternities of fishmongers, named, "Le Mester de Pessoners & le Mester de Stokfisshemongeres," and confines the sale of stock-fish, exclusively to the stock-fishmongers. It also mentions the fishmongers' ley-halmote, and the taking up of freedoms at it, ("Pessoners *enfranchisez* en lour ley-halmod.")

The recitals of the company's incorporation charter, in the mandates 15th and 28th July, 38 Edward III., enumerate the same privileges as are granted by the original charter, but make certain additions:

The mandate of 15th July, permits the *merchants vintners of Gascony* who may bring wines to England, in order to prevent money going out of the kingdom,—to buy and export herrings in payment of their cargoes. It allows the people called stock-fishmongers to sell "their fish of stock-fish" in all parts of the city; but forbids their meddling with the sale of other fish, brought to be sold to the king's buyers and others, for their own store and consumption, and to sell to the free-fishmongers. It allows the continuance of itinerant fish-women, called "billesteres," (explained to mean poor persons and women who cried and sold their fish in the streets,) provided they buy such fish of the free-fishmongers, and neither keep stalls or make a stay in the streets: the like liberty is also granted, by this copy of the charter, to "persons and women coming from the uplands with fish, caught by them or their servants, in the water of Thames or other running streams."

The second recital in the mandate to John Notte, mayor, is, in substance, the same as the above, but is accompanied by several new regulations relative to the fish trade, enjoined, on account of the non-observance and resistance, by certain of the fishmongers, of the regulations prescribed in the former mandate. It commands the mayor, in consequence, with the advice of the overseers and men of the mystery, to convene, within three days, the good and honest men of the same mystery, for their acceptance of these new, as well as the prior, regulations; to acquaint them of the said rebellious persons, and cause inquiry into their conduct, to be made by the oath of the said good and honest men; to swear such rebellious persons as shall be found guilty of the defaults charged, to faithfully observe and keep the things ordained and granted by the king in council, as well as to swear anew the said good and honest men to do the same; and it commands the mayor, in case any shall refuse to take such oath, to attach their persons, without delay, and commit them to the king's prison of Newgate, or other place of safe custody, and to return their names, together with the said writ, into the king's court of chancery.

The charter, 22 Richard II.,—besides reciting and confirming the charter 28 Edward III.,—restores to the fraternity their privilege of holding halmotes, which had been taken from them by Parliament, in the 7th of his reign. It allows the fishmongers the right of selling all sorts of salt-fish, in either of the three places mentioned, and also to sell in "*Stock-fishmonger row*," which is an additional or fourth fish-market, now named for the first time. The same charter further grants the fishmongers of London, (under which general name the two divisions seem to have been still included,) to hold law halmotes twice a year, in Stock-fishmonger row, and to choose two wardens from that market, as well as from each of the former places.

This charter, 22 Richard II., is recited and confirmed in the Inspeximus, 6 Henry VI.* Ancient translations of both these charters are preserved in the books of the Fishmongers' Company, and afford extremely curious specimens of the English of the time:

Richard's charter, stating the king to have "vnderstoud, howe used it was of olde tyme in oure Cite of London, that no fysshe shulde be solde in the same Cite, but in three placys, that is to saye, in Breg-stert, Olde Fysshe-sterete, and in a place called Stokkes; and that forasmuche as grete abundaunce of fysshe myght be sene in eny of the saide placys to that ende that better market in hyt myght be. And that the Fisshemongeres, the which were of the same Cite, of olde tyme, were used to holde to (two) tymes by the yere a lyhalmode, and chese among them, from yere to yere certen persones of the Crafte of Fysshemongeres, the whiche were sworne in the same Lyhalmode in the presence of the maier and shereeves of the same Citee, to ou^{r}see the byeng and sellyng of Fysshe, and to rule and governe wele and truly the aforesaid Craft, and to do enpunys'met (impunishment), of the' which were founded gilty after the discretion and advisement of the forsaid p'sons (persons), be the help of the maior and shereuys aforesaid, whan hit behoveth: And that nowe, forasmuche as fysshe is solde at fre will in eny place of the said Cite, and no quantite of fysshe in eny place certeyn may be sene, and so the byers of ower vytayle and of other lordes, and also of the cominalte of the said Cite, and of other to the forsaid cumyng, in her bye'ngs often be desceyued, and the said p'sons (persons) for gou^{r}nance and rule of the forsaid Craft so chosen, for excesse multitude of divers ferem'n, the forsaide Crafte wthin the forsaid Cite, ayenst the forme of the ordenaunces, declaration, and graunt, of *Syr Edward, late Kyng of Engaland,* owre fader, to the Fysshemongeres of the said Cite, the yere of his reigne xxxviii^{h}., by his Letters Patentz, amongst other things made, such gou^{r}naunce and rule, can not in any wise vse at thys tyme;"—ordains, "at the supplicacion of the Fyshemongeres of the forsaid Cite;—that no foren shall entermet hym in the forsaid Cite to sell eny fysshe, but in gret (gross) as to be sold, hath be wont in tyme of owre *olde fader*, and of other oure p'genitours;—that no foren shall sell w^{h}in the same Cite any fysshe to any other forren to sell hit a yen, and that all freshe fysshe which oweth to be sold w^{h}in the forsaid Cite, shall be sold in iij places aforesaid;—that alman^{r} of Fysshemongers of the said Cite may sell alman^{r} salte-fysshe, as well in Stock-fysshemonger's rowe, as in iij places afforsaid;—that all fysshe which shall come be water to the forsaid Cite, in no place be discharged, but only betwene Belingesgate and Quenehithe, and that it be housed by clere day, and not be nyght, ne prevely." And grants "that the foresaid Fysshemongers of the same Cite may holde to (two) tynes, by the yere, here (their) aforesaid Lyalmode and chese among hym, eu^{r}y yere, vj p'sons of there owne Crafte, that is to say, ij of Brege-strete, ij of Olde Fysshe-strete, & ij of Stoke-fysshemongers' Rowe, the which to be sworen in the forsaid Halmode, in the presens of the maire or sher'vis, to rule and gouerne welle and truly the forsaid Crafte, and to do dewe punissment of the' of home defaute be founde after the advice and discrecion of the said vj. p^{r}sones, be helpe of the maire and sher'ves aforesaid, when hit nedyth, any statute of ordinances be made notwithstondyng."—The confirmation of Henry VI. follows in these words: "Wee for sothe the forsaide L'ers of suche Lybertes and Francheses not revoked, of the advice and assent of Lordes Spiritual and Te'p'all in oure P'lement at Westmyster, the fyrst yere of oure raigne holden, accepte, approve, ratify, and ower belovyd nowe Fysshemongers of the forsaid Cite and her successoures we conferme, as the forsaide Letters resonable witnessyn, and as the Fysshemongers, the forsaid lybertes and frawncheses fro' the tyme of the makyng of the forsaide Letters, alway vssyngly resonable have vsed and joyed. Into Wittnesse myselfe at Westmynst^{r}, the x. day of July, the yere of ower reygne sexte.

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* See ante, p. 3.

"By the King and his Counsell in Parleament."

The charter 11 Henry VI., described as incorporating only the Salt-fishmongers, but which makes no mention whatever of such a body, being simply addressed, "pro h'oibz Mist^{r}e Piscesiarior^{m} Civitatis London'," or to the trade generally,—and which was the charter, as before mentioned, uniting, for general purposes, the stock-fishmongers with the fishmongers of all branches, under the name of Men of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London,—states* the king of his "especiall grace, and of the advice and assent of his councell,"—or, taking the language literally, as worded in the first person,—"We," to have "graunted and geven licence for us and owere heyres as muche as in vse is, to owere wel beloved lege men of the mistery of Fysshemongers of oure Cite of London, that frome hensforth they, *and all other of the same mistery*, being freemen of the same Cite, be, and owe to be, in thyng and name, One Body, oone p'p'tuall, and a comen Sele for the herants (arrants) and besenes of the said mystery and Comynalte; and they and ther successoures for euyr, be p^{r}sons able and have capacyte in the lawe to purchase in fee and p'petuite londes, ten^{ts}, and other possecions whatsoeu^{r}, of whatsoeu^{r} p'sones; and that the same wardens be the name of the ward'es

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* It is thus mentioned, in a heading to the old translation of it just mentioned:

"This is the tener of the Cor'pacion of King Herry the VI., made to the Fysshemongers of London, and also it is nowe confermed vnder seale by Kyng Hery the vijth.;* that tyme being wardens, Master Thomas Kneyesworth, alderman; Jarrerd Donyell, John Felde, Wyll'm Ramsey, Roger Hunnegate, Byrstowe, Granth^{a}m."

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* An' sui reg' 24°; the same year the companies were dissevered.

of the Cominalte of the Mistery of Fisshmongers of the Cite of London, may plete and be empleted, before whatsoeu^{r} Juges, and in whatsoeu^{r} Courts and accions; and ou^{r} that of owere more larger grace, and of the advise and consent of owere Counsell, We have graunted and geven lycens for vs and oure heyres, as muche as in us is, that the wardens and the Comminalte of the said mystery of Fysshemong^{r}s, may purchase londes and ten^{ts}, or rentes in demene and reversion, as well w^{h}in oure Cite of London and the Subbarbis of the same, as withyn the Borough off Southewerke, which be holden of vs in fre burgage to the value of xx^{li}. be yere. To have to them and there successoures, in dede of the sustentacion of powre men and women of the said mystery and Cominalte for eu^{r}. Notwithstondyng the statute mad of londes and ten^{ts}, not to be pvt to mortmayne, or y^{t} the said londes, ten^{rs}, and rents so to be purchased, be holden of vs in fre burgage, as afore is said. So allway that by Inquesicions there of to be takyn, and to our Chauncery duly to be returned, hit be founde that it may be done w^{h}out damage or preiudice of vs or of oure heyres, or any other whatsoeu^{r}, and that, by wertue of thys oure present graunt;—any ordinainc^{s} or statut^{s} whiche may turne into preiudice or hurt for us and of oure peple, or of exaltyng or enhaunsyng the sale of vitalle by the said wardens or cominalte, or by there successours, or any of them, in no maner of wise to be made, nor that they or any of them maynetayne in any wise any wrongfull quarells not with stondyng."*

The charter 24 Henry VII.,—again separating the fishmongers and stock-fishmongers, and erecting the latter into a distinct company,—grants to the king's beloved lieges, the Men of the Mystery of Stock-fishmongers of the City of London, and of the suburbs of the same, that they and their successors, freemen of the same mystery, and citizens of London, or dwelling in its suburbs, may, by the title of The Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Stock-fishmongers of the City of London, be, from thenceforth, in deed and name, *one body* and one community for ever;—that they may have power twice in every year to elect and make, from amongst themselves, in such manner as they shall see best, *two wardens*, to manage their affairs, and oversee, rule, and govern all the men and occupiers of the same mystery and community in the city and suburbs aforesaid for ever, as also to correct the defects of the same;—that they may have perpetual succession and a common seal;—that by their aforesaid title they may be able to purchase, receive, alienate and demise lands and tenements, goods and chattels, plead and be impleaded;—that they may be exempted from the control of the mystery of fishmongers;—and that they may have right of trade search over stock-fish, shell-fish, and all other fish, make by-laws, and alter the forms, with other usual corporate privileges.

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* The first warden's book of the Brewers' Company contains a copy of the charter (in Latin) of 11 Henry VI., with the following notice:

"This is the Copy of the Charter of the Fishmongers of London; by the which Copy we have an example and 'enforme' to make with the Charter of the Brewers' Craft of London." (Latin, but with English title.) It is dated Feb'ry 8, anno 11 Henr. VI. (1433).

The charter, 28 Henry VIII. (1536), unites the fishmongers and stock-fishmongers into one body, their hall to be but one, in the house given them by Sir John Cornwall, lord Fanhope, in the reign of King Henry VI. It embodies the substance of certain articles of union agreed on by the two companies as early as 1513, and which were acted on, and finally ratified, by the joint-company executing an indenture immediately after, viz. 31st March, 1536.*

The instrument mentioned, which purports to be an indenture made between "the Custosses and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London, and the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Stock-fishmongers of the same city," states, that contention, strife, and debate having on divers and sundry occasions arisen, and of long time continued between the said parties, it had induced divers honest persons of either mystery—(for that the said two several companies were thentofore united, and only one company, until by after unkindness that they were dissevered and cleanly separated again,)—to agree, by their mutual assents, now of late, to form a new re-union, and become only one company; and that their joint assemblies should thenceforth be "holden, kept, and continued yn y^{e} place com-'only callyd y^{e} Fysshe'ngers Hall, whyche y^{e} said Fysshemongers and theyre p^{r}'decessors had of y^{e} gyfte of y^{e} Lord Fanhopp, in y^{e} p'ysshe of Saynt Michell, yn y^{e} Crokyd lane of London, and not in any other place but at the pleasure of y^{e} said compa^{y} of Fyshmongers.

By this deed the parties mutually covenant, amongst other things, to confirm all grants, leases, and contracts thentofore separately made by them, as to their houses and estates; and that all issues and profits from thence, as well as all manner of plate, jewels, money, charters, evidences, writings, goods, and chattels, then belonging to both companies, shall be brought into the Fishmongers' Hall, and kept there for the joint use of both fellowships;—and that all obits for the dead, which had before been kept severally by them, shall continue to be so kept by them, at their separate charges, as long as the name of stock-fishmongers shall continue, agreeably to the wills of the testators, and as had been accustomed; and that when the name of stock-fishmongers shall become extinct, they shall be kept, as the joint trusts of both companies, under their "united name of *fishmongers* only."

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* See these articles under the head "Hall and Buildings."

The indenture enumerates several of these payments for obits, and particularly that of John Lovekyn, as also payments on other accounts. Among them is mentioned

A yearly payment of 40*s.* for a distribution of coals, which are to be given away "between Allhallowtyde and Christmasse," equally between the poor of the two companies, in the three streets of Thames street, Bridge street, and Old Fish street.

The parties agree to keep a yearly obit for all benefactors of both companies at their joint charge, at which 3*l.* shall be spent on a "recreation" or feast for all members of both companies who shall attend divine service at such obit, and which recreation shall be kept at Fishmongers' Hall:—if the lord mayor attended the said obit, he was to have 6*s.* 8*d.*

They further covenant,—that as long as the name of stock-fishmongers shall last, *two* of the stock-fishmongers shall be admitted joint wardens with the four wardens of the fishmongers,—thus accounting for the present number of *six wardens* in the united company.

The stock-fishmongers finally agree to convey all their property to the fishmongers for the joint benefit of the two companies; and that the *Stock-fishmongers' Chapel* at St. Michael's, Crooked lane, (then called "the chapel of St. Peter and St. Sebastian,") shall thenceforth be accounted the joint foundation and endowment of both companies.*

The charter 2 James I., constitutes the freemen of the mystery commonly called the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London, or by whatsoever name called, and their successors, one perpetual body corporate and politic, in deed and name, by the name of wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London; by which corporate name it ordains they shall have perpetual succession, with power to purchase and hold manors, lands, etc. to them and their successors in fee and perpetuity, or otherwise; and that they may grant, demise, and dispose of the same, and execute all and singular other acts and things connected therewith: that by the same name they may plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, in all courts and actions whatsoever, in the same manner as other subjects of the realm capable in law, or any other body corporate and politic; and that they shall have a common seal, with liberty to break, alter, and new make the same.

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* City Records, Lib. P. fo. 95.

It grants that thenceforth for ever, there shall be *six of the commonalty* of the mystery, chosen in manner under mentioned, who shall be, and be called, the *wardens* of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London; and likewise *twenty-eight of the same commonalty*, who shall be, and be called, *assistants* to the same wardens and commonalty, who from time to time shall be assistants and helping to the same wardens and commonalty for the time being, in all causes and businesses concerning the same wardens and commonalty;—that such wardens and assistants, or the greater part of them, being congregated together upon public summons, to that end to be made, shall have power to ordain and make, from time to time, in writing, reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, decrees, and constitutions whatsoever, which to them, or a majority of them, shall seem, in their good discretions, to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary for the good rule and government of the said wardens and commonalty, and all and singular the freemen thereof, and all other persons occupying the same mystery within the City of London and Borough of Southwark, and their liberties; their servants, apprentices, things, and merchandizes, concerning the same mystery, and for declaration in what manner such wardens and assistants and commonalty shall behave themselves for their more public good and common profit, and other things concerning the same mystery; and that the said wardens and assistants, or a majority of them, as often as they may make such ordinances in the form prescribed, may appoint such penalties and punishments, by imprisonment of body, or by fines and amerciaments, or by both of them, for all offenders against the same, as to a majority of the same wardens and assistants shall seem fit and necessary for the better observance of the same ordinances; and may levy such fines, etc. to the use of the said wardens and commonalty, in order that the same laws and ordinances be better observed,—so that the same be reasonable, and not repugnant to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights of the realm.

The charter constitutes as the first six wardens,—John Leman, James Gardiner, William Bennett, William Angell, John Harper, and Martin Freeman; to continue until the Monday before Midsummer-day, 1606, and from thence till six successors to them shall be chosen, if the said wardens shall so long live; and nominates twenty-eight persons to be the first assistants, who shall continue *for life*, unless amoved for evil government, or other reasonable cause.

As to the custom of this company continuing their wardens for two years,—

It ordains that the wardens and assistants for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power *every second year* for ever, on Monday next before Midsummer-day, to nominate, elect, and choose six of the commonalty of the mystery aforesaid, who shall be wardens of the same mystery for two whole years next ensuing, who shall take oath before the last wardens, and so many of the assistants as shall be present, well and honestly to execute the said office; and that on any of them dying or being removed, by a majority of the wardens or assistants, the surviving or remaining wardens and assistants may elect one or more, being free of the mystery, in their room; and the like in case of removal of any of the assistants, so as perpetually to keep up the number of twenty-eight.

It further ordains and grants, as to purchasing and holding of estates, the right of search and oversight of the trade, and other matters connected with the same.

That the wardens and commonalty may purchase, receive, and possess to them and their successors for ever, messuages, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, as well of the crown as of others holding under the same in chief or by knight's service, to the clear annual value of 20*l.*; and that persons may give and grant such messuages, tenements, and hereditaments to them to the like yearly value.

And that the wardens and assistants shall have, for the use of the wardens and commonalty, full and entire, survey, search, and correction, within the city, its liberties, and suburbs, as also in Southwark, of all and singular persons whatsoever selling or keeping for sale salted fish, herrings, fresh fish of the sea, salmon, stockfish, or any other fishes whatsoever; and to enter into and search any shop, ship, cellar, wharf, or other place whatsoever, where such may be found, (whether in cask or without,) to see whether the same be wholesome for man's body and fit to be sold, and if not, to seize and take away all that is bad and unwholesome.—And

Confirms all former grants and privileges.

The Government, as to the trade of fishmongery, is stated, in the placita de quo warranto, 14 Edward II., to have been originally subject to the oversight of the sheriffs of London, who had immemorially held in person, or by their bailiffs, two great courts of halmote yearly, where presentments of offences were made by a jury of the trade, and heard and determined by those officers: the same officers at such assemblies also received fines in aid of the king's ferme. The courts mentioned are described to have been composed of "*all* the fishmongers of the city of London;" and to have been kept at the above date in Old Fish street, Bridge street, and Billingsgate. The fraternity's domestic government was vested in two *bailiffs*, under whom they continued from their first forming themselves into a society, until their charter 38 Edward III., allowed them to elect four wardens yearly, and the other privileges which have been seen in their charters.[*]

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[*] The proceedings under this quo warranto, furnish various additional particulars of the fishmongers' fraternity and trade at this early period:

The record commences with the king's writ to his justices, Henry de Stanton and his brethren, sitting at the Tower of London,—stating, that it had been represented to him by the quay called *Fish Wharf, London,* how, as free citizens of London, paying scot and lot, and equally bearing burthens with other citizens, they and their ancestors, fishmongers, had been used in times past to expose for sale, in their shops upon that quay, both by wholesale and retail, and as well coming by land as water, *allecia*[*] and divers other sorts of fish, as well for the sustentation of the people of the same city as others;—that certain fishmongers of the same city, for their private gain, had of late, by collusions and confederacies, made amongst themselves, and cemented by unlawful writings and oaths, prevented their so trading as they had been accustomed;—the king, therefore, commands the said justices to order to be brought before them all "Rolls upon articles of ordinances, *new and old,*" by which the said fishmongers claimed their said court of halmote, and that the bailiffs of such court, or their deputies, shall certify the names of all the fishmongers who hold such courts, and are so sworn or otherwise bound, and that as well the said bailiffs, as themselves, shall be separately questioned by what warrant they so claimed, etc.

On the complainants and defendants appearing before the justices,

Geoffery le Scroop, for the king, repeats the charge of such unlawful proceedings as specified, stating, in addition, that the new ordinances made by the defendants were contrary to *ancient ordinances* which had been made for the common utility of the same City of London, and for the upholding and defending thereof.

The defendants,—Hamonde Chigwelle, Andrea Horn, Edmund Lambun, Henry Sterre, and others, in answer, state—

That the sheriffs of London, or their bailiffs, were accustomed to hold a certain court of all the fishmongers of the

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[*] A peculiar kind of small river fish.

The fishmongers have their regular codes of ordinances, on record at the Guildhall of London, of as early a date as the 9th and 35th of Edward III., and the 4th of Henry VI.,* a proof of guildship, if not of full incorporation, prior to their present earliest charter, 37 Edward III., and which is further confirmed by the quo warranto proceedings mentioned. There are also recorded, amongst the city archives, ordinances for their observance, made in 18 Edward III., 6 Richard II., and 30 Henry VI.; (but which are rather royal ordinances regulating the fish trade for the public benefit, than the fraternity's own enactments for their domestic government.)† Some of these royal ordinances, as to selling fish on London bridge, and against exposing bad fish, overcharging it, and practising other deceits, have been already separately mentioned, and others have been seen to be incorporated in the notices just given of the company's early charters. We shall, therefore, content ourselves with a short abstract of the company's ordinances of 19 Henry VII., which embody most of the former ones, previously noticing (as more particularly curious,) the following mandate and precept, regulating the selling of fish in

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City of London in "Olde Fish strete, Bridge strete, and at Bilengesgate," that is to say, for hearing complaints of their ministers and officers touching such fishmongers as forestalled;—that in like sort a court was held daily and hourly for such non-free fishmongers as had complaints against such ministers and officers; as also a court for free fishmongers, every eight days, when the said sheriffs, or their bailiffs, took fees in aid of the farm of the said city. They further said, that the said sheriffs, or their bailiffs, held two great courts yearly, called *Halmotes*, in which they took inquisition on the above subjects of complaint; they describe these courts to have been so held from "time whereof there is no memory;" and which evidence, as to the latter point, is corroborated by the sheriffs present, who state themselves to continue still to hold such courts.

The said Hamonde, Andrea, etc. being then called on to explain why the practice of selling fish at Fish wharf, in the way described, is detrimental, say,—that no sale of fish had been accustomed to be made at any quay within the City of London, because they say, if it was permitted to be so sold in the shops of the fishmongers of Fish wharf, they, having their houses and doors on that quay, where the ships, smacks, and boats ply day and night, the said fishmongers of Fish wharf, being so immediately contiguous to the port of Billingsgate and the rest of the trade distant, and the former being able to inclose within their gates the same ships, smacks, and boats, they would be able to buy up all the fish belonging to the same, and in this manner forestal whatever fish to themselves they pleased; and they add, that to prevent this monopoly it had been ordained by the mayor and commonalty of the said city, for the public good of the said city, that all fish discharged or sold, should be sold in the aforesaid way, called Bridge street, etc.

* Ordinances of the Fishmongers, 9 Edw. III., Lib. E. *5*.—"Ordinatio q'd Piscenar'," etc., dated 4 March, 34 Edw. III., Lib. G. 91; and "Ordinacio' Mistere Piscenar', 4 Hen. IV., 1851."

† Ordinance by the mayor and aldermen as to the Fishmongers and Skinners, 18 Edw. III. Lib. F., fo. 79. —Do. 6 Ric. II., Lib. H., fo. 153,—and do. 30 Henry VI., Lib. L., fo. 8, and Jor' 6, fo. 106.

streets, as also respecting the sale of eels, and which are entered singly in their books:

3 Henry V. To the mayor of London, etc.—"Let proclamation be made that no person, freeman or stranger, sell in his own person, or by any apprentice, deputy, or attorney within the liberty of the City of London, fish, or char crewe, a retaile, according as it was from antient times by authority of the charters of the noble kings Edw. I., Edw. II., Edw. III., and Ric. II., and by divers ordinances by divers folks, may^{rs} of the said city for the time (being), made, ordained, and specially established upon grievous pains, in the assigned places, that is to say, Bridge strete, Olde Fysshe strete, Les Stokkes, the Butchery in Estchepe, and the Butchery in St. Nicholas Flesh shambles, and in no other street or lane in the said franchise, fish of Thames, and of soft and running water *(Deawe douce et volatill)*, only excepted. Upon pain of forfeiting all the char or fish, *crewe*, sold contrarywise to the chamber, for the first fault; and for the second fault to lose the benefit of such freedom." Book of Signature, with Letters, 1, fol. lviij.

"7 Mar., 15 Edw. IV., Rob' Drope, the may^{r}, ordained that 'all such p'sones as usen to bring eeles unto the said cite to be solde, comonly called Palyngmen,' sho^{d} in no mann^{r} of wise aft^{r} the s^{d} 7 of Mar. bring any red eels, fresh or salt, into the s^{d} city to be sold on pain of forfeit^{g} them, and pay^{g} a fine of 10*l.*; half to go to the commonalty of the s^{d} city. And that the s^{d} Palyngmen sho^{d} in no mann^{r} of wise sel or put to sale any salt eels, called 'Stubbe Elys,' bef a price had been set on them by the may^{r}. And they were ordained to truly make and pack all such barrels of stub eels as they sho^{d} then aft^{r} so bring to the city to be sold, and to keep just measure and lawful assize in the s^{d} barrels, viz. 2 p'ts of the barells to be filled wth stub eels, and the 3^{d} p^{t} to be filled wth shaft eels, by the oversight y'rly of such p'sons of the Craft of Fishm^{rs} of the city, and by the may^{r} and ald^{n} of the same city pro temp' as sho^{d} be thereto chos^{n} and deputed; and they were to bring in no mann^{r} of barrel fish to be sold beyond those so specified, but what were 'clene fysshe and sweet, with bonys vnto the navyll, and not long bonys w^{h} grete napys', on pain of forfeiture."

The Ordinances of 1499 *are thus prefaced:*

"Here is the begynnyng of divers rulis, ordinanc^{s}, and constitucions in this boke of the Crafte of Fisshemongers, confermed the xxvj^{ti}. day of Febrouary, in the xxiiij^{ti}. yere of

> Kyng Herry the vijth., accordyng to the acte of P'liament, as more playnly hereaft^{r} hyt wyll apere. The whiche was at the instance and labur of the wardens for the tyme being. That is to say,—Maister Thomas Kneysworth, alderman and vpper warden; Jarrerd Danyell, John Felde, Wyll^{a}m Ramsey, Roger Hunegat, and Kyrstower Granth^{a}m."

The certificate of approbation of the great crown officers, required by the act 19 Henry VII. to all ordinances henceforth to be framed for the government of the fraternities, follows, with the names and signatures annexed of Archbishop Warham, Sir John Fineux, "justice of ower said souereyne Lordes Bench, and Robert Rede, knyght, chefe justice of the Comen Benche." It partly recites the act of parliament of the 19th Henry VII., whereby it was ordained "that no maist^{r}, wardeyns, or felowship of crafts or mysteres, or any of them, or any rowlers of guyldes or fraternites, shuld take vppon them to make any actes or ordinanc^{s}, ne to execute or use any actes or ordin^{a}nc^{s} by them heretofore made to the demynycion of the kyng's prerogatyve, or any other, or ayenst the comen wele and prowfite of the kyng's subiectis and liege people; but yf the same actes and ordin^{a}nc^{s} be examyned, appoynted, and admytted by the chancelor and treasawrer of England and the chiefe justices of eyther benche, or iij. of them, or els before bothe justices of assize in there circute or progresse in that there where suche actes and ordin^{a}nc^{s} be made, vppon payne of forfeiture of xl^{li}. for eu^{r}y tyme that they doo therevnto contrary."

The preamble, in continuation, states,—

That the master, wardens, and fellowship, desiring to strictly observe the said Act, had presented their petition thereupon made, "with a boke containyng div^{r}s statutes, actes, and ordinanc^{s} thentofore devised, ordered, and made for the felowship of Fishmongers and their successors, and for the comon wele and confermac'on of the good estate of the crafte, and for the better rulis and ordinanc^{s} of the same felowshipp exhibited, ordained, and used;" and that they had thereupon instantly desired them, the said statutes, etc., to correct, reform, and amend, after the manner and due form convenient, and as required by the Act; which they yielding to, the same had "definitely seen, read, and ripely understood," and all and every of them had examined and reformed, to the tenor following:

The points in these ordinances, which may be said to be peculiar to the company, chiefly respect the assembling and holding of courts; the election and duties of wardens and officers; their oaths; regulations for conducting the fish trade; and certain particulars in their domestic management.

The point as to "assembles and kepyng of courtes," is remarkable for acquainting us with the date and reasons of the company's first occupying their hall in Thames street, and some historical circumstances connected with it, which will be seen under the head "Hall and Buildings."

The election and duties of wardens and officers are thus specified in the point relating to that subject:

Once in two years, and as much oftener as need shall require, "the ward^{ns} and other *quest persons* of the crafte, shall name and chuse of themselfe" six wardens, to have the rule and governance for the whole ensuing year; and those who shall refuse to serve when thereto chosen "by the wardens and other assestens of the same crafte," shall pay to the box 10*l.*

Any warden once chosen, and having served or fined, shall not be chosen again in less than six years.

No man shall refuse to be a renter to the fellowship when chosen, under a penalty of 4*l.* to "the comon box."

The wardens, or one of them at the least, shall sit at the *hall* of the fellowship once a week, to hear and determine causes "touching the comon weale of the felowship only, and for no other cause." The clerk shall warn the parties complained of to appear before them, and shall cause due correction and punishment to be had and done upon all offenders and misdoers, according to the good rules and ordinances made concerning the craft. Any member warned and not appearing, shall forfeit 12*d.*

The accounts of the old wardens, and other officers "haveing charge wth receptis," shall, within six months of the new wardens taking office, "in the comon hall of the same fellowship," in the presence of the new master and wardens, "calling to them vj. or vij. of the most sadde and discrete p^{r}sons of the same felowship," who have been master or wardens,—render account of all receipts or ready money, forfeitures, gifts to the fellowship of jewels, plate, and other things whatsoever, as well as of all payments for reparations and other charges.

The warden's oath was,—to be true to the king; to cause, as far as he could, to be indifferently executed, the good and lawful ordinances and laudable acts made for the government of the fellowship; to give good account, on quitting office, of the fraternity's goods he had been intrusted with; and to amerce no one unjustly.

Freemen swore obedience to the lawful commands of the master and wardens, and to keep the company's ordinances.

The clerk's oath was of a similar nature. He was to have, as a perquisite, on every member's decease, "his hood of the last clothing" or livery, or 6*s.* 8*d.* in case no hood was left: he was to make, and be paid 8*d.* per pair for apprentice indentures. There are forms of oaths likewise for the liverymen, and for the "porters" and "rakers" of the company.

The ordinances as to the sale of fish, enjoin

That no person shall buy salt fish or salt salmon, but by the appointment of the wardens, except white and red herring, "red sprot, salt ellys, and dry fish;"—that no salt fish shall be sold *watered,* as salmon, salt eels, stock-fish, or sturgeon; nor the same be put to sale unless in the three markets assigned; that no fish of any "foren" (non-freemen) shall be "colored;" that no fishmonger of the craft shall suffer his wife, or servant, to stand in the market to sell fish, unless in his absence; nor suffer any apprentice servant of the craft, between eight o'clock in the morning and eight o'clock at night, to stand in the market "in his jacket, doublet, or waistcoat, without a gown;" nor to wear "such shop-gowns out of the market-places;—and that none shall "cast owte on sweet (unsweet) water into the street, except at proper hours."

That no man of the craft shall go to Berwick, Scarborough, or any other place north from London, to buy any salt fish, or salt salmon, without first acquainting the wardens, in order that such wardens may give him instructions to buy the same "according to the good ordinances therefore ordained," and that the same may be brought sweet, "as it ought to be, for the wele of the king's subjects;"—and that no Scarborough fish shall be brought but what is made "by besom of xxvj. inches, and is salt and sweete;" and also it shall be salted with *bay* salt, and not *white* salt, on pain to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* the pound for such fish;—that fish sold at Winchelsea and Hastings shall not be bought by any attorney or agent who is not duly allowed by the wardens.

That no fish shall be made (cured) or bought in any place barrelled; nor any Scarborough fish be bought after it is shipped;—that no man of the craft shall buy any salt salmon at Berwick or elsewhere, where it is to be sold, salted and packed, unless the barrel or barrels are the full assize of forty-three gallons, and the salmon truly packed according to the act of parliament (12 Henry VII.);—that no member cast another out of his house, shop, or cellar, without his own free will;—that no Sunday markets shall be openly kept in Lenten season, or fish exposed for sale at any wharf, cellar, or open door or window, ("*pike* at the water side, in tanks or in *gardens*, where they be vsually fed and kept, only excepted;")*—and that no barrel-fish or herrings shall be sold or packed till the barrel is gauged by the *changer* or officer appointed.

The *trade-search* was to be made by the wardens and the mayor's officers, who, the ordinances enjoin, shall quarterly, or oftener, as need shall require, perambulate the whole city and suburbs for corrupt or unseasonable fish; and make a plain shewing of, and presentment respecting, unto the mayor for the time being, in order that due punishment and correction may be administered, according to the laws and customs of the city.

The points as to the company's domestic management, ordain, as respects *apprenticeships*,—that any apprentice who shall run away from his master, shall be discharged the craft, unless he shall bring security for his future good behaviour;—that the years, or remaining terms of apprenticeships, shall not be sold, under forfeit of 40*s.*;—that "vicious and unruled apprentices, and vsing dice, cards, or any such games, or haunting or resorting to taverns, or for other misbehaving," shall be punishable by the wardens according to the circumstances of the case;—that no man shall take an apprentice without leave of the wardens, and if he have leave, shall pay 6*s.* 8*d.* "to the box;"—that no man shall take or keep another man's servant without the express consent of the master of such servant.

Freemen were first to be sworn at the hall of the craft, before they were made free at Guildhall. If they refused to take the clothing (livery) when chosen, they were subjected to a penalty of 40*s.* Persons trying to get translated to another craft without leave, were finable according to circumstances.

Any man of the craft brawling or fighting openly in the street with any other of the craft, in presence of the wardens, was to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.*

Any member of the craft neglecting, when warned, to come to the hall of the craft, or into the market or street, or to a dirge, anniversary, or masse burying of any person, or "to do a procession with the more of the craft, or the maire of the said city, without reasonable cause," was to be fined at the discretion of the wardens; and when summoned or warned, if he neglected to wait upon the mayor and sheriffs to Westminster, by land or by water, without licence of the wardens, he was to pay 12*d.* to the box.

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* See *ante*, v. 11, p. 7.

"Misbehav^{r} to the ward^{ns} by reviling or otherwyse," was reasonably finable at such wardens' discretion; and the party was to make "co'venient submiscion, as by the ward^{ns} and assistants of the craft should be thought reasonable and convenient."

Persons of the craft chosen "to ryde to reseue the king, quene, prynce, or any other estate at the king's commandment," and neglecting to attend, were to forfeit 20*d.* to the box.

Members falsely withdrawing themselves from their creditors, or going into *sanctuary*, or keeping house, for debt, are declared to become thereby ineligible to be called to any court, council, or assembly, unless they can find security for their paying, and better conduct in future.

Quarterage was to be "gadderyd of ev^{r}y p^{r}sone fre of the crafte, towardes the reliefe and sustentacon of the nedy people of the saide crafte decayed and fallen in pov^{r}te, and towards their charges and expenc^{s} thereaft^{r} to be borne by the said fellow^{p},"—viz. 16*d.* in four sums of 4*d.* each quarter; 8*d.* fine was to be paid for every default.

The articles "in the book" were to be read once every quarter, or at least half-year, in presence of the whole company, or the greater part thereof, "assembled in their com'on hall, distinctly and openly, in the whole or in part," as the master and wardens might judge most convenient.

The "comon seal" was in no wise to be occupied, except by the order of the master, wardens, and assistants, and on the company's business.

Distress was allowed to be made on non-payment of fines.*

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* The conclusion of these ordinances inform us of the curious fact of their being written by a boy of twelve years of age; and the execution, particularly of the initials, which are very elaborate and fanciful, do him great credit. The circumstance is thus recorded:

"Anno domini m^{1}.ccccc.ix., in fyrst yere of the reyne of owere Soue^{r}ayne lorde king Herry the viijth.

"Here yndyth the boke of Rulis and Ordin^{a}nc^{s} be longing to the felawship of fysshemongers; written by me rychard felde, the sone of maister Jho'n felde, then being warden, and I, the saide rycharde being of the age of xij. yer es at the fynishing here of."

The fishmongers' modern ordinances say nothing of the fish trade, the regulations for which occupy so great a portion of their ancient ordinances. It is only stated in their list of gifts and appointments,—as a relict of their former controul,—that they have the appointment of *two fish meters*, to prevent the landing of unwholesome fish. Respecting the election and duties of wardens and officers, the admissions of freemen and apprentices, and other matters of domestic management, they speak as fully, or rather more so, than the ordinances just quoted from: as the substance of them, however, with much additional and interesting information is recorded in the answers of Alderman Wood, prime warden of the company, to the late questions of the commissioners of Municipal Inquiry, we shall take that statement in preference:—The investigation took place at the company's late offices in Aldermanbury, and was attended by the prime warden, the wardens, several of the assistants, and some members of the livery, who were desirous of hearing a development of the company's concerns.

Mr. Towse, the clerk of the company, said, that the court of assistants had passed a resolution that the inquiries and questions of the commissioners should be answered by Alderman Wood only.

By the statement and answers of Alderman Wood it appeared that the company possessed several charters, granted in the reigns of Edward III., Edward VI., Richard II., Henry VI., Henry VII., Mary, Elizabeth, James I., and Charles II.; and that the charter by which they are now governed was given in the 1st year of the reign of King James I. (1604). Their by-laws they received in 1658. The style of the company is, the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London. There are freemen and liverymen; the latter are 368 in number at present, and the freemen perhaps 1000, but it is impossible to say accurately the number of this class. They possess their livery by prescription, and the number is unlimited. Females are admitted by right of patrimony, if born in wedlock, and by service. There are at present upwards of 100 females belonging to the company. Their object in becoming free is rather to have a claim on the bounty of the company, than for the purpose of trade. The ruling body of the company consists of the prime warden and five other wardens, and twenty-eight assistants; in all thirty-four. This company has no master. The king formerly was master, but that practice having been discontinued, no substitute master was ever appointed by their charter. The wardens are elected for two years, and the assistants for life. All the elections are from and by the court of assistants, and the freemen and liverymen at large have no control. They are called the Worshipful Court of Assistants of Fishmongers. They have no stewards. All elections are by ballot. Notice of vacancies on the court are given to every member of the court, but not to the freemen at large. A member of the court may be removed upon reasonable cause. Religious opinions are never inquired into. He had been thirty years on the court, and he never heard that a question was asked on the subject of any member's religion. Indeed he was quite ignorant of the religious tenets of most of the members of the court. Such a thing could not occur. The company were too liberal in that respect to ask any questions of the kind.

Mr. Emmock, a liverymen, said that almost all the members of the court were Dissenters. For instance, Alderman Wood was an Unitarian.

Alderman Wood.—You know nothing about the matter, sir; and I protest against any person coming here to make assertions upon subjects that he can know nothing of. I have no objection to any questions that may be put to me, but it is highly improper to make broad assertions of this nature.

In continuation, the alderman said, that no member of the court at present gave any security. Formerly the prime warden and renter warden used to give security when they kept the cash, but the practice had been discontinued. There are twenty-two persons on the court, who are related or connected, either by blood, marriage, or co-partnership.

Mr. Sarson, a liveryman, asked if the court had the power they practised, of electing each other, given to them by charter?

Sir F. Palgrave, on referring to the charter, said that they had that power.

Alderman Wood went on to state, that it is not the practice to elect to the court from the liverymen by rotation. The court use their own discretion in filling up vacancies, and select whom they please; but the offices of wardens are always filled up by seniority from the assistants, unless the person be ineligible. A person coming on the livery must be proposed by some member of the court. No notice of vacancies on the court are ever given to the livery at large. The officers of the court are—the clerk, beadle, messenger, agent of the Irish estates, who resides in Ireland on the property, and manages and transacts all the affairs of the company in that country; a steward of the Holt free school, in Norfolk, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham; a chaplain, and a medical attendant of St. Peter's hospital; a paymaster, and a chaplain of Jesus hospital, in Berkshire; a paymaster of the company's alms-houses, in Kent; and a surveyor, who surveys, values, and directs the repairs of the company's houses. The clerk gives 2000*l.* security, and all the officers are elected during pleasure. There is an audit committee appointed annually to audit the accounts. Although a member of the court may be displaced on reasonable cause, no such instance has occurred for thirty years. If a member of the court becomes bankrupt or insolvent, he still remains on the court, and is summoned to attend. There is no fine for coming on the court, but each member pays 10*l.* 10*s.*, which is distributed amongst the officers. For refusing to serve, the prime warden pays 50*l.*, the renter warden 30*l.*, and the other wardens 10*l.*, and 20 marks for not coming on the livery if chosen. The office of prime warden is a laborious one. The freedom is obtained by patrimony, servitude, redemption, and gift. The freedom has been bestowed by gift on ministers of state, officers of the army and navy, and many noblemen and gentlemen and eminent literary and scientific men. There is a quarterage of 4*d.* paid by each member of the company. No person is admitted to the livery, or to take an apprentice in the company, unless he be also free of the corporation of London; but a man will be admitted to the freedom of the company by patrimony or otherwise, without being free of the city.

Mr. Emmock said, that he had two sisters who took up their freedom by patrimony in the company last week, and they were obliged to produce a certificate of their freedom in the city first.

Alderman Wood said that might be required occasionally by the clerk, but it was not necessary. A qualified person would be admitted without it.

Mr. Woodthorpe said he thought it necessary.

Alderman Wood.—The court did not consider so. The redemption fee is 21*l.* for defective service, and the fee for coming on the livery is 25*l.* The purchase-money of the freedom in the company is 105*l.*; and for translation from another company, double that sum. A member of the court would not refuse to propose any respectable man to purchase the freedom, provided his morals were good. It is not necessary that those who fill offices in the company should be free of it. There was only one instance of disfranchisement, and that was in 1805, to make a freeman an eligible witness for the company. All the freemen of the company are eligible to become free of the city. No particular trade or station is required for coming on the livery, if the party can afford to pay the fee. Any member of the court being requested to do so, would propose any freeman for the livery.

Mr. Blackburne, a liveryman, said that this was not the feelings of the freemen at large.

Alderman Wood said he was sure no member of the court would refuse such a request. Until the year 1800 the promotion to the livery was limited to eight in every year; but in that year the livery was thrown open by a resolution of the court, and about 400 liverymen were elected on their consenting to sign a declaration foregoing all rights to be invited to dine at the hall, because the hall was not large enough to entertain so many.

Mr. Blackburne said, that this batch of liverymen was made to return Mr. Alderman Crowder, who was then lord mayor, to parliament for the city. He knew that the freemen generally, and the livery, were in utter ignorance of each other, and of the members of the court: they did not mix together. A liveryman who sat near him one day at dinner, told him that twelve years before he came on the livery he was anxious to do so, but he did not know any member of the court except one as a public character, and he did not like to ask him because he would expect him to vote for his election to parliament. His (Mr. Blackburne's) grandfather wanted to purchase the freedom of the company, but he was at first told that he might as well expect to get into Heaven as into the Fishmongers' Company, if he was not a Dissenter. When, however, it was found that he was a Quaker, he was admitted. He (Mr. Blackburne) had applied for a copy or a perusal of the charter and by-laws, but had been refused, unless he read them in the clerk's office; and had been altogether treated very discourteously by the court.

Mr. Edwards, a member of the court, read a resolution that had been come to on Mr. Blackburne's application, granting him full permission to peruse the by-laws and charter.

Alderman Wood proceeded to state that the duty of the renter warden was to visit the poor pensioners of the company, and report upon their state, and to visit the hospitals and almshouses occasionally. The clerk draws all leases, pays and settles all demands, and transacts other general business. There were two fish-meters appointed, at the request of the court of common council, in the year of the cholera, under the company's charter; but the corporation of London refused to pay them afterwards, and the company now allow them 1*l.* a week each. They act under Mr. Goldham, at Billingsgate. The liverymen of the company have the right to vote for members of parliament, subject to the provisions of the Reform Bill. There were three members who had been on the court, at present receiving pensions of 100*l.* a year each. As much as 200*l.* a year has been given formerly. Pensioners are not admitted to the dinners. The company have the election of six boys or girls, the children of members of the company, into Christ's Hospital.

LORD MAYORS OF THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried.
1349, 1359, 1366, 1367.	John Lovekyn, M.P. 1347-48-65.	Stock's market, Stock-fishmonger row, Thames street.	St. Michael, Crooked lane.[1]
1350.	Walter Turke.	Old Fish market.	St. Nicholas Cole Abbey.[2]
1360.	John Wroth, or Worth, M.P. 1373.	Old Fish market.	St. James, Garlick hithe.[3]
1362.	John Peche, M.P. 1373.[4]		
1369.	Simon Morden, M.P. 1362.	Great Eastcheap.	St. Michael, Crooked lane.[5]
1375, 1381.	Sir Will. Walworth, M.P. 1383.	Stock-fishmonger row and Crooked lane.	St. Michael, Crooked lane.[6]
1387, 1388.	... Nicholas Exton, M.P. 1385.	Lower Thames str.	St. Mary at Hill.[7]
1404.	... William Askham, M.P. 1406-13.	Stock-fishmonger row.[8]	
1423, 1437.	... John Michell, M.P. 1420.	London Bridge foot.	St. Magnus, London Bridge.[9]
1427.	... John Rainewell.		St. Botolph, Billingsgate.[10]
1433.	... John Perveis.[11]		
1455.	... Stephen Foster.	Lower Thames str.	St. Botolph, Billingsgate.[12]

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[1] *Stock-fishmonger;* sheriff, 1342. He refounded the church of St. Michael, Crooked lane. Sir Walter Maney built the Charter house in his first mayoralty, as a cemetary for the dead of the great plague.

[2] *Fishmonger;* sheriff in 1334.

[3] *Fishmonger;* sheriff, 1351. Died, 1407. Stow calls him Sir John Wroth. —Strype's Stow, i. 535.

[4] *Fishmonger;* sheriff, 1352.

[5] *Stock-fishmonger;* sheriff, 1364.

[6] *Stock-fishmonger;* sheriff, 1370. He slew Wat Tyler.

[7] He was knighted with Walworth.

[8] *Stock-fishmonger.* He was an apprentice of Walworth.

[9] Son of John Michell, of Ekelingham, Suffolk. He was alderman of Bridge ward.

[10] Son of Robert Rainewell, citizen and haberdasher of London. Died, 1445. He gave the city estates to discharge three-fifteenths.

[11] Son to John Perveis, of Esgeston, Berks.

[12] Son of Robert Foster, of London, stock-fishmonger. He rebuilt Ludgate prison.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried.
1460.	Sir William Hulin.[1]		
1473.	... William Hampton.	St. Christopher le Stocks.	St. Christopher le Stocks.[2]
1494.	... Ralph Astry.		St. Martin's, Vintry.[3]
1501.	... William Remington.		St. Mary Hill, Billingsgate.[4]
1506.	... Thomas Knesworth.		Guildhall Chapel.[5]
1513.	... William Coppinger.		St. Mildred's, Bread street.[6]
1549.	... Henry Amcotes.		St. Michael, Crooked lane.[7]
1558.	... Thomas Curteis.	Lombard street.	Dionis Back church.[8]
1591.	... John Allot.		St. Margaret, Friday street.[9]
1617.	... John Leman.		St. Michael, Crooked lane.[10]

Lord Mayors since 1617.

Isaac Pemington	1643	Sir John Parsons	1703
Sir John Gayer	1647	Sir William Withers	1707
Sir Thomas Abney	1701	Sir James Bateman	1716

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

The fishmongers' books do not extend far enough back to give any account of their ancient livery.[11] Its colours were no doubt changeable, like the liveries of the other companies we have described, and as is mentioned to have been a general case before its final settlement, near the time of James I.[12] One circumstance respecting the fishmongers' livery we are acquainted with from the books of the Goldsmiths' Company, as will be seen in our account of them. It is, that that fraternity and the fishmongers yearly exchanged, and wore, to the extent of eight suits (with hoods), each others new made livery, which custom was kept up in token of the ancient amity which has been stated to have existed between the two societies. As it will be seen what the goldsmiths' colours were, an idea may be formed of the dress of this small part of the fishmongers; of that, properly or generally belonging to the whole company, some particulars have been given in our Historical Essay, from the chantry book of St. Peter's, Cornhill, where the fishmongers held their gild. It appears from that record that every person of the fraternity was "ones in eu^{r}y yere ayens the fest of Seint Peter and Poule," to have the livery either "hole clothing, or elles hodyng;" and that they were to keep it two years, neither giving it away to their apprentices, or to any other man or woman who was not of the fraternity.[*]

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[1] Son to Nicholas Hulin, of Fulham, Middlesex.

[2] Son to John Hampton, of Minchenhampton, in Gloucestershire. He set up stocks for punishing of vagabonds.

[3] Son to Geffrey Astrie, of Hitchen, Herts.

[4] Son to Roger Remington, of Boston, Lincolnshire.

[5] Son to John Knesworth, of Kensworth, in Cambridgeshire. Buried, 1515.

[6] Son to Walter Coppinger, of Bucksell, Suffolk. He died in his mayoralty.

[7] Son to William Amcotes, of Ashap, in Lincolnshire. Buried, 1554.

[8] Son to John Curteis, of Enfield, Middlesex.

[9] Son to Richard Allot, of Limbergh, Lincolnshire.

[10] Son to John Leman, of Gillingham, Norfolk. He died, unmarried, during his mayoralty.

[11] The fishmongers have no wardens' accounts or minutes of an earlier date than 1592, their more ancient ones having been either destroyed in the fire of London, or otherwise lost. — The title deeds of their various estates commence as far back as 9 Edward III., and are finely preserved, as are also their book of ordinances, and some other ancient documents relating to the company. The minutes remaining, or, as they are termed in this company, "Court Ledgers," consist of eight folio volumes, separately dated, and each comprising the number of years hereunder:

Vol. 1, from 1592 to 1610.
... 2, ... 1610 .. 1631.
... 3, ... 1631 .. 1646.
... 4
... 5, ... 1646 .. 1664.
... 6, ... 1664 .. 1699.
... 7, ... 1699 .. 1752.
... 8, ... 1808 .. 1814.

[12] Hist. Essay, 58 to 66.

Their OBSERVANCES,—that is to say, religious ones,—both at elections and commemorations of deceased members, (as also under the latter head, an account of their splendid ancient *burial pall*,) have been largely noticed in our Essay.[†]

From these notices it appears,—as to elections, that by an ordinance of 1426,—every year, on the festival of St. Peter, "alle the brethren and sustern of the same frat^{r}nite" were to go in their new livery to St. Peter's church, Cornhill, and there hear a solemn mass in the worship of God and St. Peter; and to offer, at offering time, what their devotion prompted them to.

The ceremony of electing wardens is not mentioned at this date, but consisted probably, as usual, in crowning with garlands,[‡] and at the time and in manner following, as enjoined by their ordinances of James II., viz. "to be published about the end of the feast ordinance, by delivery of the garland to such of the new wardens as shall then be present, or in their absence either to some other persons of the mistery of the same or like quality, or some other person, being a stranger and a person of quality, and then and there representing the person so absent, *in manner as anciently used and accustomed in the mistery.*" The form,—as we observed on attending one of these elections some years since,—consisted in placing a sort of cap (fronted with what appeared to be a silver plate,) on the heads, in succession, of the new wardens.

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[*] Hist. Essay, 59. [†] Ibid. 68-9 and 72-3. [‡] Ibid. 84.

The fishmongers anciently maintained no less than three priests or chaplains to officiate at the company's funeral commemorations, and other religious observances, which was one more than is mentioned in any other of the companies. The will of Agnes Palmer, (a sister of the company,) dated 1513, orders, amongst other payments to be made on keeping the obit of herself and husband, in the church of Peter's, in Westchepe, that 6s. 8*d.* shall be given; that is to say, 4*d.* each "to the *three priests* of the company, being p^{r}sent at the said obite to pray for their soules;" 4*d.* each "to eu^{r}y of the *three* clerkes of the company, for warning the felawship;" 4*d.* to the parson; and the remaining 4*s.* to be divided amongst the priests and clerks of the said church, "for ringing of belles and wax."—The surplusage, if any, to be given to poor people.

Besides keeping a general obit for deceased members of the company at St. Peter's, Cornhill, both fishmongers and stock-fishmongers kept obits for various individuals, members and others, at different churches, the names of whom, as ancient benefactors to the two societies, will be seen under the head of "Trust Estates and Charities." The stock-fishmongers, from the earliest times, adopted St. Michael's church, Crooked lane, (re-edified and enlarged by their two eminent members, John Lovekyn and William Walworth,) as their general burial place and spot for funeral commemorations, and to which they afterwards added a south aisle, called "the Fishmongers' Chapel." On becoming finally incorporated with the fishmongers, in 28 Henry VIII., it was agreed, amongst other articles, that this chapel, there called "the chappell of St. Peter and St. Sebastian," and described to be "stonding in the parishe churche of Saint Mighell, yn Croked lane of London," shall be finished by the joint companies, in manner there mentioned, and which will be seen in describing the fishmongers' hall; and "that all obites and annyversaries whiche heretofore hath been vsed to be kept *severally* by each of the said craftes, or whiche either of the same craftes are bound to obsy^{r}ve," shall be from thenceforth "p^{r}petually kept by the said fishmongers and stock-fishmongers, and at there cost and charge, as it hath been vsed in tymes past, according to the tenures of the testators' willes." And also "that an yerely obite of vj^{s}. viij^{d}. solempnly by note, shall be obs^{r}vyd and kept for ever more in the said parish churche of Saint Mighell, for the soules and good estate of the benefactours of the stok-fisshmongers, by the saide felisship of fisshmongers and stok-fisshmongers, and at their cost and charge, in suche wise as they are customed to execute theire other obites."

The fishmongers' modern observances (civil and religious,) are printed by them under the title of "MEETINGS OF THE COMPANY." They include their regulations, as to binding apprentices, attending service at different churches, entertainments (both of the company and its poor), distributions of money for charitable purposes, elections, and various other business; and the particulars of which are ranged under the month, and day of the month, when the several observances take place, as follows:

MEETINGS OF THE COMPANY.

JANUARY.—Sometime in this month (as the prime warden shall please to appoint,) a committee is holden, previous to the court in *February*, for binding, and doing such other business as may offer. And, in general, committees are held between the courts, as business requires.

30th. A sermon at *St. Paul's; King Charles the Martyr.* The wardens' gowns are sent thither, to be ready in case they should attend.

FEBRUARY.—In the first or second week in this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a court is holden for making free, binding, and for other business. This is the last court for nominating freemen to be called on the livery at the April court.

But see the N.B. under April.

N.B. By order of the court of 1st of August, 1753, courts are to be holden in the first week of the months of February, April, June, August, October, and December, except the prime warden shall order a court to be holden in the second week in any of the said months.

But see the N.B. under May.

A committee is holden in this month to give directions for the dinner on 25th March, and to do any other business.

MARCH.—22d. On this day, yearly, (being the day on which Archbishop Whitgift founded the hospital at Croydon,) Dr. William Barlow's gift of 3*l.*, and Lady Ann Allott's gift of 4*l.*, are distributed at Croydon, in Surry, as follows, viz.

Dr. Barlow's Gift.

To a licensed preacher for a sermon, 13*s.* 4*d.*; for a dinner for the poor in the hospital there, founded by Archbishop Whitgift (of Canterbury), 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the poor-box in the hospital, 10*s.*;

to the vicar, for giving notice of the sermon to be preached, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the person sent to pay these legacies, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and 13*s.* 4*d.* to be equally divided, at the hall, amongst four poor old men or women, at the nomination of the alderman alone (if any), or the master for the time being.

N.B. The 13*s.* 4*d.* hath for many years been paid to four almspeople in St. Peter's Hospital.

Lady Ann Allott's Gift.

To the poor in the lesser almshouses in Church street, being nine in number, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, amounting to 3*l.*; and to repair the parish church of Sanderstead, in Surry, 1*l.* Vouchers of the repairs to be produced, and if the 1*l.* is not laid out, the same to be paid to the said poor.

N.B. When this day falls not on a Sunday, the wardens go to pay these legacies; if on a Sunday, the company's deputy-clerk generally goes.

N.B. The table of gifts in Croydon church mentions only eight houses.

By order of court, of 8th February, 1787, the liverymen are summoned to dine at the hall this day instead of 5th November.

APRIL.—In the first or second week this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a court is holden to make free, etc.

At this court the freemen, nominated at any of the former courts subsequent to the preceding April, are ballotted for to be called on the livery.

N.B. By order of court of 11th February, 1790, no further election of liverymen (except the prime warden's nomination of two in his prime wardenship,) is to take place till the number amounting to two hundred and four, in April, 1790, is reduced to one hundred and ninety; and that the number in future shall not exceed two hundred.

In this month, or May, (as the wardens shall think proper,) the court is summoned to view the company's houses and lands in London; and a dinner is ordered at the hall for those gentlemen who attend and do the duty of the day.

MAY.—N.B. By an order of court of the 8th of February, 1754, a court is holden in the last week in this month, instead of the first or second week in June, when it is election year, which is every other year.

NOTE. Also, when it is election year, a committee is holden in this month, or in June, (as the prime warden shall appoint,) to settle the election dinner, and to give necessary orders for what may be wanted against the election day of wardens, and to do other business.

29th. A sermon at St. Paul's, *King Charles II. Restoration.* The wardens' gowns are sent as usual.

June.—In the first or second week in this month a court is holden for making free, etc.

Except in election year, when, pursuant to the company's charter, the court is always holden on the Monday next before Midsummer-day, for the election of wardens, clerk, and chaplain of St. Peter's hospital. The livery are summoned to meet at the hall, to go from thence to St. Michael's church, in Crooked lane, to hear a sermon, and afterwards to dine at the hall, and be present at the declaration of the election of the wardens after dinner, who are afterwards (or such as are present,) sworn into their respective offices, and take their places.

24th. Court and livery summoned to meet at Guildhall, to elect sheriffs, chamberlain, etc., and afterwards to dine at the hall.

July.—About the middle of this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a committee meet at the hall to distribute among the half-yearly poor of the company 100*l.*, or thereabouts, out of the profits of Sir Thomas Knesworth's* estate; and upon other business. And afterwards proceed to St. Peter's hospital, at Newington, to meet as many gentlemen of the court as please to attend, and examine into the behaviour of the alms-people there, and to give each of them 3*s.* in lieu of a dinner that day.

Note. The whole court is summoned to attend and dine there. Also, at this committee, or thereabouts, a view is had by the wardens, of the boats to be rowed in on the 1st of August, yearly, (if not Sunday,) for Mr. Dogget's coat and badge.†

August.—On this day (if not Sunday,) a court is holden for doing the usual business; and also to start the watermen for Mr. Dogget's coat and badge: the direction of which is vested solely in this company.

N.B. This court appoints a committee to audit the clerk's cash-book, ending 23d June, yearly.

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* Sir Thomas Knesworth, a worthy patriot in the reign of Henry VII. Imprisoned in the Tower of London, for his opposition to the extortions of Empson and Dudley, that tyrant's ministers. He was a stock-fishmonger in Thames street.

† Dogget was a comedian, and a member of this company.

SEPTEMBER.—2d. A sermon at St. Paul's, *Anniversary of Fire of London.* The wardens' gowns are sent as usual.

29th. The court and livery are summoned to meet at Guildhall, to go from thence to St. Lawrence church, to hear a sermon, and then to return to Guildhall to elect a mayor, and afterwards to dine at the company's hall.

OCTOBER.—In the first or second week in this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a court is holden for doing the usual business.

In this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a committee is holden for giving directions for the dinner on Lord Mayor's day, for ordering coats and gowns for the alms-people, viewing the barge, if necessary, and other business.

25th. A sermon at St. Paul's, (being the king's, [George III.] accession to the throne.)* The wardens' gowns are sent as usual.

NOVEMBER.—5th. A sermon at St. Paul's, (Powder Plot). The wardens' gowns are sent as usual.

9th. Court and livery summoned to meet at the hall, being Lord Mayor's day, to attend on the lord mayor, in the company's barge, to Westminster, to be sworn in, and on his return, and afterwards to dine at the hall.

Sometime in this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) Sir Thomas Knesworth's and Mr. Thomas Jenyn's accounts, kept by the company's clerk, are to be audited in the counting-house at the wharf at Porter's key, in the presence of the chamberlain of London, if he choses to attend, he being summoned for that purpose. If he attends, he is paid 1*l.* 1*s.*, and invited to dine at the hall.

DECEMBER.—In the first or second week of this month (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a court is holden for doing the usual business.

20th, or thereabouts, (as the prime warden shall appoint,) a committee meet at the hall, to distribute to the half-yearly poor several coat-money legacies, amounting to 28*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* Also Mr. Robert Gayer's gift of 5*l.*; Mr. James Martin's gift of 2*l.* 10*s.*; and a further sum out of the profits of the estate, late of Sir Thomas Knesworth: the whole amounting to about 100*l.* And afterwards proceed to meet the rest of the court at St. Peter's hospital, to examine into the behaviour of the alms-people, and to distribute amongst them Sir John Gayer's gift of 5*l.*; Mr.

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* This day is of course altered according to the day of accession of the reigning king.

Baskervill's gift of 4*l.*; Mrs. Bromsgrove's gift of 1*l.*; the proportion of Mr. Arthur Mowsee's gift of 11*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* being 4*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; and such further sum out of the company's cash as will pay each of the forty-two alms-people 1*l.* 1*s.* By order of court of the 10th of December, 1789.

N.B. Sometime before this committee, coats and gowns are distributed at the hall to the above alms-people, in the presence of the renter-warden, if he chooses to attend. They have a glass of wine given to each of them, at the discretion of the renter-warden; if Mr. Renter-warden does not attend, five bottles of wine are sent by the upper-keeper for the alms-people.

Under the head "State and Civic Triumphs," there are two entries amongst the city records. Both relate to the stock-fishmongers, after their separation from the fishmongers, 24 Henry VII. The first, dated 12 December in that year, is an order of the court of aldermen, regulating their place in processions, and from which it appears that they were ranked next to the vintners; the other, dated 2 July, 1 Henry VIII., and which is also an order of the court of aldermen, assigns them to have standing in St. Paul's church, when the companies attended there on public occasions, next to the grocers, and their place in procession to be next to the vintners and before the dyers.*

The ample account of the fishmongers ancient mayoralty pageant, at the inauguration of their mayor, Sir John Lemon, in 1616-17, given in our Historical Essay,† affords so complete an idea of the style and nature of this company's exhibitions on similar occasions, that it will be sufficient for us to close this sketch, as in the case of the preceding companies, with a list of their printed pageants.

The following two pageants, of Sir John Lemon (just noticed,) and of Sir Thomas Abney, 1700, are the only pageants of the fishmongers known to be printed.

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* "*Stok-fishmong^{rs}; 12 Decemb^{r}, 24 Hen. VII.*—It is consentid and agreed, that from hensforth the stock-fishmongers, which lately hath dissevered theym from the fishmongers, by the kyng's letters patents,—shall in all standinges and goyngs, for any besines of this citie, kepe their place and rowme next to the vynteners."

"ij^{do}. die Julij, a^{o}. p^{r}mo H. viij.—M^{d}. that yt ys agreed by the maire and aldermen, that all suche dayes as the stock-fishmong^{rs} and the companyes of eu^{ry} mistere of this citie been accustomed to goo to *Pawles*, that the said stok-fishmong^{rs} shall have their standing and rowme in the bodye of the said chirche of Pawles, on the lyfte side, next to the grocers, standing and fulfilling their rowme upward towarde the image of o^{r} Lady of Grace; and they shall goo in p^{r}cession next to the vynt^{rs}, and before the dyers."

† Pp. 210 to 212.

1616-17, Sir John Lemon.

"Chrysalanela, the Golden Fishing; or the Honour of Fishmongers: applauding the advancement of Mr. John Lemon, Alderman, to the dignitie of Lord Maior of London: taking his Oath in the same authority at Westminster, on Tuesday, being the 29 day of October, 1616. Performed in hearty love to him, and at the charges of his worthy brethren the Antient and Right Worshipful Company of Fishmongers. Devised and written by A. M. [Anthony Munday], Citizen and Draper of London.

"Printed at London, by George Parsloe, 1616, 4to."

Fishmongers' Hall.

1700, Sir Thomas Abney.

"The Triumphs of London, for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Abney, Knt., Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a description of the Pageants, together with the Publick Speeches, and the whole Solemnity of the Day. Performed on Tuesday, the 30th day of October, anno 1700. All set forth at the proper cost of the Honourable Company of Fishmongers.

"London: printed for R. Barnham, in Little Britain, 1700, fol., pp. 12."

Fishmongers' Hall.

A copy of this was found at Fishmongers' Hall in 1725.

Notice of a similar pageant occurs in 1740, thus described:—"On this occasion there was in Cheapside five fine pageants, and a person rode before the cavalcade in armour, with a dagger in his hand, representing Sir William Walworth; the head of the rebel, Wat Tyler, being carried on a pole before him. This was the more remarkable, by reason that story has not been before represented these forty years, none of the Fishmongers' Company happening to be lord mayors since."—*Post Boy, Oct.* 31. (Vide Nichol's Pageants.)

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

Fishmongers' hall, Thames street, occupied an oblong-shaped plot of ground, which was anciently the site of four tenements, inhabited, in 42 Edward III., by John Lovekyn, Simon Morden, William de Changeton, and Richard de Rothinge; but on which five tenements are subsequently enumerated, three of them lying on the west, and two on the east, side of the site of the said plot. The three western tenements were, in 1395, inhabited by William Askham, Richard Abel, and Richard Radwell; the two eastern tenants of this date are unknown, but are regularly named after 1424. The company's conveyances of the five tenements, and other legal evidences, prove the site they occupied to have had a frontage of 120 feet next Thames street, and an average depth from thence to the river of about 200 feet; and to have previously been one of two pieces of land of the said John Lovekyn, on which afterwards stood the halls of the fishmongers and stock-fishmongers,—stock-fishmongers' hall being built upon the second piece, which lay a few doors eastward from the first, and which had a frontage of only 45 feet towards Thames street, and an average depth (from the ground there narrowing,) of about 66 feet.

The long descent of the site of fishmongers' hall, and its peculiar nature as having anciently comprised the sites of five distinct dwellings of considerable magnitude, together with the difficulty of separating and continuing their history until the sites finally became united, to form that of Fishmongers' hall, had given rise to several errors in former accounts, which have been corrected in the present account by a laborious search into the company's records; but which the interesting historical associations connected with the spot, and more particularly the vast improvements recently effected on it, well merited.*

It has been seen that in 14 Edward II. the London fishmongers, as *one body*, held their ley-halmotes in Bridge street;—that the market at that spot succeeded the earlier ones of Billingsgate and Old Fish street;—that stock-fishmonger row is first mentioned, in conjunction with Old Fish street and Bridge street, as the site of an additional fishmarket, appropriated to a new company, called "le mester de stok-fisshmongeres," in the charter 22 Richard II., and which charter allows a Fishmongers' hall and a Stock-fishmongers' hall at the latter place, making six halls for the two companies;—that after their union (for general purposes) by Henry VI., the fishmongers and stock-fishmongers in 19 Henry VII., adopted the lord Fanhope's house, in Thames street, as the sole meeting place of the united companies;—that the stock-fishmongers, five years afterwards, (24 Henry VII.) were incorporated as a separate company, and that in 28 Henry VIII., both companies were again finally united,—"their hall to be but *one*, in the house of the lord Fanhope." Our account will principally relate to this last-mentioned hall, into which the rest became merged: what we have to say respecting the more ancient halls being but little, and which must be rendered subservient to the history of this, the company's principal place of assembly.

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* The company, from a want of acquaintance with the records alluded to, (and for which they are chargeable with no particular neglect, the subject being one of antiquarian research,) erroneously described the site of *Sir William Walworth's house*, in their return to the Charity Commissioners, to have been occupied by the company's late hall, as well as by its predecessor here before the fire of London in 1666; whereas the fact, as will be seen, is, that Walworth's house never occupied more than a fifth part of that site;—indeed, the absurdity of the contrary is its own contradiction:—the frontage of the first Fishmongers' hall, next Thames street, was 120 feet in breadth, and 120 feet deep. What sort of tradesman then, it may be asked, must he have been, who had a house of such magnitude?—Certainly not Walworth; who, when required by Richard II. to be knighted, after having slain Wat Tyler, is said by Stow to have modestly excused himself, telling the king "that he was not worthie, *nor able*, to take such a state upon him, for he was but a merchant, and had to live by his merchandize onely."—Vide Survaie of London, 1598; 221.

The public records, and those of the company, trace the descent of the site of Fishmongers' hall, as divided into separate tenements, from John Lovekyn, till the final union of the fishmongers and stock-fishmongers in 28 Henry VIII.; and thence downward, from its destruction in the fire of London, and its rebuilding after that event, till it was succeeded by the present new hall,—a period altogether of nearly 500 years: the line of descent of Stock-fishmongers' hall begins also with John Lovekyn, but is of less duration, it having been abandoned, as stated, for Fishmongers' hall, in 28 Henry VIII., after which it remained, let out in tenements, till 1666, when, on being destroyed in the same fire, its place was supplied by other buildings.

Before entering on the descent of either hall, it will first be necessary, in order that the reader may understand their precise situation, to afford a clear idea of the former nature of this spot:

The part of Thames street containing the two halls of the fishmongers and stock-fishmongers, and termed in the old charters referred to Stock-fishmongers' row,* stood at the south-east end of Upper Thames street, between what was called the Water-gate and Old Swan lane, and lay in three parishes. It was parted into six great slips of ground by five avenues or stairs to the Thames, the names of which in the city plan, or "Exact Surveigh of the Ruins of London, after the fire of 1666," were—Water-gate, Churchyard alley, Fleur de Luce alley, Black Raven alley, and Ebgate lane, or Old Swan, (but which last two were divided by a new alley after the fire of London, called Wheatsheaf alley.) The Water-gate was originally called Oyster-gate, and also Oyster hill, from its being the ancient landing place for oysters; and was afterwards named Water-gate, Water lane, and the Gully-hole, from its becoming the site of the water-works, to which it led till the late alterations. Churchyard alley is called, as early as the

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* Stow thus notices Stock-fishmonger row, in 1598, in speaking of Fishmongers' hall, then the only ostensible hall of the united companies:

"At the north end of London bridge, to a part of Thames street which is also of Bridge ward, to wit, as much as of old time was called Stock-fishmonger row, of the Stock-fishmongers' dwelling there, downe west to a water-gate of old time, called Ebgate, since Ebgate lane, and now the Olde Swan, (which is a narrow stayre on the Thames, but the passage is very narrow by reason of encroachments,) on the south side of Thames street, about the midway betwixt the bridge foote and Ebgate lane, standeth the *Fishmongers' hall*, and divers other faire houses for merchants." (Survaie of London, 215.)

42d of Edward III., "Steven's lane," otherwise Church-haw lane: Red Cross alley was a small narrow passage that partially divided one of the slips into two, and does not appear to have been a thoroughfare; Fleur de Luce alley was so named of the Fleur de Luce tavern which adjoined it westwards; Wheatsheaf alley was founded on the site of the Wheatsheaf public-house, anciently "Wheteley's rents;" Black Raven alley does not occur under any earlier appellation; the name of Ebgate lane, afterwards Old Swan, has been explained. The part of the row between Water-gate and Fleur de Luce alley, was in *St. Magnus*, London bridge parish; its continuation, westward, to a little beyond Wheatsheaf alley, was in *St. Michael*, Crooked lane, parish, and the small remainder of the row beyond was in the parish of *St. Martin* Ongars; the depth of the whole row north and south extended from Thames street to the river.

Lovekyn has the credit of having rebuilt the church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, and of establishing the Stock-fish market in his street, both which he effected on his removing from Stock's market, when the alliance of the two companies was first formed in the reign of Edward III.; at which time, himself becoming the owner of the estates on it which have been mentioned, he was followed by numbers of his brother stock-fishmongers, who took stations on the same spot,* and whose united residence, as we have seen, had, before the 22d of Richard II., given to the place its name of Stock-fishmonger row.

Before Lovekyn's removal hither, there were few buildings on the spot, the whole extent being chiefly an open strand on the river's bank, which, in more ancient times, had formed part of the Eastcheap (market), and on which, at first, the stock-fish-mongers had probably only such stalls and standings as at Stock's market which they had left, or as have been described at the Old Fish market. On their being allowed, by the charter 22 Richard II., to have a hall here, (and which was afterwards built on the site of Lovekyn's second tenement, at Oyster hill above mentioned,)—their stalls arose to shops, and afterwards to tall houses, as Stow states them to have done at the latter market.

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* The early stock-fishmongers, mentioned in Walworth's patent for founding St. Michael, Crooked lane, college, in 4 Richard II., from chantries in the parish-church, (several of whose endowments he was allowed to appropriate to that foundation,) were of this number, and included the names of William de Burgh, *Pentecost Russel*, *Henry Gubbe*, John Abel, Robert Brocket, and others: vide pat' de 4 Ric. II., m. 12, in Turr' Lond', and Hist. St. Michael, Crooked lane, 8vo. 1831, pp. 129-31, 12, 56, 142-43, and p. 56 (*note*) of this account.

The ownership of the site of Fishmongers' hall, as well as that of Stock-fishmongers' hall, are proved to have been vested in Lovekyn, in the reign of Edward III., by his will, which will be presently noticed, and by an inquisition had 22 Richard II., (twenty-seven years after his death,) and in the latter of which he is stated to have held both sites, amongst other premises in the neighbourhood, in free burgage. The exact locality of the site of Fishmongers' hall,—of which we are principally now to speak,—is in both records distinguished from that of Stock-fishmongers' hall, and all Lovekyn's other estates, by being described as situate in the parish of *St. Michael, Crooked lane,* and to have stood between Thames street and the river, or on the extreme south side of the same parish, and which south side it wholly occupied, within the width of two houses.*

Lovekyn's will states him to have been the owner of four tenements in Thames street, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane. The central one (as it afterwards became,) he describes to have been inhabited by himself and Margaret his wife; and to have before belonged to Pentecost Russell, by whom it was charged with a perpetual annuity of 6 marks, for the maintenance of the said Pentecost's chantry in St. Michael, Crooked lane, church; *another* of the said tenements (adjoining the east side of Lovekyn's,) is described to have been purchased, by him and his said wife, of Simon Morden; a *third* tenement, east of Morden's, the will describes to be then inhabited by William de Kirketon, and to have been purchased by the said Lovekyn, of Letitia Gubbe, daughter of Lovekyn's first wife, Mabille; a *fourth* tenement, described to be in Thames street,—(and which, from other authorities, will be found to have stood the next west of Lovekyn's tenement or dwelling, and to have been afterwards partitioned into two tenements, making the *five* mentioned,)—is stated to have been held by *Richard de Rotlinge and Radegunda* his wife for their lives, of the said John Lovekyn, and in whom, it is said, the reversion was to become vested after their decease.*

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* The *south side* of St. Michael's parish (as before the late alterations,) is described, in a Survey made and entered in the vestry minutes, 1818, as including the following part of Upper Thames street,—formerly Stock-fishmonger row:

"On the SOUTH SIDE OF THAMES STREET, *three houses* east from Fishmongers' *hall gate,* and west *five houses;* also the late *Fishmongers' hall,* Wheatsheaf alley, and the corner house towards the water-side, and which thus enumerates the houses and tenants:

"HOUSES AND TENANTS.

South side of Thames street.

No
115, Simon Wooding . . house.
114, Lambert and Co. . vault.
114, William Eyre . . house.
113, David Voss . . . house.
John David Towse, *Fishmongers' hall and offices.*
112, Thomas Saunders . . house.
111, Will. Wadham Cope ditto.
110, Samuel Burrows . vault.
110, Charles Mackintosh . house.
109, Edm. Ronalds and Co. ditto, and warehouse behind.

Fishmongers' wharf.

Ann and Simon Wooding, vault and rooms. ('The Shades.')

West side of Wheatsheaf alley, and south side of Thames street.

George Field, for crane rooms and counting-house on the wharf, and such part of a warehouse in the alley, and also such part of a warehouse south side of Thames street, being *two thirds in this parish.*"

The inquisition (22 Rich. II.) names only *two* persons, Margaret Walworth and Richard Abel, as occupying this ground-plot, of whom Margaret Walworth is described as *lately* deceased, and Richard Abel as then resident; but in a deed of prior date (18

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* Lovekyn, by his will, dated Thursday next after the feast of St. James the Apostle, 1368, (42 Edward III.,) bequeaths to Margaret his wife, for her whole life, the third part of all his lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in the City of London, viz. the whole of his tenement, with the appurt's, which he then inhabited, in Thames street, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, London, she paying thereout an annuity of 6 marks towards the perpetual maintenance of a chantry in the church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, agreeably to the devise of Pentecost Russell, as in the testament of the said Pentecost was more fully contained; also all his tenement, with the appurt's, which William de Kirketon inhabited in Thames street, in the parish aforesaid, between the tenement which he, the said John Lovekyn and the said Margaret his wife, lately purchased of Simon Morden, on the west, and the tenement of Robert Leget, on the east; also two tenements that he, the said John Lovekyn, had formerly purchased of Letitia Gubbe, whereof one was situate in Thames street aforesaid, in the said parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, between the aforesaid tenement which the said William de Kirketon inhabited, on the west, and the lane called Steven's lane, on the east; also all his, Lovekyn's, annual rent issuing from the tenement, with its appurt's, in Thames street aforesaid, in the said parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, which Richard de Rothinge and Radegunda his wife held of the said John Lovekyn for the term of their lives, together with the reversion of the said tenement, on condition, as to the two tenements late Letitia Gubbe's,—daughter of Mabille, formerly testator's wife,—that said Margaret Lovekyn should pay, for the whole of the said Letitia's life, 6*l.* 10*s.* per annum, viz. every month 10*s.*, and which should be rendered and paid to her, agreeably to the tenor of a certain bond given by the said John Lovekyn to the said Letitia, (with power for the said Letitia to enter and distrain for arrears.)

The said testator further ordains,—that after the death of his wife, all the aforesaid premises shall be *sold*, and the money arising therefrom applied in charity for his soul and for the souls of the aforesaid Mabille and Margaret, etc. He also leaves to the prior and convent of the church of the blessed Mary, without Bishopsgate, all the estate which he had in four *cellars* in the *Vintry*, on condition the souls of himself and said two nieces should be specially prayed for, by three canons of that church; to Richard Claydich, his chaplain, in aid of his charity at *Kingston*, and that the said Richard's successors should celebrate in the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalen there, for the souls aforesaid, his whole tenement, etc. which he lately bought of Thomas Brandon, situated in the corner of Crooked lane; and a tenement in Candlewick street to his grandson, John Lovekyn. All his other tenements, viz. one at Billingsgate; another, with a certain void piece of ground and quay, called Trojere's wharf; another at the corner of Tower street; and all his tenements, etc. upon *Oyster hill*, he wills to be sold by his executors within one year after his death, and the produce applied to pious uses and works of charity.—Appoints his wife Margaret, John Cantebrig, sen., Robert Claydich, and William Walworth, *his servant*, his executors.

Richard II.), it is stated to be occupied by *three* tenants, named William Askham, Richard Abel, and Richard Radwell, all of whom appear to have inhabited adjoining houses on it, between Margaret Walworth's death and the date of the inquisition. The two eastern tenements enumerated in Lovekyn's will, are not mentioned, in existing deeds, till several years later. This partition of the plot into five divisions, each occupied as a distinct dwelling, continued till the establishment of Fishmongers' hall here. The known intermediate tenants, from Lovekyn till the three last-named tenants, were (inclusive)—

John Lovekyn.
Simon Morden. William de Kirketon. Richard de Rothinge.
William Walworth. Margaret Walworth.
Robt. Mersk. Will. Askham. Rich. Abel. Rich. Radwell.
(Unknown.)

The particulars connected with Lovekyn's ownership, and bequest of the four (afterwards) five tenements, and of their descent till Askham, Abel, and Radwell, are given in Lovekyn's will, and in the inquisition and deeds of 18 Richard II.,—the descent afterwards is continued in other deeds through tenants, which will be presently mentioned,—and will be found to confirm the preceding statement.

Lovekyn's will has been given. The inquisition states,—John Lovekyn, stock-fishmonger of London, to have held in free burgage, "as all the city of London was held," amongst others, the following estates:

"One tenement, with its appurtenances, in the parish of St. Michael, of Crooked lane, London, situated in the street of Thames, extending from the King's way unto the water of Thames, in which Margaret, the late wife of William Walworth, lately dwelt, and which was worth 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum, above all reprizes." And

"One other tenement, situated in the street of Thames, in the same parish of St. Michael, which Richard Abel holds, worth 64*s.* 4*d.* per annum, above all reprizes."

Lovekyn, according to the inquisition, died in 1368, (42 Edward III.,) after having been divers times mayor of London, and married to two wives, Mabille and Margaret, by neither of whom he had any issue,—leaving his second wife, Margaret, a life-interest in the above two tenements; and constituting her, together with John Cantebrugg, sen., *Richard Claydich*, clerk, and *William Walworth*, his executors; as stated before in his will.

By the lease, and deed of sale to Abel, of 18 Richard II., (which will be presently noticed,) it further appears that Walworth, on Margaret Lovekyn's death, succeeded John Lovekyn as the owner of both the tenements mentioned;—that he resided on the first, being the easternmost of the two, or middlemost of the five, as the said lease states Lovekyn to have done before him, (both of them having *let*, during their residence, the tenement afterwards Abel's);—that he was a considerable builder on such easternmost tenement, and that he carried on the business of a stock-fishmonger there till 1385, when he died, possessed of both tenements, and of other estates enumerated in the inquisition as Lovekyn's. The whole of these estates he bequeathed to his wife, Margaret Walworth, for life; constituting the bishop of Winchester, his said wife Margaret, William Rykill, and Richard Warmyngton, his chaplain, (called also Sarmyngton or *Claydich*, and the same person as is mentioned above,) his executors; and directed that the said estates should be sold after the said Margaret Walworth's death, and the produce applied towards maintaining his newly-founded college of St. Michael, Crooked lane. Margaret Walworth continued to inhabit the same tenement that her husband, William Walworth, had resided in, till her death, which took place shortly before the date of the inquisition, leaving Sir Roger Pereris, the rector of St. Michael, Crooked lane; William Askham, Walworth's late apprentice; Richard Radwell, a witness to Walworth's will; and Henry Whitwell, who had purchased Lovekyn's tenement at Oyster hill,—her executors. Claydich or Warmyngton, as William Walworth's executor, sold the two tenements mentioned to the said Pereris, Askham, Radwell, and Whitwell, the executors of Margaret Walworth: Askham selected the tenement late Walworth's, where he lived and carried on his late master's business of a stock-fishmonger; Richard Abel, stock-fishmonger, obtained a lease of, and afterwards bought from the four co-purchasers, Pereris, Askham, etc., the second tenement, (and which the said lease to him states to have been previously held by Richard de Rothinge;)* and Richard Radwell became the inhabitant of a third tenement, westward of Abel's, and not till now mentioned, but which will be seen to have been parted from De Rothinge's tenement here, and adjoining Askham's eastward, and in the same parish,—the whole of the four tenements and appurtenant back premises in St. Michael's parish (exclusively of the fifth tenement, whose tenant is unknown,) becoming thus inhabited, at the same date, by four stock-fishmongers, as next door neighbours; two of whom had been Walworth's apprentices, and a third, one of the witnesses of his will.

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* Sheriff of London in 1326, and founder of the church of St. James, Garlickhithe.

The account of the tenement demised, and afterwards sold to Abel, presents a curious picture of this spot in early times, and will be found further to corroborate what has been stated, both as to the various divisions of Lovekyn's estate here, and the names of the holders of the separate tenements, before and after the sale from Clayditch to Askham and his co-purchasers.

It is described as—

"All that tenement of them," (the said Roger Pereris, William Askham, Richard Radwell, and Henry Whitwell,) "in which Richard de Rothinge and Radegunda, his wife, late dwelt, in 'Thames street,' in the parish of St. Michael of Crooked lane, London, situated between their tenement in which John *Lovekyn* dwelt on the *east*, and the said Richard Radwell's tenement on the *west*, extending from the said street of Thames on the north, unto the water of Thames on the south; and containing lengthways, in front next the king's way aforesaid, 26 feet 3 inches and one quarter of an inch of assize."

In the fuller description of the premises which follows, there are particularized a *kitchen* with a wall adjoining, said to have stood about midway between Thames street and the river; a *void plot of ground* more southward, used as a *wharf;* and a house on the east side of such wharf, "which reached to the corner of the wall of the *new tower* lately built by *Sir William Walworth*, knt.," (ad corne^{r}m muri noui Turris nup' construct' p' Domini Will'm Walwerthe militem,) within the lessors said tenement in which the aforesaid John Lovekyn dwelt; also a certain *privy*, within the wall of the said tower; a *hautepas*, or elevation, with houses on it next to the same tower, and partly upheld on the west by a *stone wall* twelve feet high; and, north-west of such tower, a *house*, and also a *loft*. The lessors reserve to themselves and their successors the perpetual right of way to the privy, hautepas, houses, and loft, (all stated to have been then *newly built*,) as well as to the said tower, together with free ingress and regress to the same, and the use of the void ground plot and wharf.

They moreover claim—what must have been of high importance to them as fishmongers—the right to all waters coming from Langston hall to the said tower, by a certain leaden pipe, upheld by the wall of the said tower, and which conducted to that spot the course of the waters coming to the void ground plot and wharf, and all waters running in like manner from other pipes mentioned. The various admeasurements of the different buildings and objects named, with their distance from each other, and from the abuttals of the different parts of the lessors' tenements mentioned, are all given in the deed, and are stated to have occupied a depth, in the whole, from Thames street to the river, of 233 feet.

We have been particular in describing the various erections and places behind Abel's and Askham's tenements, as they trace the occupancy of the latter to Lovekyn and Walworth, and, by stating the extent, in front, of Abel's house, but more particularly its abutments, *east and west*, on Askham and Radwell, corroborate what has been advanced, and give, at the same time, an idea of the nature of the back premises next the river, and the manner in which they were anciently occupied.

The descent of the tenement,—(inhabited by Lovekyn, Walworth, and Margaret Walworth, and Askham,)—through Askham's apprentice and executor Thomas Botiller, Sir Thomas Sackville, Londsop and his co-trustees, and Lord Fanhope, till it became vested in the Fishmongers' Company, as before stated, will shortly appear by the following Table of Descent:

JOHN LOVEKYN,

Cit., stock-fishmonger, and four times mayor of London, by will dated 13th December, 1368, 43 Edw. III., bequeathed to his wife Margaret, for life, amongst other his estates in London,

"*Four tenements in the street of Thames, in the parish of St. Michael, of Crooked lane, London,*"

with directions that the same tenements, and others mentioned, should be sold after his said wife's death, and the produce applied as in his will specified; and left the said Margaret, together with John Cantebrugg, sen., *William Walworth*, and Richard Claydich, alias Warmington, his executors.

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SIR WILLIAM WALWORTH, KNT.,

Cit., stock-fishmonger, and twice mayor of London, (late Lovekyn's apprentice and executor,) by will dated 13th December, 1385, bequeathed to William Askham and Robert Mersk, his apprentices, 40*l*. each, besides a tun of wine; and directed, after payment of other legacies and his debts, and the debts, if any, of John Lovekyn, formerly his master,—that his wife, Margaret Walworth, should have all the residue of his goods, to ordain and dispose of, for his soul, the soul of the said John Lovekyn, and her own soul, after death. By a second will, dated 20th December, 1385, and proved on the testimony of the said William Askham and of Richard Radwell, the same testator bequeathed

> "*All his tenements and rents in London,*" for life,

to his said wife Margaret, on condition of her providing five chaplains for his college of St. Michael, Crooked lane; and ordained that the same tenements and rents, after the said Margaret's death, should be *sold*, and the produce applied to that purpose. Walworth was a co-founder, with Lovekyn, of St. Mary Magdalen college, in Kingston, Surry; and of the church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, in the latter whereof he and the said Lovekyn were buried.

SIR WILLIAM ASKHAM, KNT.,

Cit., stock-fishmonger, and twice mayor of London, by will dated 24th November, 1413, left (amongst other premises) to his apprentice and chief executor, Thomas Botiller, the house he, Askham, then lived in (subject to two years' free occupation by the testator's wife, Matilda Askham,) in trust, to *sell* the same afterwards; and apply the produce to superstitious uses and works of charity;—by the description of

> "*His great tenement which he then inhabited, in Thames street, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, London.*"

THOMAS BOTILLER,

Cit., stock-fishmonger, and alderman of London, by deed dated 12th February, 1432, sold, pursuant to the said Sir William Askham's will, unto Sir Thomas Sackville, Robert Whitingham, ald. of London, and three others named,—in consideration "of a reasonable sum of money to him in hand paid."

> "*All that great tenement, with its appurt's, which William Askham had inhabited in his lifetime, in the street of Thames, in the parish of St. Michael, of Crooked lane,* London, situate between the tenement formerly of Robert Merk and Joan his wife, afterwards of Robert Smith,* and extending west on the tenement late of Richard Abel, stock-fishmonger, and Margaret his wife, but then of Robert Page and his wife; and from the king's way of Thames on the north, unto the water of Thames on the south.

SIR THOMAS SACKVILLE, WHITINGHAM, ETC.

Sir Thomas Sackville, knt., Robert Whitingham, cit. and ald. of London, Nicholas Sybile, gent., and Robert Pellican, cit. and stock-fishmonger of London, by their deed of 6th July, 1433, enfeoffed and confirmed unto Sir John Cornwaille, knt. Lord Fanhope, Askham's aforesaid tenement, by the description of

> "*All that great tenement, with its appurt's, which William Askham,*

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* The *east* and *west* abuttals of Askham's tenement are not mentioned till this sale of it by Botiller; its west boundary, being only ascertainable from Abel's tenement, being described as situated *between* Askham, east, and Richard Radwell, west: here Abel's tenement still retains its situation, as west of Askham's, but we, for the first time, learn the name of the latter's eastern-boundary tenant to have been Robert Merk; and, as we shall find Merk's tenement to have been the next east to Askham's, and to have abutted again, more east, on one Kirketon, whose tenement extended to Fleur de Luce alley, (which separated St. Magnus and St. Michael's parishes,) and that, that alley was, till the late alterations, also the *eastern boundary of Fishmongers' hall*, we have decided proof of Askham's tenement having never formed more than the *fifth*, or middle part of such hall.

> *late cit. and ald. of the city of London, inhabited in his lifetime, in the street of Thames, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane,* situate between the tenement formerly of Robert Merk and Joan his wife, and then of Robert Smith; and extending west on the tenement late of Richard Abel, stock-fishmonger, and Margaret his wife, but then of Robert Page, and Katherine his wife, and from the king's way of Thames on the north, unto the water of Thames on the south; and which tenement, etc. they, the said Sir Thomas Sackville, etc., bought of Thomas Botiller, cit., stock-fishmonger, and ald. of London, and executor of the said William Askham, etc."

SIR JOHN CORNWALL LORD FANHOPE.

Sir John Cornwall Lord Fanhope, etc., by deed dated 14th November, 1435, did demise, enfeoff, and confirm unto William Londsop, John Fitz-Geoffery, and Walter Pijou, the said Askham's tenement, by the description of

> "*All my great tenement, with its appurtenances, in which William Askham, late citizen and alderman of the city of London, now deceased, dwelt during his lifetime,* situate in the street of Thames, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, London, between the tenement formerly of Robert Merk and Joan his wife, and next of Robert Smith; and extending west, on the tenement late of Richard Abel, stock-fishmonger, and Margaret his wife, then of Robert Page and Katherine his wife; and from the king's way of Thames on the north, unto the water of Thames on the south:—and which tenement I, the aforesaid Sir John Cornwall Lord Fanhope, lately bought, to me, my heirs, and assigns for ever, from Sir Thomas Sackville, knt., Robert Whitingham, ald., etc.

WILLIAM LONDSOP, JOHN FITZ-GEOFFERY, AND WALTER PIJOU,

By their deed dated the Sunday after St. Martin, 1434, gave and granted to Sir John Cornwaille Lord Fanhope, in consideration of the above demise and feoffment to them,

"ONE ANNUAL RENT *of* 40 *marks, to be received yearly from* premises situate in the parish of All Saints, Graschurch, etc.; and from

> "*All that great tenement, with its appurt's, which William Askham, cit. and stock-fishmonger, of London, inhabited in his lifetime,* situate in the parish of St. Michael, of Crooked lane, in Bridge ward, London, and which they lately had from the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid Sir John Cornwaille, etc., with a clause of distress in default of payment of rent.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

Londsop, etc., as trustees for the company, having obtained the above lease from Lord Fanhope, for his life, and the reversion after his death, of his

"*Great tenement,*" *etc., late Askham's*—,

By deed of 16th November, 1434, sold the same, by the description of

> "All that great tenement or message, etc,. late of *Sir William Walworth,* and inhabited *by William Askham in his lifetime,*"

to John Michel, fishmonger, Henry Preston, stockfishmonger, and eight others; who passed them to the company under the same description, by three different conveyances, all dated immediately after each other the same year, viz. 1, *Assignment* of lease for Fanhope's life to John Hanwell, John Watkyns, and John Gist, (two of them afterwards Fanhope's executors,) dated 22d November, 1434; 2, *Release* from said Michel and his eight co-purchasers to Preston, dated 14th December, 1434; and 3, by *Devise* from said Preston, "to the wardens and commonalty of the Craft of Fishmongers," dated 20th February, 1434; which said craft thenceforward charged themselves with, and continued to pay, the said 40 marks yearly rent or annuity, as directed by Fanhope's will of 1st April, 1437, (viz. to maintain his chantry at the Black Friars, Ludgate,) — till the suppression of chantries, 2 Edward VI., when the company bought the said 40 marks rent from the crown, at twenty years' purchase, and still enjoy the said premises, trust free, in consequence of such descent and purchase.*

The company appear to have retained Lord Fanhope's messuage merely as an addition to their estates, or at most as an occasional place of meeting, for several years subsequent to its coming into their possession; during which period, the tenements *west* of it, inhabited by Abel and Radwell, and the two others on its *east* side, — described to have been occupied by Simon Morden, Robert Mersk, William Kirketon, and others, — came also into the company's possession. The descents of the whole five tenements (the back premises of which were all ultimately laid into the site of Fishmongers' hall,) form the objects of different conveyances as late as 1472;† and it appears to have been in consequence of these later purchases, offering increased space for a building sufficient for the company's meetings, that the resolution was made, in 19 Henry VII., for them thenceforth to abandon all their other halls "for their house in Thames street, of the gift of the lord Fanhope."

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* In a grant, with the fishmongers' common seal, dated 20th April, 1446, the Abp. of Canterbury, the above John Hanwell and John Gist, and others, executors of Lord Fanhope, after *reciting* the preceding conveyances, grant the sum of 400 marks to "the wardens and commonalty of the crafte of Fishmongers and their successors, in recompence of the great charge that they and their predecessors have borne and done afore this time," towards "helping of the reparations of the said lands and tenements from which the said annual rent of 40 marks was issuing."

† Of Abel's and Richard Radwell's tenements, which adjoined Askham's westward, that of Abel's has just been described from his lease in 1395: its descent from him and his wife, was 1, through *Henry Preston*, (his executor and trustee); 2, Thomas Duschons, Canons, and others, (some of whom occur as wardens of the fishmongers); 3, Katherine Page, widow, (afterwards Katherine Felde); 4, Katherine and John Felde, Aston, etc.; and 5, the said John Felde. Radwell's tenement (described as "the house of Richard Radwell, stock-fishmonger, in Thames street,") was charged by him, in 1415, with a perpetual yearly payment of 2 marks to St. Michael, Crooked lane, church, to maintain "an anniversary for his brother William Badwell, and for his own soul, and for the souls of his father and mother;"—and, as no further mention occurs of such house, it seems probable that, after his death, it became church property. The descent of the two tenements east of Askham's are to be traced, in the conveyances of them, as late as to 1472; and their relative situation to Askham's distinctly ascertained, by being uniformly described in the whole of such conveyances:—the *first* one, adjoining Askham, as having passed through — 1, Robert Merk, (Walworth's second apprentice); 2, Robert Smith; 3, Simon Morden; and 4, Robert Fulborne.—The *second* tenement, (which occupied the remainder of the east side of St. Michael's parish,) through—1, Kirketon and Walden; 2, Thomas Botiller (Askham's apprentice,) and "*Henry Preston*, stock-fishmonger," (Abel's executor and trustee); 3, William Iche; 4, Pyerson, Wright, and others; 5, Sely, Overy, and Smith; 6, Farnburgh, John and William Iche; and

STOCK-FISHMONGERS' HALL is not mentioned by name till the latter date, when the heads of agreement between the companies state—

"That Thomas P^r^triche, stok-fisshemonger, and also Johanne Cope, widowe, shall have and enjoy the halle called *Stock-fisshemongers' halle*, during their lyves, and during the life of the longest lyver of theym, w^h^out any rent or ferme therefore to be paide; and the repa'cions thereof to be susteyned and borne by the saide Felisship of Fisshemongers and Stok-fisshmongers."

It is again mentioned in 1524, when "John à Wood, citizen," and a warden of the stock-fishmongers of London, bequeaths to the wardens and commonalty of Stock-fishmongers of London, "two messuages in the parish of St. Martin Ongar, to keep an obit for him in the parish-church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, with ringing of bells," etc. His will also enjoins that the wardens of the stock-fishmongers shall attend certain of the services in their liveries; and directs certain gifts to be distributed on the occasion "at *Stock-fishmongers' hall.*"

The history of the site on which Stock-fishmongers' hall was built, is to be traced back, in the inquisition 22 Rich. II., to the owner-

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7, the Fishmongers' Company. The above descents, the dates when the different tenants occupied, and the relative situation of the tenements mentioned to each other, and to the ancient Fishmongers' hall,—of which they formed the Thames street front,—will be more clearly understood from the following

TABLE OF DESCENT, ETC. OF HOUSES IN ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE, PARISH, *Forming the Thames street front of the ancient Fishmongers' Hall.*

St. Magnus, London Bridge.	St. Michael, Crooked lane, Parish.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
	1368, W. Kirketon.	1368, Sim. Morden	1368, Jn. Lovekyn 1384, Wm. Walworth.	1368, Richard de Rothinge.	
		1395, Rob. Mersk et *ux.*	1395, Wm. Askham.	1395, Rich. Abel et *ux.*	1395, Rd. Radwell
1424, Wm. Brampton.	1424, Kirketon, etc.	— Rob. Smith.	1412, Th. Botiller.	1413, Hy. Preston, (Abel's executor)	1415, St. Michael, Crooked la. chur.
	— T. Botiller, *H. Preston*, & 9 others	1424, Sim. Morden	1432, Sir T. Sackville, etc. 1433, *Ld. Fanhope*	— Duschons, Page, Canons, etc.	
1429, Wm. Brampton.	1429, Wm. Iche, Pyerson, etc.	1429, Sim. Morden	1434, Londsop, etc. — Hy. Preston, etc. (Trustees.)		
1448, St. Magnus, late Wm. Brampton.	1448, Sely, Overy, etc. — Jn. and W. Iche.	1448, Fulborne, Smith, etc.		— Kath. Page, aft. Felde. — Kath. & Jn. Felde, etc.	
1472, John Felde.	1472, *Fishmongers' Company.*	1472, Fulborne.	— *Fishmongers' Company.*	— John Felde.	

ship of Lovekyn, when it is described as "one tenement on the Oystre hill, in the parish of St. Magnus, London," and valued at 10 marks, 11*s.* 4*d.*, a year. The hall was erected at the back of Lovekyn's tenement, between the time of his death (1368) and the grant of the fishmongers' charter, 22 Richard II.,—that charter expressly mentioning the stock-fishmongers to have then had a hall in Stock-fishmonger row, as well as one in Old Fish street, and at Bridge street,—and it being provable, from ancient deeds, that the site, a few years before, had been occupied by various tenants, who are named;—the exact locality, as respected its immediate vicinity to the north-west end of London bridge, is particularly marked in the following notices of it from the fishmongers' "Court Books." They also contain all the further information we have as to this hall, and prove it to have existed (but let out in tenements,) until the fire of London, in 1666.

"1592." The books state a "John Ducane" to have obtained from the Fishmongers' Company a lease of the lower part of a house then occupied by one Waters, with the garret at waterside, "and a right of way to the privy." A Mr. Thomas Ware, at the same date, has a lease granted him of the other part of the same house, with the like right of way. The privy here mentioned is afterwards stated to have stood on Mr. Ware's wharf, and was a *general* one,—a nuisance common on the waterside before the fire of London.* Ducane, in 1595, complains of encroachments made on this wharf, which it appears he had a joint tenancy in with Ware. In 1600, the same John Ducane has permission granted him by the company "to make a *jetty* over his house into the Thames."

Ducane's premises appear distinctly to have adjoined Stock-fishmongers' hall, from an order of the fishmongers' court in 1603, which authorizes John Sweete, a carpenter, "to view the defects of the *waterworks at Stock-fishmongers' hall;*" and which having done, he reports,—"that the water *gulled*† in at the *Brewer's wharf* beyond the *hall*, which washed under it, and came out again at *John Ducane's wharf;* and he advises that *piles* be driven before Brewhouse wharf, John Ducane's wharf, and Stock-fishmongers' hall :" plainly proving that the hall mentioned stood *between* this Brewer's, or Brewhouse wharf, and John Ducane's wharf; and that all three adjoined the *waterworks* at the north-west end of London bridge.

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* "'Here a palace,' says Sir William D'Avenant, 'there a wood-yard; here a garden, there a brewhouse; here dwelt a lord, there a dyer, and between both *duomo commune.*' Most of these offensive erections, as well as those of the better sort, came to the extreme water edge, and the jetties of several of them quite overhung the stream."—Hist. St. Michael's, Crooked lane, 8vo. 83, 98.

† "To *gully* or *gull*, to run with noise." *Johnson.*— The name of "*Gully-hole*," formerly applied to this passage, and called at other times Water-gate and Oyster hill, was evidently derived from this source.

The company's books do not say whether the measure of *piling* was resorted to, as recommended; but, from other authority, it appears that it was, and that such piles remained visible above water many years afterwards. They are shewn in Hollar's large four-sheet Plan of London, 1647; and again in his double view of London " Before and After the Fire."

In 1604, Ducane applied to the company for a lease of Stock-fishmongers' hall, in addition to his former premises; offering, as a part condition, " to keep all repairs, except the waterworks." A lease was granted him the next year, and, on obtaining it, he turned the hall into a *dye-house.**

1615. Stock-fishmongers' hall being reported to be in a dangerous state, was ordered to be repaired ; and, when finished, was inhabited by Ducane's widow, himself having been dead two years before. On Mrs. Ducane's death in 1625, they were leased to Felton and Webb; Felton, on a surrender of the same lease, received a fresh lease in his own name for eighteen years, from 1628 ; but afterwards becoming insolvent, was adjudged to have forfeited his lease of the hall and adjoining premises, together with a public-house, called the *Nun's Head;* and the whole became, in consequence, vested in a Mr. Coleman. The intermediate tenants between him and the fire of London (and which need only to be named,) were—Lydia Burrows, John Frith, and Thomas Pickard; the latter of whom surrendered to the company his lease (by indorsement,) of the conflagrated premises in 1670.

The Stock-fishmongers,—to return to our history,—appear to have retained their hall here from the time of its foundation, before 22 Richard II., till the final union of the companies in 26 Henry VIII.,—that union, as already observed, being only for general purposes, and leaving each company its own separate hall and domestic government. From the time of the purchase of Lord Fanhope's house by the fishmongers till the latter period, the only information we have, as to the halls of either company, is contained in the Heads of Agreement before referred to,[*] and the notices of those halls by Stow. The heads, or as they are called "Articles of Agreement between the Fishmongers and Stock-fishmongers,"[†] (and which contain other interesting particulars besides what relates to their halls,) ordain, as to the *arms* of the company, "That suche armes as Garter and Clarenceux, kinges of armes, have appointed and graunted to the saide craftes, shal be for ever contynually kept, and never be extinguyshed, altered, ne defaced otherwise thanne in maner, fourme in there l'res patentes is declared."

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* Ducane's dye-house was no doubt the same as is noticed by Sir William D'Avenant in the quotation just given from him; and the correctness of his picture of this spot before the fire of London, may fairly be inferred from this proof of it. The following advertisement from " The Publick Adviser," Nov. 1, 1649, evidently alludes also to this same dye-house: "Near *Fishmongers' hall* is a fair *dying*-house, with all materials thereunto belonging, to be let by lease or at yearly rent: enquire at one Mr. Cooks, a fishmonger, next door to the *Wheatsheaf.*"

The joint company agree as to their hall, (in addition to what has been before stated of it, in speaking of their indenture of union, and of the occupation of Stock-fishmongers' hall by Partriche and Mrs. Cope,)[‡]—

"That alle assembles of courtes, as well for the good politique guyding and order of the same crafte, and for the amendment and reformacion of mysdemeaned p^{r}sons of the same crafte, to the good ordres and rules of the same, as for any other cause concerning the mistere, shall be holden, kept, and vsed in the place comonaly called the *Fisshmongers' halle*, in the parishe of Seint Mighell, in Croked lane, of London, and not in any other place;" adding, as in the indenture, and the preface to the fishmongers' ordinances of 1499,[§] "whiche halle is of the gifte of the Lorde Vanhope."

As to the chapel at St. Michael's, it is agreed by the same articles—

"That the chappell of Saint Peter and Saint Sebastian, standing in the parish-churche of Saint Mighell, yn croked lane, of London, shal be made, bilded, and finished in alle thinges by the saide Feliship of Fisshmongers and Stok-fisshmongers, at theire cost and charge, in lengthe to the church porche of the churchyard there, according vnto the chappell whiche *Mr. Brampton*, stok-fisshmonger, made, and that it shal be of the same length and brede; and that it to be done within the space of fyve years now next comyng."*

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[*] P. 26.

[†] They are thus prefaced:—"The second daye of January, the yere of our Lord God M.V. xiij.;—the agreements and conclusions had, made, and concluded bitwene the right worshipfulle the wardens and commonaltie of the Fisshemongers, and the wardens and co'm'ltie of the Stok-fishmongers, p^{r}petually to be obsyrved, kept, and contynued by bothe the saide craftes, of theire mutualle assentes and charitable myndes have agreed as hereafter foloweth."

[‡] See *ante*, 26 and 64.

[§] Ibid. 32.

Stow has only the following slight notices of the halls deserted by the companies on their union:

"The two companies of Stock-fishmongers and Salt-fishmongers of old time had three severall hals, to wit: in Thames streete twaine, in Newe Fish streete twaine, and in Olde Fish streete twaine, in each place one for either companie, in all sixe severall halles, the companie was so great, as I have read, and can prove by Recordes."†

And again, under Bread-street ward:

"On the east side of Olde Fishe-streete hill is one greate house, now letten out for rent, which house was sometime one of the halles pertayning to the Company of Fishmongers, at such time as they had six hallmotes or meeting places: namely, twaine in Bridge streete, or *New Fish streete*, twaine in Old Fish street, whereof this was one, and twaine in Stock-fishmonger row, or Thames street, as appeareth by a record the 22d of Richard the Second."‡

The effects of the fire of London on Fishmongers' hall are described in several contemporaneous works. Thames street, in which it stood, is stated to have been at that period "the lodge of all combustibles, oyl, hemp, flax, pitch, tar, cordage, hops, wines, brandies, and other materials favorable to fire; all heavy goods being warehoused there near the waterside, and all the wharfs for coals, timber, wood, etc., being in a line common with it, unto Fish-street hill." And Dryden, (Annus Mirabilis,) in stating the course of the fire, after it had crossed the bridge foot from St. Magnus, to which it made way on quitting Pudding lane, where it began,—and where it made its earliest attack on

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* The following attestation closes these articles of agreement, which contain nothing beyond what has been given, except a few regulations as to the future admissions of apprentices:

"Theis articles above wretyn ben entred and inrolled of recorde, in the Rolles of Remembraunce of the tyme of Mr. William Bromgrove, of London, the xijth. daye of January, the vth. yere of the raigne of King Henry the viijth."—Signed "William Barde, Thomas Ledale, Bartholomew Derby, Rauff Symondes, John Boys, Gregory Stot, wardens of the Fishmongers;" and "Thomas Partriche, Rauff Tonson, Robert Clerk, Thomas Arondely, John Felde, Thomas Nicolles, John à Wood, wardens of the Stok-fisshmongers."

† Strype's Stow, 1, 498.

‡ Ib. 1.

Upper Thames street,—describes it, in extending along the Thames bank, (where Fishmongers' hall must have been the first great building consumed,) as forming a key of fire:

> "A Key of Fire ran all along the shore,
> And frighten'd all the river with a blaze."

The effects of the fire on that part of Upper Thames street we are speaking of, consisted in reducing to mere foundations all the buildings on the river side, between the bridge foot and Fishmongers' hall, with the exception of the stone structure of the Water-gate, or stairs to the Water-house, and fragments of the carcasses of a few of the houses behind it, on the north side of Thames street. Almost the entire shell of Fishmongers' hall next the river escaped; but the *hall*, properly so called, (which is shewn in old views as a back structure, with a high roof and turret,) was wholly destroyed, as well as two sets of stairs, and considerable portions of the houses under which they led, particularly those from Black Raven alley. The house and stairs called Old Swan were quite annihilated.*

The proceedings of the company subsequent to the fire, and the progress of rebuilding and finishing a new hall, are minutely recorded in the fishmongers' court books of this date:

"1667. On the 27th of the February succeeding the September of 1666, in which the fire took place, the court of the fishmongers met; and, after having heard a report read, ordered Mr. Lockie, their carpenter, 'to have a note of all the company's houses lately burnt, and where they were situated, that he might look to the foundations of them, and see that the company were not wronged by the building of walls on such foundations, as party-walls, when the same belonged only to the company.' They subsequently, viz. 10 March, agreed for the committee to meet monthly at *Bethlem Hospital*, to treat with tenants; and ordered —'that Isaac Foster be summoned before the judges, concerning his lease of the late tenement near Stock-fishmongers' hall.' Also, on hearing the committee's last report, and viewing a draft produced by Mr. Jarman, their surveyor, 'of a *parlour* and some rooms to be built at or near *the ground whereon Fishmongers' hall lately stood*,' the court desired the committee to meet on the following Thursday, and view *the same ground*, for the purpose of the court considering how the rebuilding might be best managed, and its charge; and 41*s.* was ordered at the same court to be paid to Thomas Beckford, mason, for work done about 'the room wherein Thomas Atkins (the beadle,) lodged, *near* Fishmongers' hall.'

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* Hist. St. Michael's, 83, 89.

"6 June. The court ordered,—that *Mr. Edward Jarman* do make a *plot of the ground whereon this company's hall did stand*, and of all the ground of the company between the Old Swan and the Water-house.

"16 July. Ordered,—that Mr. Edward Jarman do take care that the ground next to the *east side* of the Fishmongers' hall be cleared, etc.

"27 August. Mr. Jarman having brought to the court a map or plot of the ground whereon the company's hall, and divers other tenements belonging to the company, on the east side thereof, (late in the occupation of Messrs. Foster, Henshawe, Whitcombe, [executors of Mr. Harper, deceased,] Warren, Gold, Percivall, and Mr. Pickard,) did lately stand; and where other tenements lately occupied by Mr. Savage and Mr. Eaton, (tenants to Mr. Povey and Mr. Warden Trattle,) on the *west side* of this hall, did lately stand, a deputation were desired to meet at *the ground whereon the hall did stand*, to view the same and consider of the same map, and to treat with the several tenants of the ground aforesaid, about rebuilding their houses or surrendering their leases.

"12 Sept. Foster stated the depth of his house and premises to have been 77 feet, and its width next Thames street to have been 16 feet; and that it was intermixed with several rooms occupied by Mr. Henshawe. At the same court Henshawe, in order to avoid differences with his uncle, who was this Mr. Foster, agreed to surrender his lease.

"5 December. It was ordered that notice be taken of the ground staked out to be abstracted from the company *for enlarging the street*. At the same court, it being understood that the committee had agreed to set out the ground for *three houses*, lying together on the *east side of the hall, whereon Foster's dwelling house had stood*, each to be 17 feet in front, and 70 feet deep; and the rooms of the said Foster's house having been intermixed with other rooms of the houses adjoining, the company offered him one or two of such 17 feet fronts, to build *upright*, (his rooms seeming before to have been *ground floors*); but he refusing to admit of any alteration in the former proportion and quantity of his ground and rooms, according to his lease, he was told he might have them to build in his own way.

"1668, 26 May. Mr. Jarman, the surveyor, is ordered to agree with the bricklayer and carpenter for their workmanship, *in building so much of this company's hall as this court shall direct*,—the company finding materials and scaffolding; and articles to be drawn up. Also it is ordered to agree with the lime merchant for lime, to be delivered at Fishmongers' hall, *for the building there from north to south*, at the cheapest rate.

"30 July. 200,000 bricks are ordered for building at Fishmongers' hall, together with 4000 deals, 40 standards, and 100 putlogs, for the building and scaffolding there. It was at the same time further ordered, 'that the hall' (refectory) 'be enlarged to 33 feet wide, and 66 feet deep; and that the *wharf* be appropriated only to the company's use.'

"17 December. 75*l.* is paid to Foster for his house.

"1668-9, 8 April. The measures of the foundations of the *Company's hall* are ordered to be entered at the Guildhall of London.

"1669, 25 May. Lockie, the carpenter, acquainted the court, that the building at Fishmongers' hall might remain on the same ground whereon it was then situate. N.B. This was in consequence of Sir Christopher Wren's having applied to know the king's pleasure, respecting an alleged encroachment on the 40 ft. wharf or space which was to be left between the Thames bank and the new buildings.

"5 July. It is ordered that two doors be made and set up at the vaults next the waterside at Fishmongers' hall, to keep people from going into the same.

"24 August. Ordered, that the roof of the *quadrangle* at Fishmongers' hall be tiled with good tiles; and that long boards be bought for the parlour.

"1669, 11 November. The clerk's house at Fishmongers' hall ordered to be finished before any other of the hall buildings.

"14 December. The hall appears to have been in great part finished this year, it being ordered 'that the company's courts be henceforth held at Fishmongers' hall, for the despatch of business,'—and

"1670, 10 February. 'That the company's books and writings be brought to the *new hall*, and locked up in the office or 'compting-house made for the clerk, for the same to be ready on all occasions.'

"29 March. It was ordered 'that water be brought into this company's hall and kitchen by a pipe from Thames street.'

"18 May. Mr. Pickard came, and refused to accept of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* lately ordered him, for the surrendering of his lease 'of the tofts and grounds *whereon Stock-fishmongers' hall lately stood;*' whereupon the said tofts and grounds were ordered to be measured, and report made to this court how much thereof is to be taken away by the late Act of Parliament,* and how much thereof is built upon by this company.

"1671, June. *The hall was completely finished this month*, and a vote passed unanimously that Mr. Alderman Dawes, the master or prime warden of the company, who had been drank to by the lord mayor at the bridge-house, according to custom, as one of the sheriffs for the ensuing year, should have the use of the said hall for the service of his sherivalty."

THE FIRST FISHMONGERS' HALL, in Thames street, does not appear to have been a building of any great age or duration. The company do not resolve, till 1502, that the lord Fanhope's house shall be their sole place for holding assemblies in; and we find the hall destroyed, within 162 years afterwards, by the fire of London. The term "Fanhope's house," evidently implies that the fishmongers at first only occupied *that mansion;* and that the attaching of additional erections to it, and forming the whole into their hall, must have taken place subsequently: it seems likely also that, owing to the circumstance of Lord Fanhope's house being made use of before the rest of the hall was built, the error arose of supposing that house to have comprised the whole site of the hall, instead of a fifth part of it. Fishmongers' hall, Thames street, is not mentioned, by name, till the framing of the articles of union in 1513, and from the two companies then agreeing to meet in future only there, it is probable that the hall was finished near that date.

There are no plans of this first hall to be found, but a tolerable idea of it may be formed from the old views of the south side of London, all of which shew it as a prominent object. The earliest representation is in the plan or view by Aggas; but it is quite rude, and rather a view of the spot than the hall. The small plan by Hogenberg, published a few years later, attempts, though on a very minute scale, to give us something more of a likeness, and one which corresponds with subsequent engravings. It appears in the latter plan to have been a large square pile of masonry, with towers at the angles, and a central gateway towards the river. In the following plate the hall is inserted, on an enlarged scale, from Hogenberg, and the rest of the representation from Aggas;—none of the plans of this period, however, are very correct in their buildings.

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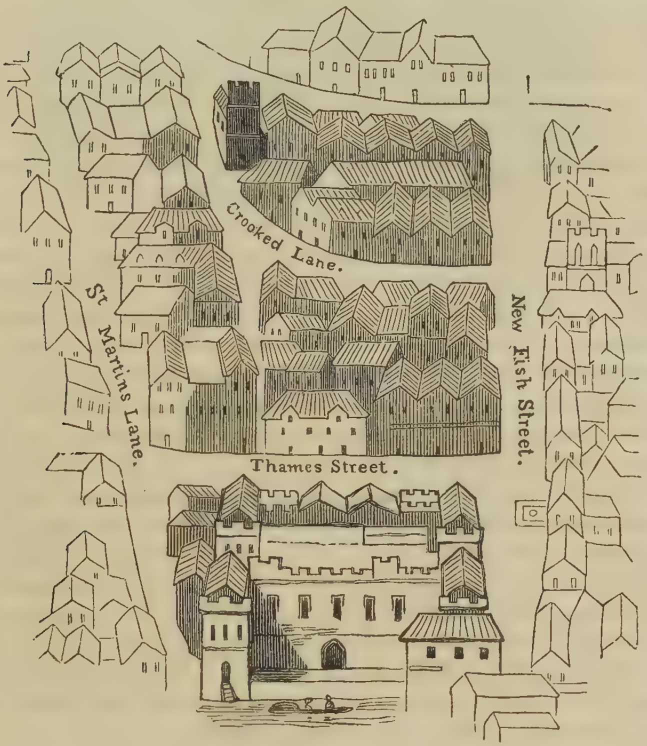
* The "Rebuilding Act."


Crooked Lane.
S^t Martins Lane.
New Fish Street.
Thames Street.

In Hollar's large four-sheet view of London, 1647, before mentioned, we perceive two court-yards, evidently formed by running a dining-hall or refectory,—high-roofed and turreted like that of Westminster,—across the original quadrangle. This view also affords a good representation of the Thames front, which appears of an irregular form and unornamental, but to have been once regular and handsome. It consists of two wings and a receding centre; the latter having a balcony at the first floor, double rows of windows, a lofty octagonal tower or staircase, rising above the roof, and crowned with a sort of dome, and a large arched doorway leading to a small terrace on to the Thames, similar to the present hall. The wings were evidently, when perfect, uniform square towers, harmonizing with the centre; but only the western one here remains in its original state, the eastern one being modernized and roofed like a common house. The various stairs from the water to Thames street strictly agree in this view with the account of them which has been given; and it also shews the river front of Stock-fishmongers' hall, Ducane's wharf, and several other objects mentioned. In Hollar's two small views of London "Before and After the Fire of 1666," the hall appears somewhat altered, but the same as to outline. The shell of it, in the view after the fire, shews the whole pile to have been of stone, embattled, and reaching to the water's edge; to have had Tudor-shaped windows and square wing towers; and in its general appearance to have much resembled a castle. The *interior* is not any where described in the company's books, but we gather a few hints as to its parts and decorations from other authorities. An heraldic visitation at the British Museum enumerates twenty-two coats of arms of lord mayors, beginning with John Lovekyn and ending with John Lemon, as having been amongst the stained glass in the old hall; some of which are said to have been in the *gallery*, and some in the glass at the hall door. There were also the following arms of members who had served sheriff:—Richard Hackney, 1322; Alderman John Gloucester, 1346, buried at St. Mary Mounthaw; William Newport, 1376; John Wade, 1399; John Brian, 1418, buried at Trinity church; Thomas Berwell, 1435, buried at St. Mildred's, Bread street; William Coombe, 1442, buried at St. George's, Botolph lane; Raufe Simon, 1518, buried at St. Mildred's Bread street; Richard Turke, 1550, buried at St. Magnus; John Cooper, 1553, buried at St. Magnus; John Bacon, 1569, buried at St. Dunstan, east; and the above Sir John Lemon, who was sheriff in 1607, and was buried at St. Michael, Crooked lane. The *roof of the dining hall* has been noticed as high enough to suspend the largest pageant from, which was used at Sir John Lemon's inauguration as lord mayor:*—the following print is copied from Holler's representation of the hall "Before the Fire," in the two views mentioned.

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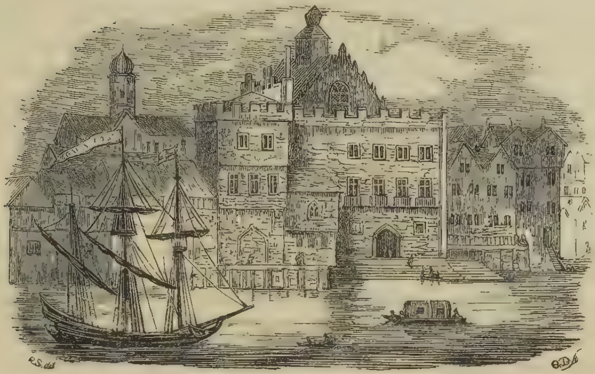
* Vide Hist. Essay, p. 209 et seq.

ANCIENT FISHMONGERS' HALL.



The late Fishmongers' hall, though usually ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren, we have seen was built by a Mr. Jarman, and who was also the architect of Drapers' hall after the fire of London. The proceedings of rebuilding have been fully given, and the appearance of the hall itself is still fresh in recollection: though the work of an almost unknown architect, the late Fishmongers' hall has generally and justly been styled a stately structure, particularly the front towards the river, of which it commanded a very fine view. The Thames street front was, as it has been shewn to have always been, a collection of houses; the entrance, however, was pleasing: it was ornamented with sculptured pilasters, sustaining an open pediment, and which had the companies' arms in the centre, carved in bold relief. The buildings environed a square court, handsomely paved; the dining hall formed the south side of the court, and was a spacious and lofty apartment, having, besides the usual accompaniment of a screen of Grecian architecture, a capacious gallery running round the whole interior, and a statue of Sir William Walworth, said by Walpole to have been carved by an artist named Pierce. The rooms for business lay on the west side of the court, and those for courts and withdrawing at entertainments on the east, which were ornamented with many rich decorations, and paintings of a great variety of fish, not easy to be described. Views and descriptions of this hall are to be found in abundance in all the histories of London.

Present Fishmongers' hall. The interior of this handsome structure would require more room to describe than this work can afford, even were we to notice it ever so superficially: it however merits a very ample description. We must content ourselves with saying—that in delightfulness of situation, elegance of design and finishing, and, above all, capaciousness and convenience,—extending not only to its state apartments, but to its offices, kitchens, and cellarage,—none of the other companies' halls can hope to eclipse, and will be complimented by saying that they equal the new Fishmongers' hall.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

EXHIBITIONS, SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS, NOMINATIONS, RESOLUTIONS, OFFICES, ALMSHOUSES, HOSPITALS, ETC. WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDENCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS, ETC. (OTHERWISE CALLED MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES,) THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMPANY OF FISHMONGERS; WITH THE COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES FOR THEIR ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT.

Exhibitions and scholastic appointments, etc.

There are in the gift of the court twelve exhibitions of 10*l.* a year each, to students in either of the universities, except one, which is confined to Cambridge. The students enjoy their exhibitions for seven years, from the time they are entered at college. If any candidate has been educated at the company's school at Holt, such candidate has sometimes the preference, but not always.*

N.B. By order of court of the 1st of August, 1785, no person can be admitted a candidate who has any annual emolument of 30*l.*

Also, there are in the gift of the court six presentations to Christ's Hospital, of children of freemen of the company, which are filled up on death or removal from the hospital of any such children as the court from time to time present.

LEONARD SMITH.—Also, the court has the nominating of a person to the fellowship in Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, called Smith's Fellowship; value supposed to be from 70*l.* to 100*l.* per year. Also the court has the nominating of a scholar from Holt's school to Smith's scholarship in the said college, with an exhibition of 8*l.* a year, by order of court of the 19th of May, 1749; and which 8*l.* is paid by the company, exclusive of the profits arising from the scholarship.

Also, the court has the appointment of a master to Sir John Gresham's free grammar school at Holt, Norfolk, which is under the government of this company. The master has a house to live in, (the repairs of which, and the window-tax, are borne by the company,) 40*l.* a year salary for himself, and 15*l.* for an usher, and about five acres of land belonging to the house, which the master enjoys.

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* "By a note of court, 1805, these exhibitions are never to exceed 20*l.* each." MS. note.

N.B. By order of the court of 9th of October, 1761, eight visiters of the school were ordered; and the scholars are examined yearly at Christmas, in the presence of such visiters as attend, who sign a certificate thereof, which is sent to the hall, with a state of the school. The court also appoints a steward for their manor of Holt Pereers, at Holt; who holds a court, receives the rents, pays the schoolmaster, etc., and sends his account yearly. The court likewise appoints a gamekeeper to such manor.

Offices.

The court has the appointment of two persons, free of the company, to be the company's tackle-porters at the waterside, for shipping and unshipping goods.

And the court has likewise the appointment of two persons, free of the company, to be the company's fish-meters, to prevent the landing and disposing of unwholesome fish within the jurisdiction of London and the suburbs.—Salary, 10*l.* per annum each.

The ALMSHOUSES at the disposal of the court are, in the whole, ninety-four, viz.

St. Peter's hospital, founded by James Hulbert, esq. and the company, viz. twenty-two by the company, called the Old Buildings, and twenty by Mr. Hulbert, called the New Buildings; in the whole Forty-two

In St. Peter's hospital, Newington, Surry.

The company's chaplain performs divine service every day in the week (Sundays excepted,) in the chapel there, and visits the alms-people in their illness; for which he is allowed by the company 30*l.* a year, and a gratuity of twenty guineas every two years.

The single alms-people have each 7*s.*, and the married 12*s.*, per week, paid every month; and a coat or gown, and one chaldron and a half of coals, yearly.

Besides which, Sir Thomas Trevor and his lady's annual gift of 20*s.* a piece to six poor widows, or other poor people, inhabiting within the City of London, or within one mile's compass, hath for many years been paid to six poor widows in the said hospital, viz. 5*s.* every quarter.

Also, Mr. John Fletcher's annual gift of 6*l.* to the twenty-two alms-people in the Old Buildings, to buy bread and beef to dine together every Sunday in the year, in the hall there, hath for many years been paid to the twenty-two alms-people in money, viz. 10*s.* every month.

Besides, the renter warden of the company visits the said alms-people occasionally, and relieves such as stand in need.

JESUS HOSPITAL, founded by William Goddard, Esq. — Forty at Jesus hospital, at Bray, Berks. Six of which are for poor people, free of the company; the other thirty-four for parishioners of Bray, and inhabitants for twenty years before elected.

The single alms-people, free of the company, in this hospital, have 28*s.* per month each, and the married 2*l.* 8*s.* per month each, including Mr. Jeremiah Copping's gift of 36*l.* per annum to the free alms-people; and the parishionary alms-people, both single and married, about 2*s.* per week each, all paid by the company, and a coat or gown once in two years, besides firing.

NOTE. The court appoints a steward for the manor of Lords-land, or Crutchfield, at Bray, who receives the rent, pays the poor alms-people, and sends his account yearly; he also holds a court, when a committee visits the company's estate; and, every seven years, the company gives him 30*l.* for his trouble. The court likewise appoints a gamekeeper to such manor.

HARRIETSHAM ALMSHOUSES, founded by Mart. Quested, Esq. —Twelve at Harrietsham, in Kent; six of which are for poor people, free of the company, and the other six for the parishioners of Harrietsham.

The single and married alms-people, free of the company, in these houses, have the like monthly pay as those in Jesus hospital, including a like gift of 36*l.* per annum given to them by the said Mr. Copping; and the parishionary alms-people 6*s.* 3*d.* each, both paid by the company, and a coat or gown once in two years, besides firing.

N.B. The company's tenant, at Hollinborn, pays the alms-people, and the company allows him 4*l.* 4*s.* per year. The court appoints a gamekeeper of the manor of Pencourt there.

All the alms-people in general must be upwards of fifty years of age before elected; and those free of the company must also have been five years free.

The following is the account of the Fishmongers' Trust-Estates and Charities, as given in Strype's Stow, from the table furnished by Matthew Tanner, the company's clerk, for that work, in 1720. Vol. ii. p. 174.

"SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF FISHMONGERS OF LONDON.

Schools, Hospitals, Almshouses, Fellowships, &c.	*By whom founded.*	*Principal Benefactors.*
SCHOOL.		Henry Preston. Thomas Weston. Henry Jorden. Richard Knight. Sir Thomas Kneesworth John Heron, esq. Lettice Smith. William Coppinger. John A. Wood. Robert Carter. Alderman Harding. Henry Gardner. Thomas Jenings. Thomas Ware. Richard Edmonds. Peter Blundell. John Leman. John Harper, sen. Sir John Gayer. Sir Thomas Hunt. Robert Gayer. Sir John Allot. Lady Ann Allot. Alderman Bacon. Bishop Barlow. John Fletcher. Alderman Heydon. Joan Hacker. John Halsey. Cicely Long. Alderman Turke. Owen Waller. Laurence Williams. Randolph Baskerville, esq. John Larking. Jeremy Copping. John Owen, esq.
A free grammar school at Holt market, in Norfolk.	Sir John Gresham, knt.	
HOSPITALS.		
Jesus hospital in Bray, in the county of Berks., for forty alms-folks.	William Goddard, esq.	
St. Peters's hospital, near Newington, in the county of Surry, for twenty-two alms-folks.	Company of Fishmongers.	
ALMSHOUSES.		
Twelve houses at Harrietsham, in the county of Kent.	Mr. Mark Quested.	
FELLOWSHIP.		
A fellowship in Sidney Sussex college, in Cambridge.	Mr. Leonard Smith.	
SCHOLARSHIP.		
A scholarship in the same college. And called by the name of Smith's fellowship and Smith's scholarship.	William Bennet, his executor.	

The Sum of Money yearly disbursed in Charities by this Company amounteth to £800., or thereabouts.

Drawn by Mr. Tanner, *Clerk of the Company.*"

Schools.

GRESHAM'S.—At Holt, in Norfolk. For fifty free scholars, chosen from the town of Holt and neighbourhood, and admitted at six and seven years old. The nomination is in the Fishmongers' Company, in whom also is left the patronage and government of the school.*

PARTICULARS.

This school was founded by Sir John Gresham, knt., by virtue of Letters Patent 1 and 2 Philip and Mary, (1554), which ordained that there should be one grammar school in Holt, otherwise Holt market, in the county of Norfolk, which should be called "The Free Grammar School of Sir John Gresham, knt., citizen and alderman of London," for instructing boys and youths in grammar for ever thereafter to endure, with a schoolmaster and usher; and that the wardens and commonalty of Fishmongers should be governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said school, and should be incorporated by the name of "The wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of London, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Free Grammar School of John Gresham, knt., citizen and alderman of London, in Holt, otherwise Holt market, in the county of Norfolk;" and by that name might be entitled to a common seal, to have and receive goods, lands, etc., and, with the advice and consent of the bishop of the diocese, make statutes and ordinances in writing, for governance thereof, the stipend of the same master and usher, and the regulation and disposition of its rents and possessions then assigned, or thereafter to be assigned, for support thereof. To maintain this foundation, Sir John Gresham granted certain estates to the company by an instrument, not now to be found, but they have a power of attorney, given them on 20 October, 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, under their common seal, as governors as aforesaid, which recites in part the missing document or indenture to the effect before mentioned, and which enumerates the estates and property left, viz. his manor of Pereers, in Norfolk, late belonging to Beeston priory; his wood and land called Prior's grove, otherwise Pereers or Purtunces grove, in the same county, containing ten acres, together with all lands, hereditaments, and appurt's to the same manor belonging, and all whereof were parcel of the same priory; his freehold messuages, lands, and hereditaments, etc. in Holt and Letheringsett, in the same county, which he had purchased of Thomas Tolie; his manor of Holt Hales, in the same county, with all and singular to the same belonging, situate in Holt, Sherington, Letheringsett, Bodham, Kellinge, Wayborne, Semlingham, Stodrye, Bantrye, and West Wickham, in the said county of Norfolk, which he had purchased of John Appleyard, esq.; and also his messuage or tenement called the White Hind, in St. Giles's without, Cripplegate, London; and his messuage or tenement commonly called the Peacock, situate in the same parish; and also his messuage or tenement and garden, in the same parish, then in the occupation of Alice Pickering, widow.*

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* See p. 76-7.

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* The property now belonging to the governors of this school, under the grant of Sir John Gresham, consists, in London, of the following particulars, viz.

£ s. d.

1. Ground N. side of Fore street, Cripplegate, with two messuages, occupied by Barham and Gardiner; also ground behind the first-mentioned ground, with a large new built warehouse, or waggon inn, and stables, of Pickford and Co.; also a plot of ground behind Barham and Gardiner's houses, with the workshops and buildings thereon, and the carriage-way from Fore street to the waggon inn: all leased to James Harrison, from Christmas 1808, for 63 years, at a pepper-corn rent for the first two years, and 150*l.* per ann. for the remainder of the term . . 150 0 0

The ground was vacant when Harrison took the lease, and the buildings above described were erected by him, or his under-tenants, under a previous agreement, the lease not being executed until the buildings were completed.

2. The tenement called the Peacock, in Sir John Gresham's grant, formed part of the Peacock brewhouse in Whitecross street, and was leased to John Calvert for a term ending at Michaelmas, 1836, at 20*l.* per ann.; but this property has been exchanged with the corporation of London, (under two Acts of Parliament of 52 George III., cap. 209 and 210, for building Whitecross-street prison,) for freehold ground in Moorfields, whereon now stand two houses, Nos. 17, 48, Finsbury place, south, with the coach-houses, stable, and yard; held under the same Corporation, from Christmas, 1818, for 81 years, at 65*l.* per ann., by John Henry Lee. Also a house, No. 14,

Carried over 150 0 0

£ s. d.

Brought forward 150 0 0

there held as above, from Christmas 1820, for 79 years, at 17*l.* per ann. Also two houses, Nos. 15 and 16, there held on lease by the same persons, from Christmas, 1818, for 81 years, at 18*l.* per ann.; the company, therefore, will receive of the city 20*l.* per ann. till the expiration of Calvert's lease, (Michaelmas, 1836,) and from thenceforth 100*l.* per annum during the existence of the above-mentioned building-leases, and, upon their expiration, all the premises demised by such leases will fall into the company's hands. . . 20 0 0

3. Ground in Barbican, whereon stand three messuages, Nos. 18, 19, 20, erected by Messrs. Richardson and Want, with the warehouses, workshops, or back buildings, leased to them from Christmas, 1816, for 61 years, at 53*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per annum . . . 53 16 6

In Norfolk.

4. The school-house and land adjoining, (about nine acres,) occupied by the schoolmaster, rent free.

5. Land at Holt, consisting of Tar Owner's road piece, 7a. 2r. 8p.; near ditto, 9a. 3r. 25p.; Cromer road, 8a. 0r. 7p.; the Flag-ground, 34a. 0r. 33p. Total, 59a. 2r. 33p. Agreed to be leased to Mr. William Withers, from Michaelmas, 1823, for 40 years, at 20*l.* per ann.; he to plant fifteen acres, part of the Flag-ground, and to bring the rest into cultivation, and fence it properly . 20 0 0

6. Other lands at Holt, (about fifteen acres,) agreed to be leased to Thomas Norton, from Michaelmas, 1823, for 14 years, at 80*l.* per ann. 80 0 0

7. Two pieces of ground, near Sprott's common, con-

Carried over 323 16 6

STATUTES AND REGULATIONS.

By the last statutes (framed in 1821, and approved by the bishop of Norwich,) the scholars are to be instructed, free of expense, in reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar; and those of them whose parents or friends desire it, in the Latin and Greek languages.

New scholars are to be admitted by the master, with the approbation of at least two visiters, and of whom the court of the Fishmongers send two annually. By the same authority a scholar may be dismissed.

That for every scholar, at his admission, shall be paid to the master 1*s.*, for registering his name, which is done in a book provided for the purpose.

The other regulations are—

That the master shall have entire superintendence of the school; shall personally instruct the scholars, especially in the higher classics; shall himself read, or cause to be read by the usher, prayers once a day; shall not take any employment on him, besides the school, without the consent of the governors; that he shall be allowed a salary of 50*l.* per annum whilst the free scholars do not exceed twenty-five, and 2*l.* for every additional scholar till the number of fifty be completed; that he shall occupy the school-house, and have the benefit of the adjoining fields and outbuildings, (amounting, as before stated, to about nine acres;) and shall be yearly allowed five chaldrons of coals. That he shall be allowed 15*s.* per ann. for each free scholar's writing-books, pens, ink, and paper; and 10*s.*, 15*s.*, 20*s.*, 25*s.*, and 30*s.* respectively, for each boy in the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Latin class. He is also allowed by

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	323	16	6
taining 17a. 1p., and about three acres of "Hill close," added thereto, for planting, are retained by the company under a hope, with proper care, of making them more valuable.			
The last-mentioned three parcels, before the present lettings, were let to Samuel Love for 14 years, from Michaelmas, 1809, at a rent of 115*l.* 10*s.*; but an abatement of 20 per cent. being made for the last two or three years, had reduced the amount to 92*l.* 8*s.* Under the present lettings, therefore, 7*l.* 12*s.* advance is obtained, besides what may be derived from retaining possession of the woods.			
7. Lands in Harworth, containing 21a. 1r. 22p., leased to Wm. Barwick for seven years, from Michaelmas, 1822, at 13*l.* per ann.; the tenant to take			
Carried over	323	16	6
Brought forward	323	16	6
proper care of the estate. The previous rent was 16*l.* .	13	0	0
9. A fee-farm rent, from the manor of Holt Hales, paid by — Gurney, esq., owner of the manor	7	0	0
10. Quit rents of the manor of Holt Pereers . . .	4	6	7½
11. Rich. Cheatle's acknowledgment for ground encroached on . . .	0	2	6
12. Matthews and Westley's ditto	0	2	0
	348	7	7½

There is no trace, in any of the company's documents, of the manor of Holt Hales having ever been in their possession. The court books go back to 1592, but they mention nothing of it: the account books have only the receipt of the fee-farm rent above mentioned. Neither are any evidences to be found of the property in Holt Sherington, or any other of the places said to have been purchased of Appleyard.

the statutes to take two boarders for every ten free scholars, till the number of the latter amounts to fifty.

The usher is appointed by the master, with the approbation of the governors, and in like manner displaced. He undertakes the English part of the education, and, if necessary, the lower classes in Latin, under the master's direction. His salary is 35*l.* per annum, with an addition when the free scholars reach fifty. He is allowed 30*l.* for board and lodging.

The governors now appoint twelve visiters, from among the neighbouring clergy and gentry, who visit at Midsummer and Christmas, besides other times to fill up vacancies. They report the state of the school half-yearly, certify the names of the free scholars, the dates of their admission, by whom recommended; distinguishing the several forms, the books read, and other minutiæ.

By additional regulations made,—the application of parents, unable to pay for their children's education, are to be first attended to; boys are not to be admitted under six, but are to be preferred at seven; nor are any to be admitted who cannot spell and read.

By the above statutes, the governors offer an exhibition of 20*l.* per annum to any free scholar removing to the universities, on being properly recommended.

REMARKS.

The Commissioners observe on the great improvement as to number of the scholars, since introducing English education, the school being previously strictly a grammar school, and testify their approval, at the same time, of the measure of increasing the master's salary, as calculated to increase the number of grammar scholars. They also notice the company's having, for some years past, contributed two-thirds of the cost of school books, and affording other encouragement by presents of books, etc. to deserving scholars.

The annual expenditure for Holt school amounts to 367*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

Almshouses.

THE COMPANY'S OR *St. Peter's Hospital*, at Newington, Surry, for the maintenance of forty-two poor men and women, free of the Fishmongers' Company, appointed by the court of assistants. The single women must be widows of freemen; the men may be either married or single, as they are appointed. They receive as just mentioned.*

FOUNDATION AND EARLY ENDOWMENT.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL, situated as above, and commonly called the Fishmongers'† Almshouses, appears to have been originally erected at the company's charge, and to have been, from the first, in part supported by a voluntary appropriation, by them, of a portion of the revenues of Sir Thomas Kneseworth's (a great benefactor of the company in 1513) estate, which will be hereafter mentioned. The earliest benefaction which can be considered as a specific endowment, and which seems to have given occasion to the erection of the hospital, is the following:—

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* P. 77-8.

† See p. 77.

Sir Thomas Hunt's Gift.—Sir Thomas Hunt, by will of 26 April, 1615, gave, out of his land in Kent street, [Southwark,] to the poor of the company of Fishmongers, 20*l*. a year, upon the uses following, that is to say: that the company should build an hospital, containing houses for six men, every house to be twelve feet long and nine feet and a half wide, the lower story to be eight feet high, and the upper story to be four feet high, of brick: the six poor men to be free of the company of Fishmongers, and to have the six houses rent free; and every of these six men to have yearly, 40*s*. a piece, to be paid to them quarterly; and every of them, on St. Thomas's day, to have a gown, of three yards of good cloth, of 8*s*. a yard, and also 6*s*. in money to make them up; the wardens of the said company to have for their pains, 10*s*. a year, and a couple of capons, to recreate them yearly, out of his said land in Kent street; that if any almsman should depart this world, and leave a wife, so long as she should continue a widow, she should have her dwelling free, but if she should marry, she should not tarry there; and 40*s*. and a yearly gown, should go to some honest brother of the company, who should wear the gown at times convenient, with the donor's arms on it, and the dolphin at the top of it.

William Hunt, esq., son and heir of Sir Thomas, in accomplishment of his father's will, executed two several grants of annuities of 20*l*. each, dated 16th Nov. 1618; one of them, on the life of Catherine Sayer, widow, to be issuing out of two messuages in Thames street and Love lane; and the other out of 22 small messuages or cottages, on the east side of Kent street, in the parish of St. George the Martyr, in Southwark, and out of other lands and tenements there; to commence after the death of the said Catherine Sayer, and to continue for ever; which annuities are by the said deeds granted "to the governors of St. Peter's Hospital, founded by the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers," in the parish of St. George, in Southwark, and are to be employed as the said Sir Thomas Hunt had by his above-mentioned will directed.

The company receive the said annuity of 20*l*. yearly, from Mr. Whittle, woolstapler, in Long lane, Southwark, who is understood to be the proprietor of several small houses on the east side of Kent street, on which the annuity is charged.*

SUBSEQUENT ENDOWMENTS.

Spencer's Gift.—1616 (28th May), Mr. Robert Spencer gave 50*l*. towards erecting twelve or more almshouses for the company's poor; and in 1617, (26th May,) on mention of Hunt's legacy and Spencer's donation, and an estimate by the wardens, that twelve dwellings could be erected and the purchase of the ground effected, for 400*l*., the court of the company consented to the erecting thereof with all convenient speed.

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* A further annual sum of 10*s*. is received from Mr. Whittle, as a charge on the above-mentioned property, under a subsequent clause in Sir Thomas Hunt's will, for a purpose not connected with this charity.

The company, on their petition, obtained letters patent from James I., dated 2d October, 1618, reciting Sir Thomas Hunt's will, and licensing the then wardens to erect and establish, in the parish of Newington and St. George, in the county of Surry, or one of them, one hospital or almshouse, for the habitation and relief of so many poor people, men and women, free of the said company, as the wardens and assistants of the said company, and their successors, should see fit, to be called "St. Peter's Hospital, founded by the Wardens and Company of the Mystery of Fishmongers, of the city of London, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Surry;" and the court of the said company, for the time being, were incorporated by the name of "the Governors of St. Peter's Hospital, founded by the Wardens and Company of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the city of London, in the parish of St. George, in the county of Surry, and of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods thereof," with a common seal, power to hold lands, &c., and to make statutes for the government of the said hospital.

23d November, 1618, the court ordered that thirteen poor men and women (named) should be placed in the hospital, at the next Christmas, six of them being pursuant to Hunt's will. Each of them were to receive so much money weekly, as with the company's alms, and Hunt's legacy, should make their pensions 2*s*. weekly.

EDMONDS' GIFT.—1620 (29th December,) Richard Edmonds, by will of this date, gave the company his freehold tenement of the Bishop's Head, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, to build, from the first five years' rent, two additional almshouses, to adjoin those of the hospital, with power to the company to put two widows of their freemen, discretionally as vacancies occurred, or two poor freemen and their wives:—to have each a house, 2*s*. weekly, and a black cloth gown each inhabitant yearly, and to wear upon the sleeve of every gown the said Edmonds' mark, with a dolphin over it. The testator afterwards corrected his devise by a codicil, giving the said house to "the governors of St. Peter's Hospital."

This tenement, devised by Edmonds, formerly comprised two houses (Nos. 133 and 134,) and latterly only one house, 133, Upper Thames street, the whole of which belongs to the company, and was leased to Mr. Nathaniel Saunders, for 61 years, from Midsummer, 1807, at 39*l*. a year, the lessee having, at his own expense, substantially rebuilt the premises. Half this rent (19*l*. 10*s*.) is considered applicable to the trusts of Edmond's will.

POYNTALL'S GIFT,—being a donation of 120*l*., left to the company by the will of Richard Poyntall, dated 31st January, 1621, for the supply of half a chaldron of coals, yearly, to each of the twelve almshouses then built.

OLD HOSPITAL AND ITS INMATES.

1626, (October 9,) almspeople were admitted into three newly built houses, which must have included the above two. Seven more, built by the company, were afterwards added; and the whole of the old building, as it now stands, consisting of 22 dwellings, a chapel, and a hall, was finished in 1636, as appears by an inscription on the east front of their hall.

AFTER GIFTS.

LEMAN'S GIFT,—being an annuity of 12*l.* given by the will of Sir John Leman, dated 8th July, 1631, issuing out of his messuage, called the *Swan*, in Thames street, and out of his two messuages thereto adjoining, one called the *Cock*, and the other situate in Botolph lane, for purchasing sea coal, to be distributed to the poor in the company's almshouses at Newington Butts. The premises charged with this annuity, are two houses, Nos. 109 and 110, in Lower Thames street, and a house in Botolph lane, occupied by Mr. Edward Trimmer, jun. The whole are the property of the Rev. William Rawlins, of Tewersall Rectory, near Mansfield, Notts.; and the annuity is received from Mr. John Bacon, occupier of the houses in Thames street.

FLETCHER'S GIFT,—being the sum of 120*l.* bequeathed by Mr. John Fletcher, (and received 14th December, 1635,) in trust, for the company to pay 10*s.* to the poor of St. Peter's Hospital, to provide them a dinner together, once every month, on a Sunday.

SIR JOHN GAYER'S GIFT,—being 100*l.* left by the will of Sir John Gayer, dated 19th December, 1649, to buy lands therewith, the rent thereof to be employed in coals or wood, to be yearly given in December, to poor people in St. Peter's Hospital. No lands appear to have been purchased with this gift. (Commissioners' remark.)

HARPER'S GIFT,—being a sum of 100*l.* left by the will of John Harper, dated 10th July, 1682, to purchase six chaldrons of sea coals, yearly, for the poor of St. Peter's Hospital.

HIPPISLEY'S GIFT OR ENDOWMENT,—consisting of 500*l.* South Sea Annuities, given by the will of William Hippisley, in 1766, in trust, for the maintenance of the almsmen or women of St. Peter's Hospital, who had not then yet had any particular donor, in like manner as the other almspeople were maintained there.

The above completed the endowment of what is called the "*Old Hospital*," and which it appears, from the company's court-ledger, was built in the interval between the date of Hunt's will and the grant of William Hunt's annuity.

These 22 houses supplied separate buildings—for Kneseworth's, 13 almspeople, Hunt's, 6, and Edmonds', 2, leaving one house, whose inhabitant had no specific provision, and which was afterwards supplied by this gift or endowment of Hippisley.

HULBERT'S ADDITIONAL FOUNDATION.

James Hulbert, by will of 14th August, 1719, gave all the residue of his personal estate to the company, in trust, that they should expend so much thereof as they thought necessary, to erect an almshouse to maintain twenty poor men and women for ever; and upon further trust, that the master and wardens should lay out so much of the residue of his estate as they should think fit, in the purchasing of lands, or other sufficient funds, for such almspeople's yearly maintenance for ever; and upon further trust, for keeping the said almshouses in repair, and for defraying the charges of the trust: all which he thereby left and referred to the said master and wardens, and their successors, to settle as they should think fit, according to what the residue of his estate should amount to.

Hulbert had, in his lifetime, by a letter to the court of assistants, expressed his wish that his intended almshouses should be erected on a piece of ground belonging to the company, lying on the south side of St. Peter's Hospital, (probably part of the land originally purchased for the hospital, and then on lease,) and that they should be governed according to the regulations of the hospital.

	£	s.	d.
The company received, as the residue of the testator's estate, the sum of . . .	9467	2	5
And paid, in erecting the 20 almshouses which form an additional detached building to the south of the old fabric, and other expenses relating thereto	1928	4	5
So that there remained a fund for the support of the almshouses and almspeople . .	7538	18	0

This sum has not been invested in any purchase of land, but remains in the company's general stock.

Some other benefactions have been made to the poor in these almshouses, which being combined with other charities, will be mentioned under the donors' names, in other parts of this report. Such, in particular, will be found to be the case under the head KNESEWORTH'S CHARITY, already in part noticed; and the charities of BASKERVILLE and OWEN, SIR THOMAS TREVOR, ANN BROMSGROVE, and ARTHUR MOWSEE. Their application will be noticed presently.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL AS COMPLETED.

The Fishmongers', or St. Peter's Hospital, completed by Hulbert's additional buildings,—and, as the whole now stands, is altogether a neat and imposing pile. It consists of three courts, with gardens behind, and having a dining hall and chapel, the whole environed by a low parapet wall. The Old Hospital is in the Gothic style, with stone-mullioned windows: Mr. Hulbert's are more modern. The chapel has a handsome turret and a bell, and over the gateway are the arms of the fishmongers in stone.

REGULATIONS AND MANAGEMENT.

The alms-people, (forty-two in number,) under each of the above-mentioned endowments, are appointed by the court of assistants. They are poor men or women free of the company, or widows of freemen; and the men are either married or single, as the court see fit in making the appointments. Of these the married people receive 12*s.* a week, the single 7*s.* and, in a few instances, 8*s.*, and the very old ones 10*s.*; and such as from age or infirmity require it, have an addition of 2*s.* a week to provide them nurses. They also receive each a donation of 5*s.* at the annual visitation made by the governors at Midsummer; and another donation of a guinea each at Christmas. This latter distribution includes the following gifts, with an addition from the company, to make up the amount a guinea each, viz.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sir John Gayer's gift, originally given for coals, but now entered in the accounts as distributed in money .	5	0	0
Baskerville's	4	0	0
Bromsgrove's	1	0	0
Mowsee's (in 1623)	16	10	0
Contribution by the company . . .	17	12	0
	44	2	0

The alms-people in the Old Hospital also receive 10*s.* among them on the first Sunday in every month, in satisfaction of the gift of Mr. John Fletcher; and those in both buildings have a chaldron and a half of coals yearly to each house, which embraces the before-mentioned gifts of Poyntall, Lemau, and Harper.

They also receive every year for clothing, each woman a camblet gown, and each man a good second-cloth coat. Thirteen of the alms-people wear a silver badge, with Knesworth's arms; six of them a badge with Hunt's arms, and the dolphin on the top; two a badge with Edmonds' mark, and the dolphin over it; and one a badge with Hippisley's arms: to distinguish them as the alms-people appointed under the endowments derived from those respective benefactors.

Two of the alms-men are appointed upper and under keeper; the first with a salary of 8*l.* 8*s.* a year, to which is in general added a gratuity of ten guineas; the latter with a salary of 4*l.* The office of the upper-keeper is to attend to the state of the premises, and see that the alms-people conform to the rules. He visits each alms-man, and his wife each alms-woman, at least once a month, to see that the houses and inhabitants are in proper condition, and reports thereon to the court or committee. The under-keeper opens and locks the gates morning and evening, rings the bell for prayers, and assists the upper keeper.

There is a chaplain, with a salary of 52*l.* 10*s.*, who reads prayers in the chapel every Tuesday and Thursday morning, and attends the sick when required.

The company have lately appointed a medical person, with a salary of 25*l.*, to attend the alms-people, and find medicine for them, and to report, half yearly, to the company on the general state of their health.

The funerals of such as die without the means of defraying the expense thereof, are paid for by the company, at a charge not exceeding 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

APPLICATION OF FUNDS.

The average annual expenditure upon the hospital for the last ten years has been 1572*l.* In the year ending at Midsummer 1823, it amounted to 1620*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, and consisted of the following particulars:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pensions to the alms-people, including 82*l.* 2*s.* for nurses	1080	14	0
Gifts to ditto at Christmas, one guinea each	42	2	0
Ditto at the July visitation, 5*s.* each	10	10	0
Fletcher's gift, 6*l.*; Trevor's gift, 6*l.*	12	0	0
Casual relief	17	17	0
Clothes	77	8	3
Coals	176	10	0
Chaplain	52	10	0
Ditto (Ann Bromesgrove's gift)	0	5	0
Upper-keeper's salary	8	8	0
Ditto gratuity	10	10	0
Ditto petty expenses, *i. e.* for occasional assistance in keeping the gardens in order, cleaning hall and chapel, washing surplice, taking care of engine, and other small disbursements	27	3	9
Under-keeper's salary	4	0	0
Repairs	100	11	10
Ditto engine	2	14	6
Clock-maker	5	0	0
Undertaker	9	9	0
Lamplighter	5	8	0
Water rent	16	16	0
Expenses in consequence of a fire at the almshouse, coroner's inquest, etc.	8	3	0
	1620	0	4

REMARKS.

It does not appear necessary to attempt apportioning this expenditure among the endowments further than to observe, that of the money pensions there are now paid,—to Hunt's six alms-people (viz. four at 7*s.* a week, one at 12*s.*, and one at 10*s.*) 130*l.* per annum; to Edwards's two alms-people (both at 7*s.*) 36*l.* 18*s.*; to Hippisley's one (at 7*s.*) 18*l.* 4*s.*; to Hulbert's twenty alms-people, (viz. four at 12*s.*, four at 10*s.*, one at 9*s*, two at 6*s.*, and nine at 7*s.*,) 457*l.* 12*s.*; which pensions alone, independent of the supply of clothes, coals, money gifts, and proportion of general expenses attributable to each of those endowments, far exceed the present produce of the funds respectively given by those benefactors. The total amount of the pensions is continually varying, by the substitution of new alms-people, as vacancies take place, at different rates of allowance.

JESUS.—At Bray, in Berkshire. For forty alms-people, six being poor men or women of the Fishmonger's Company, and thirty-four poor parishioners of Bray. Each class is appointed by the court of assistants. The company's alms-people are allowed 12*s.* weekly if married, or 7*s.* if single; the parishionary alms-people, 4*s.* Both classes have a yearly allowance of coals, and of clothes once in two years.

JESUS HOSPITAL was founded in 1609, pursuant to the will of *William Goddard*, who appears, from entries in the company's books, to have died about the end of the same year. The will, (of which the precise date is not known,) after declaring the testator's intention to erect an hospital in the parish of Bray, in the county of Berks., for poor people to inhabit,—and, if he should die before the same should be effected, then that the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers, of London, Mr. John Leman, alderman of the city of London, and others therein named, citizens and fishmongers of London, or some or one of them, should see the same accomplished,—to this end gave and devised to them and their successors, and to the said John Lemon and others, their heirs and assigns, after the decease of Joyce his wife, all those his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Catherine Cree church, *alias* Christ church, within Aldgate, in the city of London, and all other his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, within the said city of London; and all that his manor of Crutchfield, otherwise called Lord's lands, situate in Bray aforesaid; and also all those parcels of pasture called Glenhurst, *alias* Clevard's; and all those closes of arable or pasture called Gatebridge; and also one other close of pasture called Milecroft, *alias* Middle croft, all which said closes of pasture or arable were situated in Bray aforesaid; and all those closes of pasture or arable called Twest's; and the meadow called Quelme mead, *alias* Long mead; and the meadow grounds, wood grounds, and pasture grounds, called by the several names of Wood croft, Middle croft, Red croft, and Middle Field coppice, together with the messuage, tenement, barns, and all other buildings lately erected upon the said close, called Wood croft; and one other close, divided into two parts, lying in Holyport, in the said parish of Bray; and all those 38 acres and a half, more or less, of arable land and meadow, lying in Holyport field, Bramble vere, Bed mead, and the Nesty, *alias* Esty, and in Wick mead; and all those 25 acres and 3 roods, more or less, of land or meadow, lying in Holyport field aforesaid; and all other his lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever in Bray aforesaid, with their appurt's. And the said testator directed his wife Joyce to bargain, sell, convey, and assure a messuage or tenement in the parish of St. Dunstan in the west, in the city of London, to the said wardens and commonalty, and John Leman and others, and to their successors and assigns for ever, or to such and so many of them as by the wardens and assistants of the said company should be thought fit. And the said testator thereby willed that the outer walls of the said hospital should be built with brick, from the rents and profits devised, as soon as might be conveniently done after the death of the said Joyce, his wife; and that there should be rooms with chimneys in the said hospital, fit and convenient for forty poor people to dwell and inhabit in; and that there should be in the said hospital one chapel, or place convenient to serve Almighty God in for ever, with public and divine prayers, and other exercises of religion; and also one kitchen and a bakehouse, common to all the poor people of the said hospital; and that the said hospital should be called for ever by the name of "*Jesus Hospital*, in Bray, of the foundation of William Goddard;" and that the said wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers, and their successors, should be governors of the said hospital for ever; that the said wardens and assistants should nominate, choose, and appoint forty poor people, men and women, who should be called "Brothers and Sisters of the said Hospital," whereof six persons, men or women, should be chosen of the most aged and poorest decayed persons of the said Company of Fishmongers, being freemen or freewomen of the said company, every of them of the age of fifty years at the least, and thirty-four of the most aged, poorest, and most impotent parishioners inhabiting in the said parish of Bray by the space of twenty years next before such election, every of them of the age of fifty years at the least, to be chosen by the wardens and assistants of the said company for the time being, and to dwell in the said hospital, and remain brethren and sisters of the said hospital during the will and pleasure of the said wardens and assistants, and no longer; and in case of vacancy by death or expulsion, or non-residence, others to be elected and chosen by the said wardens and assistants within forty days after notice; and he willed that the husband and wife should not be allowed or admitted to be a brother or a sister of the said hospital, but either the husband or the wife, the one or the other, and not both. And the said testator thereby committed the erecting, building, visitation, government, and ordering of the said hospital to the wardens and commonalty of the said company, and their successors, with power to make laws, ordinances, and statutes for the government of the said hospital, and of the brethren and sisters therein; and after the said hospital should be erected and finished, he willed that the brethren and sisters of the said hospital should have the use, occupation, and profits of all the said lands in Bray, (except all woods, underwoods, and trees whatsoever,) to be equally and indifferently divided amongst them, and to be employed either in keeping of kine to give them milk, or to sow, set, and plant peas, or any other seed or roots for their sustenance and relief, or to make orchards, or to be otherwise employed for their best advantage; and if any difference or question should grow amongst them, the wardens and assistants of the said company should order and judge the same.

The company obtained, after Goddard's death, letters patent, dated 13th August, 14 James I., authorizing them to found an hospital for the relief of forty poor people, of the parish of Bray and company aforesaid, to be maintained in the same, to be called "Jesus Hospital," founded by King James, at Bray, in the county of Berks., at the only cost and charges of William Goddard, esq.; and that the wardens and assistants of the said company should be governors of the said hospital; and that they and their successors should be incorporated by the name of "Governors of Jesus Hospital," etc., (as before,) "and of the lands, possessions, revenues, and goods of Jesus Hospital," etc. (as before.)

It appears, from the company's books, that in 1623 directions were given for building the hospital at Bray; and that in 1628 the building was finished, and the forty poor people placed therein, six of them being of the poor freemen of the company, and thirty-four parishioners of Bray.

The property at Bray has undergone great alterations in consequence of an extensive enclosure which has taken place in that parish. The old enclosed lands, however, as described in a terrier and plan, dated in 1672, appear to agree in the main with the present parcels. In the terrier, the enclosures are stated to contain altogether 178A. 2R. 36P.; and the common-field lands, 45A. 3R. 33P. By a plan taken in 1818, subsequent to the Bray enclosure, the total quantity is stated to be 230A. 3R. 3P. The quantities set forth in the present leases agree, within an acre, with this statement.

The whole of the property derived from William Goddard, for the maintenance of this hospital, consists now of the following parcels*:—

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* IN LONDON.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. A messuage, No. 10, Aldgate High street, leased to Messrs. Jones and Leventhorpe, from Lady-day, 1804, for 21 years, at per ann. . .	190	0	0
2. A messuage, No. 3, Jewry street, leased to Joseph Lambert, from Christmas, 1804, for 21 years, at per ann. .	84	0	0
The houses are very old, and in want of much repair. It is probable that some reduction of rent will take place at the expiration of the present leases.			
IN BERKSHIRE, IN THE PARISH OF BRAY.			
3. Lands, called Short lane Farm, Gadbridge, and Glenhurst, containing 83a. 3r. 6p. in lease to George Matthews, from Michaelmas, 1819, for 14 years, at per ann. . . .	134	0	0
Since the commencement of this lease the company have expended upwards of 220*l.* in repairing the farm-house and buildings, and the tenant has also laid out considerable sums in improving the land. This farm will probably produce a better rent when the lease is out.			
Carried over	408	0	0
Brought forward	408	0	0
4. Millcroft-field, being an allotment to the company, under the Bray Inclosure Act, containing 18a. 1r. 39p. leased to Charles Fuller, from Michaelmas, 1819, for 14 years, at per ann. . . .	60	0	0
5. Lands, in lease to John Lewis, containing 38a. 1r. 20p. from Michaelmas, 1821, for 14 years, at per ann. . .	76	15	0
6. Land on Waltham, or Bray Wood Common, being an allotment under the Bray Inclosure Act, containing 7a. 1r. 4p. let to John Weyland, esq. from Lady-day, 1817, for 12 years, at 24*s.* per acre, per ann.	8	14	0
7. Lord's Land Farm, including two very small allotments adjoining, containing 81a. 3r. 15p., leased to Henry Hickman, from Michaelmas, 1821, for 14 years, at per ann., the company agreeing to expend 500*l.* in erecting a new farm-house . . .	110	0	0
Paid by ditto, interest on 165*l.* being the excess beyond 500*l.* expended by the company in erecting the farm-house .	8	5	0
This farm may perhaps produce somewhat more in consequence of the improvements made.			
Sundry quit-rents, per ann.	2	7	10
	674	1	10

Such of the lands given by Goddard as lay dispersed in the open fields at Bray, have been since inclosed, and the allotments in the above rental have been awarded in lieu thereof, and in satisfaction of commonable rights belonging to the old inclosures.

AFTER GIFTS.

The following benefactions are also applied to the maintenance of the poor in this hospital:—

Copping's Gift,—being a sum of 1800*l.* bequeathed to the company by the will of *Jeremiah Copping*, 8th January, 1686, to be laid out by the master and wardens in purchasing lands, for the maintenance of nine or ten poor old alms-men of the said company, yearly, for ever; and further, to add to which, he bequeathed an annual rent charge of 50*l.*, with the arrears, payable to him and his heirs, during the life of Sir Anthony Brown.

	£.	s.	d.
Under the above bequest the company received .	1632	17	3
And of the above annual rent charge, till the death of Anthony Brown	530	12	6
	2163	9	9

At a court, held 14th May, 1688, the company acting, as it appears, under legal advice, ordered, that until a convenient purchase should be made of lands, they should pay 72*l.* yearly, to the six alms-folks at Bray, and six to those in the alms-houses at Harrietsham, being free of the company; which payments are still continued, no lands having been purchased with this fund.

Cooke's Gift,—being 5,900*l.* three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, bequeathed to the company by the will of Thomas Cooke, upon trust, to apply the dividends thereof weekly for ever, for the benefit and relief of the 24 parishionary alms-people, for the time being, residing in Jesus Hospital, at Bray, in the county of Berks., by increasing the pensions and allowance of the said alms-people, in equal shares and proportions. This stock was transferred into the name of the company in 1813.

Baskerville's and Owen's Gifts,—being 4*l.* a year, part of the interest of 200*l.* given to the company by Randolph Baskerville, in 1653, and 1*l.* the gift of John Owen, in 1676, to the six alms-people of the company.

BUILDINGS AND INMATES.

Jesus Hospital is a quadrangular building, containing 40 almshouses, surrounding a court divided into gardens, one of which is attached to each house, the whole site covering 2a. 2r. 18p. There is a chapel in the centre of the back of the building. Over the front entrance are apartments, occupied by the chaplain. The whole is in very good condition. The company have, within the last eight years, expended 570*l.* in repairing and improving the hospital, and upwards of 50*l.* in fitting-up the apartments for the chaplain.

Of the 40 alms-people residing in the hospital, 6 are poor men or women, free of the company, chosen by the court of assistants from the general list of their members. The 34 parishionary alms-people are chosen by the court from a list of poor persons, certified by the paymaster of the hospital to be parishioners, and to have resided in the parish twenty years. In these appointments, the direction not to admit both a husband and wife to be a brother and sister, is adhered to; but, on the death of a married brother, his widow is admitted in his room.

REGULATIONS AND MANAGEMENT.

The gentleman filling the office of paymaster (who, at the time of the Commissioners' report, was Broome Witts, esq. of Cookham Grove, near Maidenhead), also superintends, as such, the hospital, the conduct of the alms-people, and the management of the estate, and receives the rents; for this he has an annual payment of 20 guineas, and a gratuity, every seven years, of 30*l*., for a piece of plate. Two of the almspeople are called the upper and under keepers, whose duties are similar to those of the like two officers mentioned in the account of St. Peter's Hospital. The upper-keeper, also, in addition, acts as chapel clerk, and formerly read prayers; but the company, thinking it would be better to have a regular chaplain, appointed the curate of the parish to be such, with a salary of 20*l*., and who reads prayers twice a week, on week days. The company also fitted up the apartments over the gateway for his residence. These apartments had previously been unoccupied, and appear to have been intended for the use of the widow of the upper-keeper, but were never so used, the widows of all almsmen being chosen in their husband's places.

APPLICATION.

The weekly allowances to the six free alms-people were, in 1790, raised from 5*s*. to 7*s*. a week; and, in 1792, those who were married, to 12*s*.; thus placing them on a footing with the company's alms-people in other almshouses.

The parishionary alms-people have remained at the old allowance of 2*s*. a week, but have, in addition, 177*l*. a year, the dividend arising from Cooke's gift, which amounts to other 2*s*. a week to each, leaving a small surplus, which is divided amongst them when it accumulates to about 1*s*. each. Baskerville's gift of 4*l*., together with a yearly donation of five guineas from the company, are put into the poor's box, and equally divided amongst the alms-people at Christmas. The six alms-people of the company also receive 3*s*. 4*d*. each, at Easter, from the gift of John Owen.

Besides their money pensions, clothing is given to the alms-people every second year, consisting of a good coat to each of the men, and a camblet gown to the women. They have also 37½ chaldrons of coals and 10 loads of faggots divided equally amongst them.

The average annual expenditure of this hospital, previously to 1823, was 856*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*., including the gifts of Copping, Cooke, Baskerville, and Owen, amounting to 218*l*. a year; but which deducted, reduced the average sum chargeable to Goddard's fund to 638*l*. 9*s*. 10*d*. The entire expenditure for the year when the Commissioners made their report was 498*l*. 18*s*. 8*d*.

REMARKS.

The Commissioners remark on the disproportion of the allowance to the company's poor, and the parishionary poor, as not strictly conformable to the equality ordered by the founder's will; for which, however, they assign reasons, and conclude by stating, that the company had it in contemplation, after liquidating some expenses for repairs and improvements which had been then lately incurred, to increase the allowance of the latter.

Almshouses.

QUESTED'S.—At Harrietsham, Kent. For twelve poor persons, either men or women, six of them poor members of the company, and the other six parishioners of Harrietsham. Each of the company's alms-people receive, as at the hospitals at Newington and Bray, 12*s*. a week, the married, and 7*s*. a week, the single persons; the parishionary alms-people receive 4*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. a year each. There is an allowance of clothing every second year, but not of coals, except to the company's alms-people. Both classes are appointed by the court of assistants.

PARTICULARS.

These almshouses were erected pursuant to the will of *Mark Quested*, citizen and fishmonger of London, dated 27th January, 1642, (proved at London, the 21st February, 1642,) whereby he devised and bequeathed to the "wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Fishmongers of London, and their successors," all that the manor of Pencourt, in Hollingbourne, in the county of Kent, with its rights, members, and appurt's whatsoever, and all messuages, lands, and tenements to the same manor belonging, then occupied by Thomas Thatcher, at a yearly rent of 182*l*., in trust, that the said wardens and commonalty, with 182*l*., one whole yearly revenue thereof, and with 100*l*. more, which said testator bequeathed out of his personal estate, should, within as short a time as they could after his decease, purchase a piece of ground, and thereon build *twelve almshouses*, together, in the parish of Harrietsham, in the county of Kent, where the said testator was born; and that they should admit and place therein, twelve poor alms-folks, to inhabit in the said houses; and should pay unto every one of these twelve alms-folks, 6*l*. per annum, out of the rents and revenues of the said manor, for their maintenance; six of which alms-folks he willed should be of the poor of the parish of Harrietsham, to be presented unto the said wardens and commonalty by two of the next justices of the peace, the churchwardens, overseers, and six of the most substantial inhabitants of the said parish; and the other six alms-folks to be of the poor free of the Company of Fishmongers aforesaid: and he also willed, that the wardens and assistants of the said mystery, or the more part of them, should admit, place, displace, and govern the said twelve alms-folks there for ever. The said testator also declared his will to be, that the said wardens and commonalty should pay, out of the revenues of the said manor, to four masters of arts, 8*l.* a piece yearly, and to four students, 4*l.* a piece yearly, so long as they should abide at their studies in either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, being poor and having need thereof, according to the discretion of the said wardens and assistants. He also gave, out of the same revenues, to the governors of Christ's Hospital, yearly, for ever, for the maintenance of ten poor children, such as the more part of the wardens and assistants should, from time to time, send thither, being freemen's children of the said company, if any such should need,—or others, for want of such,—4*l.* a piece, being 40*l.* per annum: and every year, on St. Mark's day, a silver dolphin, for a badge of every one of the said ten children, to wear on their sleeves, that they might be known to be the said company's poor children. And his will was, that the said wardens and commonalty, and their successors, for ever, should have all the residue of the revenues of the said manor and premises, to make their livery a dinner, yearly, for their care and pains in the premises.

The estate given by Mark Quested, for the support of his charities, consists of two farms at Hollingbourne, in Kent, viz.*

In an old map of the estate, dated in 1697, the quantity of land is stated to be 390 acres. In a subsequent plan, taken in 1801, the amount, in both farms, is stated at 389a. 1r. 29p. The quantities in the present leases fall short of that amount by ten acres, a parcel of chalk, to that extent, having been reserved to supply lime for the use of the two tenants. "The rent of 182*l.* which these farms produced at the time of Quested's grant, seems very high in proportion to the present rents. There appears no reason to suspect that any defalcation of the property has taken place, and we may therefore conjecture that that high rent was caused by some adventitious circumstances. We find, from the company's book, that not long after the grant, about the year 1675, the lands produced only 110*l.* a year; so lately as 1780, they were let altogether for 150*l.* on a 21 years' lease; and, at Michaelmas, 1800, they were again let for 21 years, at 210*l.*; on the expiration of which last lease, the tenancy of the farms was divided, and the present separate leases were granted."

BUILDINGS AND INMATES.

Some obstruction appears to have taken place in the establishment of Mr. Quested's charities, in consequence of the claims of his widow upon the pro-

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				£	s.	d.
* Pencourt Farm, consisting of a farm-house and buildings, and 176a. 3r. 39p. of land, let to John Patten, for 14 years, from Michaelmas, 1821, at the annual rent of	180	0	0			
Land-tax redeemed	10	0	0			
				190	0	0
Allington Farm, consisting of a farm-house and buildings,						
Carried over				190	0	0
Brought forward				190	0	0
and 202a. 1r. 30p. of land, held by John Henry, under a lease to William Harrison, jun. for 14 years, from Michaelmas, 1821, at the annual rent of	104	16	0			
Land-tax redeemed	5	4	0			
				110	0	0
				300	0	0

perty, and the expenses attending a suit at law relative thereto, and the subsequent diminution of the income of the estate.

The building of the almshouses at Harrietsham was completed in 1651. There is no account of the cost of the original buildings; but they were rebuilt by the company, in the years 1770 and 1772, at an expense of 2470*l.* They consist of *twelve distinct houses,* with a good garden to each, situate in the village of Harrietsham, and are inhabited by twelve poor persons, either men or women, appointed according to the directions of the founder. Six of them are poor members of the company, chosen by the court of assistants; and six of them parishioners of Harrietsham, recommended as vacancies occur, in the manner directed, and appointed by the court, which always accepts the nominee of the parish, unless evidently an unfit object.

REGULATIONS AND MANAGEMENT.

One of the almsmen is appointed reader, with a salary of five guineas a year, whose office it is to read prayers twice a week to the alms-people, and also, if any misconduct takes place amongst them, to report it to the paymaster, who informs the company of it. The present paymaster is Mr. John Hoxey, one of the tenants, who pays the pensions monthly, and superintends the distribution of coals. He receives a salary of five guineas a year.

APPLICATION.

The six alms-people of the company now receive pensions equal to those enjoyed by the company's alms-people in the hospitals at Newington and Bray, viz. 12*s.* a week to the married, and 7*s.* a week to the single persons; which pensions include Mr. Copping's gift of 36*l.* a year, just adverted to, under the head of Jesus Hospital at Bray. They have also an annual allowance of coals, a chaldron and a half to each house. The parishionary alms-people have pensions of 6*s.* 3*d.* each, every lunar month, making 4*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* a year, each. They have no allowance of coals. All the twelve have clothing every second year, viz. the men a good cloth coat, and the women a camblet gown.

REMARKS.

The Commissioners (in speaking of these almshouses at Harrietsham) repeat the remarks made by them in the case of Jesus Hospital, relative to the disproportionate allowances to the company's and the parishionary poor; but observe, in conclusion, that, on noticing the subject to the company's clerk, they were assured by him that the company intended, "when some heavy charges, which they had incurred in repairs and improvements in the estate were ascertained, to take a correct account of the charity property, and, after setting aside what might be necessary for the liquidation of debts, and for current charges, to apportion the remainder equally among the twelve alms-people;" an arrangement which has probably long since taken place.

PAYMENTS TO CHRIST'S HOSPITAL AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

Christ's Hospital.—Considerable embarrassments are stated to have taken place in regard to the above payments after Mr. Quested's death. The benefaction given by him to Christ's Hospital remained inoperative till 1683; when, on a conference between the governors of the hospital and a committee of the company, and the representation, by the latter, of the inadequacy of the trust fund to fulfil the charities charged thereon, it was agreed that the company should pay to the hospital 200*l.*, and that the governors should receive into the hospital six poor children presented to them by the company, being paid for each of them 4*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, towards their maintenance. The company have, in consequence, ever since paid yearly to Christ's Hospital, 25*l.*, and have always *six children* maintained there, sons of poor freemen of the company, and who are appointed by the court of assistants.

The Universities.—The payments directed to be made to four masters of arts and four students in divinity in the universities, have never taken place, the funds not having been sufficient for the purpose. The Commissioners, in their calculation of "disbursements on account of the estate, in 1823, state it to be less, by nearly 40*l.*, than the average expenditure of the ten preceding years, which, taking it at the then rate of disbursement, fell little short of the income previously to granting the leases in 1821, leaving a considerable surplus out of the rents, and affording a prospect of the company's having the means, in time, of bringing their allowance of pensions nearer to an equality,—but observe, as opposed to such prospect, that there were "large charges for repairs to set against that surplus;—that, in 1820, the repair of the almshouses cost upwards of 140*l.*, and in the two last years there had been expended, in letting the farms and repairs of the farm-houses and premises, which had been put into excellent condition, more than 1500*l.*;—That it appeared, that in former times, the company had been under large advances on similar accounts. In the entry which records the arrangement with Christ's Hospital, before mentioned, they add, "it is stated, that the estate was then indebted above 2000*l.*, which had, at sundry times, been paid by the company upon building barns and repairing the farm-house, or sustained from losses by tenants, exclusively of the charge of 2470*l.* in rebuilding the almshouses in 1770 and 1772."

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1434, Feb. 29.	*Henry Preston*, cit. and stock-fishmonger, Devised, by will, to the Fishmongers' Company, "in aid of the support of poor men and women of the mystery and commonalty of Fishmongers for ever."*	One tenement, called "the Hart on the Hope," in Gracechurch street, in the parish of All Saints, (or Allhallows, London); one tenement, called the "Bell on the Hoop," in the street, parish, and ward aforesaid; three other tenements in Lombard street, in the aforesaid parish, but in Langburn ward, London; and also the whole of the great tenement or messuage, with the appurt's, which formerly belonged to Sir William Walworth, knt., situate in Thames street, in the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, London.	The company are now in possession of the following premises, under Mr. Preston's gift, viz. *£ s. d.* One (formerly two houses, Nos. 26 and 27, Gracechurch street,) with a small house, formerly No. 4, in White Hart court, annexed, leased to Messrs. Spooner and Atwood, from Christmas, 1802, for 61 years, at 429*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* for the first 21 yrs., and 450*l.* per ann. for the residue of the term . . . 150 0 0 A messuage, No. 25, Gracechurch st., let to John Green, tenant from year to year, at the annual rent of . . . . 120 0 0 A messuage, No. 39, Lombard street, leased to Dr. Key, from Michaelmas, 1823, for 20 years and a half, at a rent of . . . . 100 0 0 A messuage, No. 40, Lombard street, leased to John Titus Cordingley, from Lady-day, 1823, for 21 years, at a rent of . . . . . . 120 0 0 790 0 0 The site of Sir William Walworth's house is now occupied by the company's hall, and appears to have been so previously to the fire of London, in 1666.* The revenues of this estate pass into the general funds of the company, and are considered to be applied in the various charitable payments made to the poor of the company. The various classes of these payments, with the particulars of them, and some later additions to them, are enumerated in the commissioners' reports, and include annuitants, half-yearly poor, casual relief, etc. Besides pensions to the company's hospitals and alms-houses at Newington, Bray, and Harrietsham.

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* The erroneous nature of the company's return to the commissioners (and from which this statement is made by the latter,) has been noticed, and the real facts, as to the ancient history and descent of Fishmongers' hall, given in our preceding ample account of it. Pp. 51 to 78.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1435, Dec. 15.	*Thomas Weston* Devised in perpetuity to the Fishmongers' Company, to expend 13*s*. 4*d*. annually, at his obit in the church of St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, part in payments to the officiating priests, and the residue to be distributed to the neighbouring poor of the said parish.	Part of a wharf.	
1468, Oct. 15.	*Henry Jordeyn,* By will of this date, gave to the wardens of the commonalty of Fishmongers, and their successors for ever,—to pay certain sums to superstitious uses, and also to buy and deliver 138 quarters of coals, or money to buy them at the rate of 8*d*. per quarter, viz. qrs. To 16 poor householders, free men and women of the company, belonging to Old Fish street . . 2 To 10 ditto, ditto, of Bridge st., London 2 To 8 ditto, ditto, of Thames str., London 2 To 30 poor householders of St. Botolph within, Aldgate, to each . . . . 1 To 20 ditto, ditto, of the craft of Founders, dwelling within the walls of London, to each . . . . . 1 To 10 ditto, ditto, of St. Catherine, Cree-church parish, to each . . . . . 1 To 10 ditto, ditto, dwelling in the alley going into the Fleet from Fleet street, and to some dwelling without the said alley, to each . . . . . . 1 The same coals to be distributed between Michaelmas and Christmas yearly. The mayor of London for the time being, to see yearly to performance of the testator's will, and to have for	All his lands and tenements, with the gardens and appurtenances, in Billiter lane; in the parish of St. Catherine Cree-church, within Aldgate, of London; also all that messuage, with the garden and appurtenances, in the parish of St. Bridget, in Fleet street, in the suburbs of London.	The company are possessed, under this will, of a house in Leadenhall street, the corner of Billiter lane, occupied by Messrs. Holroyd and Jackson; and of a house in Billiter lane, and warehouse behind it, in the occupation of Mr. Samuel West. They have now no houses in Fleet street. The company pay annually at Christmas, to poor members of the company, in respect of Mr. Jordeyn's gift for coals, 2*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. in money. This is carried generally to the Christmas distribution to the half-yearly poor, there being no persons answering the description in the will living in Old Fish street or Bridge street. They also pay yearly, to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Botolph, Aldgate, in money, 1*l*.; to the Founders' Company, 13*s*. 4*d*.; to the churchwardens of the Parish of St. Catherine Cree-church, 6*s*. 8*d*.; and to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Bride, 6*s*. 8*d*.; these being the proportions to which the several parishes are respectively entitled under the will, at the rate of 8*d*. per quarter.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	such oversight 10*s*.; the common clerk of the same city, for remembering the mayor, 3*s*. 4*d*.; and "the residue of the said rents to be disposed of yearly to the reparations and sustaining of the aforesaid rents, and to the most profitable use of the said craft or mystery of Fishmongers."		
1501, Oct. 11.	*Richard Knight,* By will of this date, gave to the wardens of the mystery of Fishmongers,—to hold to them and their successors, towards the relief and comfort of all the Fellowship of Fishmongers. In the trusts declared in this will, the wardens are directed to pay certain sums at the celebration of the testator's obit, on a certain day; and to pay to the poorest people of the Fellowship of Fishmongers of Bridge street, on the same day in every year, 3*s*. 4*d*.; and similar sums to those of Old Fish street and Thames street, respectively.	His messuage or great tenter-yard, and six tenements, in and nigh Lime street, in the parish of St. Andrew upon Cornhill, London; and also other premises therein mentioned, near Lime street aforesaid, in the said parish.	The provision to poor fishmongers of Bridge street, being the only circumstance in this will, (the commissioners observe,) which appears to bear the aspect of a charitable bequest, they did not think it necessary to inquire further into the state of the property. The revenues of the estate go into the general funds of the company, and contribute, with the rest thereof, to the several distributions to the company's poor.
1510.	*Lettice Smith,* By will of this date, gave to the Company of Fishmongers, to perform her will. She also gave to the prisoners of Ludgate, 3*s*. 4*d*. in bread and drink; and to the prisoners of Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Marshalsea, to each 3*s*. 4*d*. in like manner.	"Her shop," (situation and particulars not described.)	The company cannot now tell what were the premises given by Lettice Smith, but they continue to pay yearly to the prisoners in each of the prisons of Ludgate, Newgate, the King's Bench, and the Marshalsea, 3*s*. 4*d*. in money, yearly, at Christmas.
1512, Nov. 22.	*William Copynger,* By will of this date, gave to the wardens and Fellowship of Fishmongers of London, and their successors, to pay 10*s*. yearly to the parson and churchwardens of St. Mildred, Bread street, in trust, to make certain payments thereout, connected with his obit, amounting to 6*s*. 6*d*.; and to distribute the residue among the poor householders of the parish.	His tenement, with the appurtenances, called the "*Leaden Porch*," situate in the parish of St. Catherine Coleman, of London; and a shop, with a cellar, in Old Fish street, London.	The company pay to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mildred, Bread street, the sum of 3*s*. 10*d*. yearly, and have continued so to do from 1616, as appears by their oldest renter-warden's account book. This seems to be in satisfaction of so much of the 10*s*. as was not appropriated to superstitious purposes.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1513, April 13.	Sir *Thomas Kneseworth*, knt., cit., and fishmonger and ald. of London, By will of this date, gave to the wardens and commonalty of Fishmongers, and their successors, (to the intent that the same wardens, and their successors, with part of the rents and profits of the estates therein mentioned, should repair the premises as often as need should require; and also, if and when need should be, should cause the same to be new edified, so that the rents and profits thereof should extend to so much money as should satisfy his legacies and bequests thereinafter mentioned.) After various directions for keeping his obit, he directs that the said wardens, within eight weeks after his death, shall provide 13 persons, men and women, of good name and fame, being in poverty and misery, not able to live of their own goods, to pray for the souls of himself and his wife, etc. and attend his obit, who were, on death, to be replaced in four weeks. The said 13 persons were to be paid 8*d*. weekly each by the said wardens; together with "four godes each of Welsh flannel, yearly, of such colour as the said wardens pleased, not exceeding 8*d*. the gode;" and the testator directs the said wardens, as nigh as they can, to choose all such 13 men and women from the Fellowship of Fishmongers, if they can find so many, or else other freemen and free-women of the said city. He directs the wardens to give yearly to Newgate and Ludgate, 40*s*., in such things as the prisoners have most need of. That they shall appoint a receiver or rent-gatherer, who shall see to	All his messuages, lands, and tenements, shops, cellars, solars, wharfs, and crane, with their appurtenances, in the parish of St. Dunstan in the east, of London, between Thames street on the north part, and the water of Thames on the south part; and also all his messuages, lands, and tenements, with shops, cellars, solars, and appurtenances, in the said parish of St. Dunstan, between Thames street on the south part, and Water lane on the east part; and all his messuages, lands, and tenements, with shops, cellars, solars, and other appurtenances, in the parish of St. Margaret, in Bridge street, and St. Magnus, in the ward of Bridge, of London, between Crooked lane on the north part, and a shop in Bridge street, belonging to the parson of the church of St. Margaret; and also a shop, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Magnus, "the King and Martyr," abutting east on Bridge street, (now called Fish-street hill.) The part of Sir Thomas Kneseworth's estate now remaining in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company (exclusively of such part of it as it will be seen in the next column was some years since sold to government,) consists of— £ *s*. *d*. 1. One-seventh part of a shop on Fish-street hill, on lease to Stephen Poynder, from Lady-day, 1822, for 21 years, wanting three days, at the yearly rent of . 12 3 0 2. Two-third parts of a messuage, No. 17, the corner of Crooked lane, in lease to Jonathan Thomas Sleap, from Christmas, 1813, for 21 years, at . . . 43 6 8 9. A messuage, No. 24, in Crooked lane, in lease to Michael Bayly, from Christmas, 1813, for 21 years, at 40 0 0 Carried over 95 9 8	The premises devised by this will were seized by the crown, as being given to superstitious uses, and were subsequently granted out by letters patent of 4 Edw. VI., (together with many other premises in the city of London, which had been forfeited in like manner,) without condition, to Augustine Hynd and Richard Turk, aldermen, and William Blackwell, town clerk, their heirs and assigns, who appear to have been agents for the respective proprietors for the repurchase of the forfeited estates, and the property afterwards returned into the possession of the company. On this purchase the commissioners remark: "If the company, as seems to have been the case, took back this estate by purchase, they were entitled to consider it as their absolute property, discharged from the trusts of Kneseworth's will, with the exception perhaps of the few charitable payments legally charged thereon. They have, however, always appropriated the whole income of the estate to certain specific charities, and therefore, although we do not find that they have bound themselves to this appropriation by any legal instrument, we have thought it right to enter into the examination of the state of this property." They then proceed to state that the Fishmongers' Company still continue to hold part of the estates thus devised to them, (see middle column); this other part, consisting of the wharf and quay, called *Porter's quay*, situate on the south side of Lower Thames street, was sold for 35,523*l*. to government, under the provisions of three Acts

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	all repairs and rebuilding of the premises when needful, and pay for same from their receipts, delivering his account in yearly, in November, and at which delivery the chamber of London should have 3*s*. 4*d*. to see that such accounts were correctly made up; together with 13*s*. 4*d*. for a breakfast, for the wardens, etc. and the chamberlain of London, at such account making; also 2*l*. for the rent-gatherer's labour. In default of making up such account, the wardens to forfeit 10 marks to the chamber of London. The said testator also gave 100 marks, to be placed in the company's chest, in order that his will should be the better performed; and that "every honest man of the said fellowship might borrow 20 marks of the said 100 marks, and of the money remaining of the said issues and profits, for half a year, and lay a sufficient pledge for repayment thereof, should have the same. On the wardens of the Fishmongers making default in performing any of the articles of his said will, Sir Thomas Kneseworth willed his bequest, as above, to the wardens and Fellowship of Fishmongers to be from thenceforth utterly void, and the same to go to the corporation of London upon the same trusts. The company sold a valuable portion of Kneseworth's estates to government some years since, and afterwards purchased others, an account of both which transactions is given in the next two columns. The purchase-money for the premises sold has been paid, and the company are in possession; but the purchases have not yet been fully sanctioned by	£ *s*. *d*. Brot. forward 95 9 8 4. A messuage, No. 25, in Crooked lane, on lease to Michael Bayly, from Christmas, 1813, for 21 years, at 35 0 0 5. A messuage, No. 26, Crooked lane, on lease to Robert Huxley, sen., and Robert Huxley, jun., from Christmas, 1813, for 21 years, at . 35 0 0 6, 7. Two messuages, one No. 10, Water lane, the other No. 64, Lower Thames st., on lease to Messrs. Timson, Wright, and Timson, from Christmas, 1806, for 21 years . . 120 0 0 8. A messuage, No. 62, in Lower Thames street, on lease to Lewis Gibson, from Lady-day, 1807, for 21 years, at . . . 42 0 0 9. A messuage, No. 63, in Lower Thames street, on lease to Henry and Edward Smith, from Christmas, 1806, for 21 years, at 42 0 0 10. A messuage, No. 65, in Lower Thames street, on lease to Robert Smith, from Christmas, 1806, for 21 years, at . . . 50 0 0 Since the sale of Porter's quay, etc. (vide next column) the company have at different times purchased, under the Acts of Parliament there mentioned,— 11. A messuage, No. 32, Upper Thames street, purchased of Jesse Gibson, for 1220*l*., on lease to Joseph Cecil, from Michaelmas, 1816, for 61 years; the house having been built by the tenant on the site of a former house, which had been taken down by the company, being too old to be repaired, and the materials sold. The company advanced 1200*l*. towards the rebuilding of this house, and included in the rent a charge of 6*l*. per cent. in consideration thereof; the house cost more than double that sum; rent . . . 102 0 0 12. One moiety of a messuage, No. 133, in Upper Thames street, pur- Carried over 521 9 8	of Parliament, viz. 39 Geo. III., c. 69, commonly called the West India Dock Act; 39 and 40 Geo. II., c. 47, commonly called the London Dock Act; and 43 Geo. III., c. 124, for authority for the Treasury to buy the legal quays; which money had been laid out, as directed by those Acts, in the purchase of 59,081*l*. 18*s*. 3*d*., 3 per cent. consols, now standing in the name of the accountant-general of the court of chancery, "Ex-parte the lords of the Treasury and the Fishmongers' Company," till it can be applied in purchasing estates of inheritance, as provided for and directed by those Acts. And other part of the said Kneseworth's estate, which consisted of four houses on the south side of Lower Thames street, (between the said street and the wharf and quay,) was in like manner sold to the Treasury, under the Acts 46 Geo. III., c. 89, and 52 Geo. III., c. 49, for building the New Custom-house; and which last sum had been laid out in purchasing 14,058*l*. 3*s*. 2*d*., 3 per cent. consols, now standing in the same name as the former, "Ex-parte the commissioners, etc., for purchasing the legal quays in the port of London, and the Fishmongers' Company," till it can be laid out in the purchase of other estates, to be approved by the court of chancery. The sums paid for these several premises were fixed by the verdict of a jury, under the directions of the respective Acts. APPLICATION. A part of the income of Kneseworth's estate is applied to the maintenance and clothing of the thir-

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	the court of chancery, as required by the Acts of Parliament under which the sale was made. The purchases of the parcels Nos. 12, 14, 16, and part of 13, had been approved by the late master, Sir John Simeon, as proper to be made; but he had not completed the examination of the titles at the time of his death. The other parcels have not been submitted to the approbation of the master. On this account no part of the stock invested under the Acts of Parliament has yet been sold to pay for these estates, but the company have advanced the purchase-monies, amounting, in the whole, to 14,654*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, money, and 300*l.* consols, to be repaid out of the funded property when the purchases are approved and completed, and in the meantime credit themselves with interest on their advances, at five per cent. out of the annual receipts. The income of Kneseworth's estate may therefore now be stated as follows: £ *s.* *d.* Rents of the old estate . . . 419 9 8 Dividend on 59,081*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.*, three per cent. consols . . . 1772 9 2 Dividend on 14,058*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.* ditto . . . . 421 14 10 2613 13 8 Rents of the newly purchased estates . 914 9 0 Interest of purchase money deducted . 741 14 9 172 14 3 2786 7 11 It should be noticed, that in 1820 the company expended 526*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* in obtaining compensation on the sale of houses in Lower Thames street, and in proceedings in the court	£ *s.* *d.* Brot. forward 521 9 8 chased of the Coopers' Company for 400*l.*, on lease to Nathaniel Saunders, from Michaelmas, 1807, for 61 years, the tenant having rebuilt the house . . . . . 10 10 0 13. A warehouse, Nos. 136 and 137, in Upper Thames street, part purchased of Will. Tutnall, for 1100*l.*, and part of W. and D. Lambert, for 450*l.*, on lease to Robert Steven the younger, from Lady-day, 1812, for 61 years; rebuilt by the tenant on being allowed 2400*l.*, on the same terms as No. 11; rent . . . . . 205 0 0 14. A small warehouse in Black Raven alley, Upper Thames street, purchased of Daniel Parker for 300*l.*, 3 per cent. consols, on lease, together with other premises, to Messrs. Horn and John Matthew, from Michaelmas, 1806, for 21 years, at a rent, the proportion of which, applicable to this warehouse, is . . 10 0 0 15. Two messuages, and a wharf, called Broken wharf, in Upper Thames street, with the warehouse, yard, and appurtenances thereto belonging, purchased of John Scott for 3650*l.*, on lease to John Winkworth, from Midsummer, 1810, for 21 years, at 180 0 0 16. A warehouse, No. 129, Upper Thames street, purchased of Mr. Robert Steven for 1534*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, on lease to Samuel Pryce, from Lady-day, 1810, for 61 years; the company allowed 1500*l.* towards rebuilding these premises, on the same terms as the other advances above mentioned; rent 149 10 0 17. Ground on the east side of the road leading from Newington to Walworth, Surry, with the messuages or tenements thereon, on lease, before the purchase, to Edw. Cole, from Lady-day, 1762, for 99 years, part of a Carried over 1076 9 8	teen poor men and women of the company's almsfolks, mentioned in the preceding account of St. Peter's Hospital, and in defraying a proportionate share of the expenses of that foundation. This application appears to have taken place from the first foundation of the hospital, about the year 1618, and to have been in continuation of the gift in Sir Thomas Kneseworth's will, of weekly pensions and clothing to thirteen poor men and women, connected therein with certain superstitious observances, but which had probably always been dispensed with. In the year 1619, and subsequent years, there are several entries in the company's books of appointments of poor persons to receive Sir Thomas Kneseworth's exhibition, and to be admitted to places in St. Peter's Hospital; and one entry records, that one of those people was expelled the hospital for some misconduct, but allowed to retain Sir Thomas Kneseworth's pension of 8*d.* per week. The particulars of this branch of expenditure has been given in the account of St. Peter's Hospital; its total amount in the year 1823 was 559*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* From the revenues of this estate have been established the twelve exhibitions for poor students at the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the particulars of which have been just given. These exhibitions are supposed to have been established with reference to a direction in Kneseworth's will, to pay annually 4*l.* each to four priests, studying arts or divinity in one of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, to pray for his soul, etc.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	of chancery respecting this estate, and the charges attending the new purchases. The accounts are audited annually, in the month of November, in the presence of the chamberlain of London, pursuant to the directions of Sir Thomas Kneseworth's will. At the audit in November, 1823, there was a balance in favour of the estate of 396*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*	£ *s.* *d.* Brot. forward 1076 9 8 ground-rent of 30*l.* 3*s.*, and other part at 7*l.* This, with the three following parcels, were purchased of John Cotton, esq., and others, for 2500*l.* . . . . . 30 3 0 7 0 0 18. Ground on the east side of the road leading from Newington to Walworth, with the messuages or tenements thereon, on lease, before the purchase, to Thomas Chetton, from Midsummer, 1764, for 99 years, at 15 0 0 19. Ground on the west side of the said road, on lease to Thomas Chetton, from Michaelmas, 1759, for 99 years, at . 3 0 0 20. Ground there, on lease to Edw. Cole, from Michaelmas, 1759, for 99 years, at . . . 3 0 0 The four parcels of ground last mentioned, were let on building leases by the former proprietors, and are now extensively built upon by the respective lessees. 21. A messuage, with coach-house, stables, and ground on the east side of the Walworth road, forming part of the premises No. 17, and which part had been underlet by E. Cole, for the residue of this term. This under-lease was purchased (together with the three following parcels) from the executors of Lady Rose, for 3800*l.* The messuage, etc. are now leased to William Bloxham, from Lady-day, 1811, for 14 years, at . 150 0 0 22. A cottage there, let to Mary Luff, tenant at will, at . . . . 12 0 0 23. A cottage there, occupied by Mary Luff, for life, rent free; the said Mary Luff being entitled to an estate for life therein, under the will of Lady Rose. 24. A cottage there, let to Chas. John Carter, as tenant from year to year . . . . 10 0 0 Land-tax redeemed on the estate at Walworth . . 18 6 0 1324 18 8	The weekly pensions to poor members of the company (which have already been mentioned under Preston's charity,) are also defrayed out of the funds of this estate, and also the extra payments to the half-yearly poor. The payments to the poor prisoners in Newgate and Ludgate, directed by Kneseworth's will, have been increased to 5*l.* to each prison. The total expenditure of 1823 was as follows: £ *s.* *d.* St. Peter's Hospital . . . . 500 8 4 Twelve exhibitioners . . . 236 0 0 Weekly pensioners . . . . . 1527 18 0 Relief to the half-yearly poor . 24 8 5 Prisoners in Newgate - . . . 5 0 0 Prisoners in Ludgate . . . . 5 0 0 Chamberlain, for attending the audit . . . . . 12 3 4 Allowed him extra, in order to make up, with 3*s.* 4*d.* paid him under Jenyn's charity, one guinea . . . 0 14 0 Renter-warden, as rent gatherer 2 0 0 The clerk, for keeping the account . . . . 0 6 8 Insurance of premises at Broken wharf . . . 9 18 0 Lamplighter . . 1 12 7 Expences of the trust 114 18 0 £2158 7 4

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1557, July 7.	*Thomas Trumball,* By will of this date, charged with a yearly rent charge of 20*s*., in order that there should be yearly provided, by the wardens of the Company of Fishmongers, so many quarters of coals as might be bought for the same, to be distributed, between the feasts of All Saints and Christmas, according to the said wardens' discretion, amongst the most needy householders of the company, inhabitants of St. Botolph and St. Margaret's, in Bridge street, to every of them, one sack; the surplus, if any, to be given to the poorest young men of the company, dwelling in Bridge street.	All his shop, under the sign of the Bell, in Bridge street.	The house charged is now in the occupation of Messrs. Thornhill, hardwaremen, on the west side of Fish-street hill. The rent is received from Mr. Poynder, of Fish-street hill, the owner of the house; but there are at present no applications for this donation, nor any persons answering the description in the will.
1563, Nov. 8.	*Robert Carter,* By will of this date, gave to his wife, for her life, and after her decease to his cousin Richard Carter,—on condition that the latter should enter into possession, and convey and assure the same to the Fishmongers' Company; so that the same after his death, without issue male, should remain to the said company for ever, to the uses and intent following, viz. To pay the sum of 4*l*. to one poor scholar or student in St. John's College, Cambridge, according to the will of his uncle, Thomas Carter, such scholar not having above 4*l*. by exhibitions, or any other ways or means; to pay, yearly, towards the maintenance and sustentation of the poor children in the spittal of Christ church, in London, 40*s*. The residue of the rents and profits to be wholly the company's.	A tenement, with its appurtenances, in Thames street, called the White Lyon.	The house mentioned in this will is supposed to be one now belonging to the company, described in an old book, dated 1741, entituled "An Account of the Estates belonging to the Fishmongers' Company, and the Donors," as being situated near the Gully-hole, in Thames street, and then stated to have been the gift of Thomas and Robert Carter. It is now, together with a warehouse behind it, in the occupation of Messrs. Armstrong and Co. There is no trace in the company's books of the several payments charged on this house by Carter's will, ever having been made. We are not aware of any reason for the omission.
1564, May 1.	*Robert Harding,* By deed of this date, gave the company a yearly rent of 40*s*., to commence directly after his death, to the intent that they should distribute 36*s*. thereof, yearly, for ever, amongst the poor fishmongers in the parishes of St. Magnus, London bridge, and St. Margaret, Bridge street, or elsewhere, according to the discretion of the wardens of the	Two tenements in *Crooked lane*.	A sum of 2*l*. a year was received, in respect of this gift, until Midsummer, 1815, from the late Dr. Letsom, who was possessed of several houses in Crooked lane, but there is at present some question which of them are liable to the payment. All the houses, except two, have been sold to various persons, and the several

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	company; the residue to the wardens for their own use; issuing from—		vendees have declined to pay unless the company can point out the particular premises so charged. The annual sum of 36*s.* is included in the Christmas distribution to the half-yearly poor.
1568, Nov. 20.	The same *Robert Harding*, by will of this date, left the company an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, issuing out of his— And *Simon Harding*, his son, by deed dated 7th September, 1576, confirmed the said grant to the intent that the wardens should pay, in Lent, 3*l.*, viz. in New Fish street, 30*s.*, and in Old Fish street, 30*s.*, to the use of the poor inhabiters and artificers necessitated to repair thither, to buy the cuttings and refuse of fish; the 6*s.* 8*d.* to remain to the wardens for their pains.	Lands and tenements in *Pudding lane*.	The premises charged with this annuity form part of certain property in Pudding lane, belonging to the Butchers' Company, from whom the annuity was, until lately, received; but the Fishmongers' Company, finding no means of ascertaining the particular part so charged, thought it advisable to accept, from that company, 100*l.* three and a half per cent. stock, and release to them the annuity. No persons being known of the description mentioned in the deed, the annuity is added to the company's fund for relieving the half-yearly poor at Christmas.
1572, Aug. 20.	*Thomas Jenyns*, By will of this date, gave to the wardens and commonalty of Fishmongers, that they, from the rents and profits thereof, should distribute, yearly, between All Saints day and Christmas, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, or to that amount in coals, viz. 20 sacks of coals, called charcoals, or 8*d.* for each sack, being 13*s.* 4*d.* each to the nine following parishes in London: St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish street; St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, ditto; St. Mary Somerset; St. Margaret, Bridge street; St. Magnus, London bridge; and St. Ethelburgh, Bishopsgate street.	All that shop, situate in *Bridge street*, otherwise New Fish street, in the city of London, on the west side of the same street, within the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, near unto London bridge.	The site of the shop devised by Jenyns, forms part of the ground on which now stands a house, No. 26, on the west side of Fish-street hill. The rest of the ground belongs to the Mercers' Company, who have leased their interest to the Fishmongers' Company, and this, with the adjoining house, which belongs to that company, are let by them at the rate of 173*l.* per annum. The company pay yearly, at Christmas, all the above gifts, in money, to the churchwardens of the several parishes mentioned.
1579, March 31.	The said *Thomas Jenyns*, by a second will of this date, gave to Christ's Hospital an annuity of 40*s.* from his two tenements, (described in the next column,) payable half-yearly, with power of distress; and gave to the company, that they should pay, yearly, to the parish of *Braughing*, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, at Midsummer and Christmas, to be bestowed on the poor there by the vicar and churchwardens, viz. to 12	The great messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, commonly called *The Chequer*, and one other tenement, called *The Horse-Head*, situate in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, near London bridge.	The premises derived under this will, consist of the *Three Tuns*, alehouse, and two other houses (being Nos. 122 and 123,) in Upper Thames street, and ground on which part of another house, No. 121 in that street, is built; producing altogether rents amounting to nearly 200*l.* a year. The company pay yearly, on

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	of them, every Sunday, a 2dy loaf each, 2*l.* 12*s.*; to buy herrings to ditto, on the first Sunday in Lent, 2*l.*; in bread, every Sunday in Lent, a 2dy loaf to 20 persons, 1*l.*; for carriage of the herrings from London, 4*s.*; to the vicar and churchwardens, for seeing to the performance of his will, 15*s.*; to the parish-clerk, 1*s.* 4*d.*; and to the sexton, 1*s.* (the residue), 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The testator also directed that the company should pay yearly, to certain of his children, named, and their heirs, 10*l.* quarterly; in default of such issue, the said annuity to cease. And that they should moreover distribute, yearly, amongst the poor dwelling in and about New Fish street, London, 40*s.* worth of coals, and 40*s.* in money; amongst the poor in and about Old Fish street, London, 40*s.* worth of coals, and 40*s.* in money; and to the poor of Braughing, 40*s.* yearly. Testator further declared his will to be, that the renter-warden of the Fishmongers' Company should collect the rents of the premises bequeathed, and account for same in the month of November, yearly, before six honest persons of the company, to be thereto appointed by the wardens, etc.; and that such accounts should be audited at the time of auditing the accounts of the late Mr. Kneseworth's estates, in the presence of the chamberlain of London; and that he, as also the company's clerk, should be paid 3*s.* 4*d.* each for overseeing to the same. The last annuitant under the will died in 1771.		account of this estate, as follows: £ *s.* *d.* To Christ's Hospital . . . . 2 0 0 To Braughing parish, Herts. 6 13 4 To the chamberlain . . . . 0 3 4 To the company's clerk . . . 0 3 4 To the poor in and about New Fish street . 2 0 0 To the poor in and about Old Fish street . 2 0 0 To the poor of Braughing . 2 0 0 15 0 0 The account of the estate of Mr. Thomas Jenyns is annually audited in the month of November, in the presence of the chamberlain of London, pursuant to the testator's will.
1579, Dec. 31.	*Henry Gardener* Left all his right, title, and interest to the company, for ever, in the premises next mentioned,—that they, with part of the rents and profits, might give yearly to 20 poor fishmongers of London, or their widows, two sacks of coals each, or 20*d.* in money.	Two tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Andrew, in the town of Hertford.	These houses do not now belong to the company. The houses were old, and the property found inconvenient, and the company thought it better to sell them, and subject themselves to the payment of the bequest charged thereon. This is now distributed in money, viz. 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the half-yearly poor.
36 Eliz.	*Thomas Ware,* By will of this date, enrolled in the Hustings, at Guildhall,	Two tenements in Churchyard alley, in the parish	The houses are Nos. 1 and 2 in Churchyard alley, and are let for 30*l.* a year.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situated.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	London, gave to the wardens and commonalty of Fishmongers, for ever,—that they, from the profits thereof, should yearly pay 5*l.* 8*s.* whereof, for bread for the poor of St. Michael, Crooked lane parish, there should be expended 12*d.*, and 12*d.* given in money, to be distributed every Sunday; 12*d.* weekly to the poor children in Christ's Hospital, and 4*s.* to the churchwardens, yearly, for their pains. The residue of such profits to go to the company's common box, to repair the said two tenements for ever.	of St. Magnus the Martyr, of London.	The company pay to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Michael, Crooked lane, 5*l.* 8*s.* yearly, in respect of this gift.
1638, June 1.	*Arthur Mowsee*, sen., By indenture of this date, granted, bargained, and sold to Thomas Cartwright, and others, members of the Fishmongers' Company, their heirs and assigns for ever,—that the said Thomas Cartwright, etc., from the annual rents thereof, should pay, after the death of the said Mowsee, sen., and of Arthur Mowsee, jun., his son, the weekly sum of 9*s.* 2*d.* for ever, every Sunday, except the first Sunday in the month, to the alms-people of St. Peter's Hospital, to each house 5*d.* for provisions, one penny loaf, and 4*d.* in beef or mutton, to make pottage; 12*d.* weekly, for 12 penny loaves, one each to be given to 12 poor inhabitants of St. Michael, Crooked lane, in the church thereof, every Sunday; to poor prisoners in the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and White Lyon prisons, Southwark, every Sunday in clear Lent, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the renter-wardens of the company, for their pains, 10*s.*; and the residue to the like uses.	Four several messuages or tenements, situate in Do-Little lane, in the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, in or near Old Fish street, in the city of London.	The premises conveyed by Mr. Arthur Mowsee to the company, consist now of a warehouse, situated in Knightrider court, formerly called Do-little lane, on lease to George Powell, from Michaelmas, 1820, for 21 years, at 18*l.* rent; tenant to repair, and 2*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* for land-tax, which has been redeemed. This estate only producing 20*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* a year, and the charge on it being 23*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, the company pay the several gifts rateably.

PENSIONS, GIFTS, LOANS, &C.; OTHERWISE CALLED "MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES."

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*	*To pay yearly.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1559, Oct. 6.	*Cicilie Long* . . . . To lend six poor young freemen of the company 25*l.* each, for three years, on good security, they to pay yearly 3*l.* in equal portions, to buy and distribute coals, yearly, at Christmas, amongst such poor inhabitants of London as the wardens shall think fit, and so from three years to three years for ever.	150 0 0	3 0 0 For buying of coals for the poor.	Many similar benefactions of money, for the purpose of being lent to the poor freemen of the company, will occur in the course of this report; but no such loans have been made for a great many years. The present clerk of the company remembers only two applications for them in the course of the last fifty years; but neither the parties nor the securities were approved of. In all cases, however, where the loans were to be made gratis, the company make the charitable payments, to which the interest to be raised were directed to be applied.
1573, April 22.	Alderman *James Bacon* . . To be lent out to two freemen, not being of the livery, from two years to two years, for ever, to provide, yearly, two loads of "cart coals," to be given to the poorest of the company.	100 0 8		In repect of this gift, 3*l.* a year is now added to the fund distributed to the half-yearly poor.
1574, May 9.	*Owen Waller* . . To be lent in equal fifth parts to five poor men of the company, on good security, and so to continue for ever: and to give 12*d.* weekly, in bread.	100 0 0 And his house in Black Raven Alley.		The company pay to St. Michael's Crooked-lane, 2*l.* 12*s.* in respect of this gift.
1582, Mar. 20.	*Barnard Randolph* esq. (common-serjeant of London) . Gave to the company, to pay 2*l.* each, yearly, to the following parishes, in manner stipulated by an indenture of this date, viz. Ticehurst, Sussex; and in London, St. Nicholas Olave, Queenhithe; and St. Mary Magdalen, Baynard Castle. Also to pay 4*l.* yearly, to a scholar at Cambridge. See "Trust Estates," &c. *ante* p. 98.	200 0 0	10 0 0	The company pay yearly to Ticehurst parish . 4*l.* St. Nicholas Olave . 1 St. Mary Magdalen. 1 A Student in Divinity, Cambridge . 4 10*l.*

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*	*To pay yearly.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1582, Sep. 10.	*Lawrence Williams* . . Gave to the company, to be lent to three young men, free, but liverymen of the company, at 40*l.* a piece, for three years, for ever.	120 0 0	3 0 0 To go to Ashwell, Herts., 52*s.* thereof to be given in bread weekly to the poor there, 2*s.* to the parish clerk, and 6*s.* towards the repairs of the church.	The company pay 3*l.* yearly to the parish of Ashwell, Herts.
	To lend four young men, householders of Ashwell, 10*l.* each, for three years. The residue to be received by the company for their pains.	50 0 0	gratis.	
1584, June 22.	*Johanna Hacker* . . Gave to the company, to be lent to two young men of the company, from three years to three years, the interest to go for the relief of prisoners in the King's Bench and the common gaol of Surry.	100 0 0	2 13 4	The company pay to the King's Bench prison, 13*s.* 4*d.* on the receipt of the said interest, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to Horsemonger-lane gaol, yearly, at Christmas. The bequest of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for coals, is given in money to the half-yearly poor.
1588, July 17.	Sir *John Allott* . . Gave to the company, to be lent out to four of their freemen (not liverymen) trading in fish, to each 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, from three years to three years, to provide three loads of charcoals, each load containing thirty sacks of four bushels, to be given by the wardens, yearly, amongst the poor inhabitants of Bread-street Ward.	133 6 8		The company pay, in respect to this charity, 4*l.* 10*s.* yearly, (at Lady-day), to the deputy of Bread-street Ward; which payment appears to have been made from 1646, the earliest date to which the company's account-books extend. This sum is presumed to have been the estimated value of the charcoal when the payment commenced. The money is distributed, with some other small donations, amongst the poor of the ward.
Date unknown.	Lady *Ann Allott* . . Gave to the company, to be lent, as above, to two young freemen of the company, each of them to pay 40*s.* yearly; 3*l.* thereof to be equally divided amongst the poor alms-folk of the Lesser Almshouse, in Church street, Croydon, Surry, and the remaining 20*s.* to be paid, yearly, to-	100 0 0	1 0 0	The company, by their clerk, pay 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to nine of the alms-folks in the Lesser Almshouses at Croydon, and to the churchwardens of Sanderstead, yearly, on the same day, 20*s.* 4 0 0

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*	*To pay yearly.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£. s. d.	£ s. d.	
	wards the repairing of the church of Sanderstead, Surry.			
1595.	*Alice Field* . . . Gave to the company, on condition of their paying, on her decease, 20*s*. to her executors or administrators, and lending the remaining 80*l*. from two years to two years, to four young men of the company, (two of Old Fish street and two of New Fish street).	80 0 0	0 13 4 To be distributed in money, or the amount in charcoals.	The company pay to St. Nicholas Olave parish, (of which the donor was a parishioner) 13*s*.4*d*. yearly, at Christmas, in money.
1599, June 9.	*Peter Blundell*, esq. . . Gave to the wardens and commonalty to Fishmongers, to the intent, that, with parcel thereof, they should purchase lands, houses, or other hereditaments or rents, from which 40*s*. yearly, should be paid by them to the poor prisoners in the Poultry Compter, London, to be paid quarterly: the residue to the wardens for their pains.	150 0 0	2 0 0	It does not appear that any lands were purchased with this gift, but the company pay the prisoners in the Poultry Compter, now removed to Whitecross street, the gift of 40*s*., by half-yearly payments.
1618, Jan. 18.	*Thomas Trevor*, esq. . . Solicitor General, and Frances his wife, late wife and executrix of William Mann, deceased, by indenture of this date, made between them and the Fishmonger's Company, delivered the said company, in performance of the will of the said Thomas Mann, to the intent that they should pay, yearly, to six poor widows, or other poor people, inhabitants within the city of London, or one mile compass thereof, to be appointed by the wardens and assistants, the sum of	100 0 0	6 0 0 In sums of 20*s*. each, at Midsummer and Christmas.	The company deliver this gift quarterly, to six poor widows of freemen of this company, in St. Peter's Hospital, viz. to each of them 5*s*. per quarter, being 6*l*. per ann.
1619, Oct. 25.	*Awdrey Spence* . . At this date, gave to the wardens and commonalty of Fishmongers, and their successors, to the intent that they should, yearly, at Christmas, pay to the churchwardens of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, *Coun. Midd'*, to relieve the poor of the said parish.	50 0 0	2 10 0	The company, accordingly, pay to the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, yearly, at Christmas, 2*l*. 10*s*.
1631, Oct. 12.	*Ann Bromesgrove* . . Gave to the master and wardens of the Company of Fishmongers, to be lent out to two freemen of the company, that are wet fishmongers, dwelling in Old Fish street, London, upon	100 marks.	2 10 0	The company pay all these gifts yearly.

Date of Bequest.	Donor's Name and object of the Bequest.	Sum given.	To pay yearly.	Commissioners' Remarks on Application.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	security, at 50*s.* a year, whereof 20*s.* to be paid to the poor of St. Nicholas Coleabbey, London; 20*s.* to the poor of St. Peter's Hospital; and 5*s.* each to the person reading prayers at the said hospital, and 5*s.* to the officers of the company.			
1633, Nov. 25.	*John Hulsey* . . . By will of this date, gave the company, to be lent out in four sums of 50*l.*, to four young men of the company, living in Old Fish street, London, from three years to three years, at 33*s.* 4*d.* per cent.; to the intent that the wardens should, yearly, buy from such interest, 3*l.* worth of sea-coals, to be distributed to the poor of St. Mary Magdalen, Old Fish street. The remaining 6*s.* 8*d.* to the beadle or other officer appointed by the company to see the said coals delivered.	200 0 0	3 6 8	The company pay annually, to the churchwarden of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, at Christmas, 3*l.* in money.
1648, Jan. 15.	*Francis Colling* . . By indenture, gave to the company, to be lent to four freemen of the company, from three years to three years, on security, each paying for the loan of 50*l.* 15*s.* per ann. The said interest to be distributed amongst ten of the poorest freemen, or widows of freemen, of the company, (not receiving any pension,) on the 17th of March, yearly, or the next court after.	200 0 0	3 0 0	This sum is not specifically given away as directed, but forms part of the fund distributed to the half-yearly poor.
1648, Jan. 15.	*Robert Gayor* . . . Gave to the company, on condition that they should, yearly, a month before Christmas, cause 5*l.*, to be distributed amongst such of their poor as the wardens and assistants should think fit.	100 0 0	5 0 0	This 5*l.* a year forms part of the Christmas distribution to the half-yearly poor.
1652, Dec. 20.	*James Martyne* . . . Left, by will, to the poor of the company, and which it was agreed should remain as a stock in the company's hands, to be distributed, yearly, at Christmas, 50*s.* to such poor persons.	50 0 0	2 10 0	This 50*s.* is annually paid to the half-yearly poor.
1653, Feb. 20.	*Randolph Baskerville* . . Left to the company, to be lent out at 4*l.* 10*s.* per cent., the 9*l.* interest to be paid half yearly, as follows, viz.	200 0 0	9 0 0	These several sums are annually paid as directed. The donations to the poor of the two hospitals are given to them,

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		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	
	To St. Peter's Hospital 4 0 0 To Jesus Hospital 4 0 0 To the company's clerk 0 10 0 And to the beadles 0 10 0							with other gifts, in December.
1654, Jan. 22.	*Paul Cleator* . . . Left, to be lent out to some young man of the company, at 10*s.* per ann. Said interest to be distributed yearly, at Christmas, amongst the poor of St. Peter's Hospital.	25	0	0	0	10		This bequest is, erroneously, included in the distribution to the half-yearly poor; but is made up to the alms-people, by the company's Christmas donation to them of 1*l.* 1*s.* [See *ante*, the account of that charity].
1676, April 28.	*John Owen*, esq. . . Cit. and fishmonger, by indenture of this date, as well in consideration of the better maintenance of the free-school, *Physic-well*, and poor people of Chipping Barnet, Herts, and for the better relief of the poor almsfolks, free of the Fishmongers' Company, in the several almshouses at Jesus Hospital, in Bray, Herts., and at Harrietsham, Kent, granted to the company, that they might on the 20th of March, yearly, for ever, pay the sum of 12*l.* to the several uses and purposes, and in manner following, viz. To the governors of the free-school at Barnet, for the time being, 9*l.*12*s.* to be by them paid, as follows: to the master of said school, 3*l.* to teach in learning three poor boys of Barnet, without charge; towards the reparation of the said free-school, 3*l.*; towards the reparation of the *Physic-well* school, in the common, 1*l.*; and 52s. residue, in bread, to be distributed every Sunday morning, to thirteen poor women of Barnet, to be appointed by the parish. To pay, every 26th of March, to six poor alms-folk of Jesus Hospital, and six of Harrietsham, 3*s.* 4*d.*,—2*l.*; to the company's clerk, 8*s.*	270	0	0	12	0	0	In default of the governors of Barnet school paying the said sum of 9*l.* 12*s.* to the uses directed, same was to be divided amongst the company's poor yearly, for ever, at Easter. In another deed, dated 23d May, 1677, the following proviso is added as to the Physic-well. "Provided, that if any obstruction should take place (as therein mentioned) in the use of the Physic-well, or the same should be forsaken or disused, so as to produce no profit to the tenants or town aforesaid, in that case the said 1*l.* shall be paid to the schoolmaster of the said free school, for the instruction of one more poor boy of the said town of Barnet, in like manner as the other three boys." APPLICATION. The company pay yearly, at Lady-day, 9*l.* 12*s.* to the treasurer of the Free Grammar School at Chipping Barnet, and 1*l.* yearly, at Easter, to six alms-people of the company in Jesus Hospital, at Bray, and the like sum of 1*l.* yearly, at Easter, to the six alms-people of the company at Harrietsham, and 8*s.* yearly, to the clerk of the company.

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1682, May 13.	*John Hayne* . . . By will of this date, gave for relief of the poor of the company of Fishmongers, London, 40*s.* per ann. for ever, tax free, to be issuing out of his tenement in Creed lane, London.	2 0 0 per annum.	2 0 0	The company receive this annuity from Mr. Holmes, of Lyons' Inn, as charged on a house, No. 18, Creed lane, the property of J. P. Petherick, esq., and occupied by Mr. Nathan. Holmes, watchmaker. It is included in the Christmas distribution to the half-yearly poor.
Unknown.	*William Barlow*, D.D. . . Bishop of Lincoln, who died 1690, left, by will, to the company, to be lent to four of their young freemen, paying 3*l.* yearly, amongst them, to be distributed as follows:—For a sermon at Croydon Church, on the 22d of March, yearly, being the day on which Abp. Whitgift's Hospital there was founded, 13*s.* 4*d.*; for a dinner to the poor of said hospital, 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the common box of the hospital, 10*s.*; to the vicar of Croydon, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to one of the Fishmonger's Company, to see his will performed, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to be divided in the company's hall, amongst four poor old men and women, of London, &c. 13*s.* 4*d.* This is given to four of the alms-folks in St. Peter's Hospital.	100 0 0	3 0 0	The company pay all these gifts annually, on the 22d of March, with an addition of 2*l.* to the 13*s.* for the dinner for the poor in Archbishop Whitgift's hospital.
Unknown.	*Nicholas Pendlebury* . . Left to the company, to be put forth to some good use, and the profit thereof to be yearly bestowed in coals and faggots, amongst the company's poor, and of St. Michael Crooked-lane parish, where he was an apprentice.	20 marks.		In respect of this gift, 1*l.* is now added to the distribution to the half-yearly poor.
Unknown.	Alderman *William Thwaites* Gave, by will, to the company, to lend out to two young freemen of the same, 25*l.* each, for three years, at 10*s.* a piece, yearly; and on further trust, that the wardens should pay 20*s.* interest to St. Mildred's parish, Bread street, for the use of the poor of same.	50 0 0	1 0 0	The company pay the sum of 20*s.* to the churchwardens of St. Mildred, Bread street, yearly, at Christmas.
	ANNUAL PAYMENTS TO ST. MICHAEL, CROOKED LANE, PARISH OF,		0 6 8	This sum is, and has been immemorially, paid by the company, to the poor of St. Michael's parish. It is called in the company's books, "Composition Money,' but it is not known how it originated.

CHARTERS.

Tertia pars Confirmac' Anno RRine'Elizabeth primo.
P' Hoi'bz Mist^{r}e Piscenarior' Civitatis London Con' sibi & successoribz.

REGINA Omibz ad quos &c. salt'm. Inspeximus L'ras Patentes D'ue Marie nup' Regine Anglie sororis n're p$_{r}$ charissime de Confirmac'oe f'cas in hec verba Maria' Dei Gra' Anglie Francie & Hib'nie' Regina' Fidei Defensor Omibz' ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} ven^{r} int Sal'tm. Inspexim^{s} L'ras Patentes Dni E. nup' regis Anglie Sexti f'ris n'ri p^{r}charissimi fact in hec verba Edwardus Sextus Dei Gra' Anglie Francie & Hib'nie Rex Fidei Defensor & in T'ra' Ecclie' Anglie' & Hib'nie sup$_{r}$ mu Caput. Omibz ad quos p^{r}sentes L're p'ven^{r} int Sal'tm Inspexim^{s} L'ras Patentes Dni H. nup' regis Anglie Septimi Avi n'ri p^{r}charissimi fact in hec verba. Henricus Dei Gra' Rex Anglie & Francie & Dns Hib'nie Omibz' ad quos L're p'ven^{r} int Saltm. Inspexim^{s} L'ras Patentes recollende memorie D'ni Henrici nup' regis Anglie Sexti avunculi n'ri p^{r}charissimi fact in hec v^{r}ba. Henricus Dei Gra' Rex Anglie & Francie & Dns Hib'nie Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes L're p^{r}ven^{r} int Salt'm Sciatis q'd de gr'a n'ra sp'ali & de avisamento & assensu consilij n'ri Concessim^{s} & licenciam dedim^{s} pro nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob'est del'cis legeis n'ris Hoib'z Mist^{r} am Piscenarior^{m} civitatis London q'd extunc ip'i & om'es alij de eadem misteræ lib'i ho'ies civitatis p^{r}dce existen' sint & esse debeant in re & no'ie unu' corpus & una c'oitas p'rpetua & q'd eadem co'itas singulis annis elig^{r}e possit de seipsa sex custodes ad sup^{r}vidend' regend'& gub^{r}nand' mist^{r}am & co'itatem p^{r}d'cam ac om'es ho'ies & negocia earndem mistere & co'itatis imp^{r}p'm & q'd eijdem custodes & co'itas he'ant successionem p^{r}petuam & co'e sigillum p^{r}o negocijs d'c'ar^{m} mistere & c'oitas s^{r} vitur. q'd q' ip^{s}i & successores sui imp^{r}p'tuam sint p^{r}sone habiles & capaces in lege ad p^{r}qu'rendem in feodo & p^{r}petuitate tr'as ten' reddit' & alias possessiones quascu'qz de quibuscumqz p^{r}sonis Et q'd idem custodes p^{r} nomen custodum c'oitatis mist^{r}e Piscenarior^{m} civitatis London pl'itare possint & implitari

The QUEEN: To all to whom, &c. greeting. We have inspected the Letters Patent of Confirmation of our dearest sister the Lady Mary, late Queen of England, made in these words: Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these present Letters shall come greeting: We have inspected the Letters patent of our dearest brother the Lord Edward the Sixth, late King of England, made in these words: Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, King of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and, on Earth, of the Church of England and Ireland, the supreme Head, To all to whom these present Letters shall come greeting; We have inspected the Letters patent of our most dear grandfather the Lord Henry the Seventh, late King of England, made in these words: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present Letters shall come greeting, We have inspected the Letters patent of our dearest uncle, of gracious memory, the Lord Henry the Sixth, late King of England, made in these words: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present Letters shall come greeting; Know ye, that we, of our especial grace and with the advice and assent of our Council, Do grant and give licence for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, unto our beloved liege subjects, the men of the Mystery of Fishmongers of our City of London, that, from henceforth, they and all others of the same Mystery, being freemen of the said city, may be, and may have right to be, in fact and name, One Body and one perpetual Community; and that the same Community, every year, may be able to elect from themselves, Six Wardens, to oversee, rule, and govern the said Mystery and Community, and all the men and affairs of the said Mystery and Community for ever; and that the said Wardens and Community may have perpetual succession and a common seal for the service of the affairs of the said Mystery and Community; and that they and their successors for ever, may be persons able and capable in law to

coram quibuscumqz judicib'z in cur & ac'co'ib'z quibuscamqz Et Ulterius de ub'ior g'ra n'ra & de avisamento & consensu consilij n'ri concessim^{s} & licenciam dedim^{s} pro nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est q'd custodes & co'itas d'ce mist^{r}e Piscenar^{m} tr'as ten' & redditus in d'nico & rev^{r}sione tam infra civitatem n'ram London & suburbia ejusdem q^{a}m infra Burgum de Southwerke que de nob'tenent^{r} in lib^{r}um burgagiu' ad valorem viginti librar^{m} p^{r} annu' acquirere possint Hend' & tenend' sibi & successorib'z suis in auxiliu' sustenta'co'ies paup^{r}um hom'ium & mulier^{m} mistere & c'oitatis p^{r}d'ce imp^{r}p'um', statuto de t'ris & terr'ad manuu' mortuam non ponend' editum aut eo q'd t're ten' & redditus sic acquirend' de nob'teneant^{r} in lib^{r}um burgagiu'ut p^{r}mittat^{r} non obstan'. Dum tamen p^{r} inquisico'es inde capiend' & in cancellar' n'ra retornamd' comp'tum sit q'id fieri possit absqz dampno vel p^{r} judicio n'ri vel heredum nostror^{m} aut alior^{m} quor^{m} cunq'z. Et q'd virtute p^{r} sentis n're concessionis aliqua ordinac'oes seu statuta que in n'ri seu p'p'li n'ri p^{r}judiciu' aut sesionem seu vendicio'is victualiu' exaltac'o'em ced^{r}e valeant p'd'c'os custodes & co'itatem seu successores eor^{m} aut alicujus eor^{m} minime fiant nec q'd ip'i seu eor^{m} aliquis aliquas querelas injuste manutenant seu manuteneat' quoquo modo In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' octo die Februarij anno regni n'ri undecimo Nos autem l'ras p^{r}'d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea p' nob' heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob'est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis ligeis n'ris nunc Ho'ibus Mist^{r}e Piscenarior^{m} civitatis p^{r}d'ce & eor^{m} successorib'z ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut l're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit^{r} testant^{r}. In cujus rei testimoniu'has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' t^{r}cio die Julij anno regni n'ri vicesimo t^{r}cio Nos autem l'ras p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & sin-

acquire, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and possessions whatsoever, and from all persons whomsoever; and that the same Wardens, by the name of Wardens of the Community of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the City of London, may be able to implead and be impleaded before whatsoever judges and in whatsoever actions and courts. And, lastly, of the abundance of our grace, and with the advice and consent of our Council, We do grant and give licence for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, that the Wardens and Community of the said Mystery of Fishmongers may be able to acquire and hold from us, in free burgage, lands, tenements, and rents, in demesne and reversion, as well within our city of London and the suburbs of the same, as within the Borough of Southwark, to the value of twenty pounds a year, To have and to hold to them and their successors, in aid of sustaining the poor men and women of the said Mystery and Community for ever, the statute against putting lands and tenements in mortmain, or that lands, tenements, and rents so acquired, be not allowed to be held from us in free burgage notwithstanding; on condition, nevertheless, that it is found, by inquisition thereof, to be taken and duly returned into our Chancery, that it may be done without damage or prejudice to us or our heirs, or others whomsoever; and that, in no case, the aforesaid Wardens and Commonalty, or their successors, or any of them, have power to make, by virtue of this our present grant, any ordinances or statutes in prejudice of us or our people, or to raise or prevent the storing up or sale of victuals, nor that they, or any of them, maintain or be any ways empowered to maintain unjust complaints. In witness whereof we have caused these our present Letters to be made patent. Witness myself at Westminster, the eighth day of February, in the eleventh year of our reign. Now we ratifying and allowing the aforesaid Letters, and all and every thing in them contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, accept and approve, and to our beloved lieges the now men of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the city aforesaid, and to their successors, the same do ratify and confirm, as in the aforesaid Letters is reasonably testified. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be

gula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea p' nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis ligeis n'ris nunc Ho'ib' Mist^{re} Piscenarior^{m} civitatis p^{r}d'ce & eor^{m} successorib'z ratificam^{s} & confirmamu^{s} p^{r} ut l're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit^{r} testamt^{r}. In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' s'c'do die Julij anno regni n'ra primo Nos autem l'ras p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ac ea p^{r}o nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis legies n'ris nunc Ho'ib'z Mist^{re} Piscenarior^{m} civitatis p^{r}d'ce & eor^{m} successorib'z ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut l're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit^{r} testant^{r}. In cujus rei testimonui' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim$_{s}$ Patentes Teste me ip'o apud Westm' decimo octavo die Maij anno regni n'ri primo D. Hare, Taxat^{r} finis ad quatuor libras. Ste. Winton. Cancell'. Exd' p' nos Joh'em Vaughan Antoniu Huse cli'cos. Nos autem l'ras p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ac ea p^{r}o nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptem^{s} & approbam$_{s}$ ac dil'cis legeis n'ris nunc Ho'ib'z Mist^{re} Piscenarior^{m} civitatis p$_{r}$d'ce & eor^{m} successorib'z ratificam^{s} & confirmam$_{s}$ p'ut l're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit^{r} in se testant^{r}. In cujus rei &c. Teste R. apud Westm' sexto die Octobris.

P^{r}o sex libris solut in Hanap'io.

made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the twenty-third day of July, in the twenty-third year of our reign. Now we, ratifying and allowing the aforesaid Letters, and all and every thing in them contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, accept and approve, and to our beloved lieges the now men of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the city aforesaid, and their successors, the same do ratify and confirm, as in the Letters aforesaid is reasonably witnessed. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the second day of July, in the first year of our reign. Now we, ratifying and allowing the aforesaid Letters, and all and every thing in them contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, accept and approve, and to our beloved lieges the now men of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the city aforesaid, the same do ratify and confirm, as in the Letters aforesaid is reasonably witnessed. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the eighteenth day of May, in the first year of our reign. D. Hare. Taxed at a fine of four pounds. Stephen Winchester, Chancellor. Examined by us, John Vaughan, Anthony Hase, clerks. Now we, ratifying and allowing the aforesaid Letters, and all and every thing in them contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, accept and approve, and to our beloved lieges the now men of the Mystery of Fishmongers of the city aforesaid, and their successors, the same do ratify and confirm, as in the Letters aforesaid is reasonably witnessed. In witness whereof, &c. Witness the Queen, at Westminster, the sixth day of October.

For six pounds paid into the Hanaper.

Pat' 37 Edw. III. EDWARD p' la Grace de Dieu roi d'Engl' et Seign^{r} Dirlande et Aquitaigne; A Tous ceux as queux cestes L'res vendront, saluz: Sachez, q' come entre autres choses ordenez en darre' P'lement, &c.*

Et ja soit monstre a vous, a n're Consell, q' p' cause q' toutes man^{res} dez gentz, si bien forens & estraungers, come denezeins dautres misteres, vient s' achantz del Mistere del Pessoners,

EDWARD, by the grace of God, King of England and Lord of Ireland and Aquitain: To all to whom these Letters shall come greeting, Know ye, that where amongst other things ordained in the last Parliament, &c. And whereas it has been shewn to us and our Council, that because all sorts of people, as well non freemen and strangers, as denizens of other mysteries, come to buy with the Mystery of Fishmongers, using the fairs in the kingdom

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* As in the Draper's charter. See *ante* 480.

usantz les Faires p' my la Roialme, ou pesson soit a vendre, embracent sovent les greindre partie des pessons trouez en mesmes les Feires, et enchieront les Faires, siq'z lez Pessoners ne poev't resonable marche de Pesson issint achete, q'ar entent come g^{r}nt nombre d' achatores vient s achantz viegnent as Faires, la greindre chierte y coment estre, & chose outrageo'sement aschete ne poev't jamaies estre vendu a p'eis resonable: Est d'ancien temps dont memoire ne court, estoit use q'nul pesson ne seroit vendue en la Citee des Loundres, forsqz Pessoners & ce en trois c'teins places, sestasavoir, en *Breggestrete*, *Olde Fysshestrete*, & en le lieu appelle *Les Stokks*, forpris Stokfysshe, q' ap'tient au Mestier de Stokfysshemongeres, p' cause q' greinder pleint purroit estre veu en chesceune des dites places; All fin q' meillour marche ypoet estre, et p^{r} ce q' le pesson est ere vendu en chescune place de Citee, ou hom'e voit nulle quantite, ne poet estre veu en nul lieu c^{r}tem, si q' noz achatourez, & les achatoures des autres Seign^{rs} & des Co'es, sont deten'z en lour achatz, Et auxint come lez ditz Pessoners eient 'Grante de nos Progenitours d'ancien temps, & sont entre en record en la Gyhalle de la ditz Citee;—

Q' les Pessoners elisroient d'an en an c^{r}tienes' p^{r}sones de Mestere des Pessoners jurez a lour Lyhalymod, deux foitz p'an, en p^{r}sence du Maire ou des Viscontes, ou de lour deput'z, de bien & loialment reuler le dit Mestier, quele Elecion lez ditz Pessoners ne poent ore faire p^{r} la g^{r}nde multitude des diverses gentz vient s'achantez, ussantz mesme la marchandie, les cueux gentz les Pessoners ne sont mye de poer de reuler; & plus lege^{r}ment & reasonablement s'roit marchandie dune mestier, en mesme le mestier reuler, q' en les meins des co'es de diverses Meisters quele chose, se remedie ne soit mis, cherroit en damage de nous, et toute le poeple; Nos attendatz les dites choses, issint a vous monstre estre tout contrariantz al dit ordinances, quel nous velons estre gardez & maintenuz en lour points si avons p^{r} assent des g^{r}ntz & autres de n're Cou'sel, ordene, declare, & g^{r}nt, que nul home, Forein ne Denizeine, s^{r} n're greue forfeito^{r} se melle deinz Roialme du meister de Pessons, forsqz tant soulement ceux qi sont de meisme le Mestier des Pessoners, & soit le pesson quest, & serra en mains dez dits Pesson en Londres, venduz en les ditz trois places, & q' tout le Pesson q' vient ou

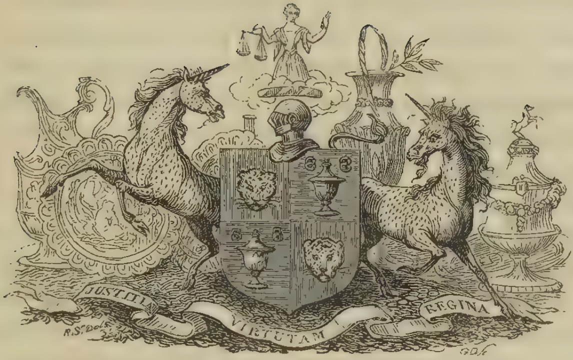
where fish is to be sold, engrossing often the greater part of the fish found at the same fairs, and enhancing such fairs so that the fishmongers cannot reasonably market, from the fish being so bought up; and also from the great number of buyers wishing to buy and coming to such fairs, the greater dearness arises and abuse of things, so that nothing may be bought or sold at reasonable rates; and [whereas] from ancient times whereof memory runs not, it was a custom that no fish should be sold in the city of London except by Fishmongers, and in three certain places, that is to say, in Bridge street, Old Fish street, and in a place called The Stocks, except stock fish, which belongs to the Mystery of Stock Fishmongers, because greater plenty might be found in each of the said places, to the end a better marketing might be there, and because, from fish being sold in every part of the city, men could see no quantity in any place certain, and our buyers, and the buyers of the other lords, and of the commons, are obstructed in their purchases:—

And whereas the said Fishmongers had grant of our progenitors, from ancient times, and whereof there are entries on record in the Guildhall of the said city, that the Fishmongers might be able to elect, from year to year, certain persons of the Mystery of Fishmongers, to be sworn at their Lyhalmode, twice a year, in the presence of the Mayor or Sheriffs, or of their deputies, to well and lawfully rule the said Mystery; which election the said Fishmongers cannot now make, from the great multitude of different people who come themselves to buy, using the same market, and which people the Fishmongers are not empowered to rule, and the market would be more simplified and reasonable with one trade, and that trade to rule, than for it to be in the hands of the commons of various trades; which things, except a remedy be applied, would end in the injury of us, and of all the people; We, aware that the said things so represented to us are altogether contrary to the said ordinance, which we will to be kept and maintained in all points, have, with the assent of the great and others of our Council, ordained, declared, and granted, that no man, foreign or denizen, under pain of our great displeasure, meddle, in any part of the kingdom, with the trade of the Fishmongers, except those only who

vendra a la ditee Cite de Loundr's, soit discharge nulle p^{r}t forsqz tant soulement p'entre Billingesgate, et le Pount de Lound'rs, de la pount, & p' amont le dix Pount de Loundr's, entre Dibbleswharf & la Fresshffysshe-wharfe et soit herberge p' clere iour en apiert, & nemye p' nuyt, ne par miscet.

Et q nul Pesson, sil ne soit as gentz enfranchisez en la ditz Mestier, soit herberge avant q' les Gardeins q' serront p^{r} le temps du dit Mestier, eient conissance, et soient c^{r}tifiez de la qualite & quantite de mesme le Pesson, q' issint vendra a mesme la Citee p' ceux qe lamesneront illoeqes Sur peine de forfaire tout lour Pesson, Aufin q' nos achatours, & les achatours des seignu^{r}s & autres puissent estre s^{r} uiz del prim^{r} pris; et q' home p'celle conissance p^{r}ra sauoir combien de Pessou est en la Citee, & sur ce faire le pris plus resonable; & q nul Forein amesnent Pesson a mesme la Citee, ne p^{r}igne host p^{r} son pesson vendre, sil ne soit des gentz enfraunchisez en le dit Mestere des Pesson^{r}s; si que la marchandie des Pesson^{r}s ne soit encherie par gentz q ne scient 'ne 'nount conissance en la dit mestier; ne q nul Forein ne Denizein, ne vende son Pesson a nully pur revendre, sinoun as Pessoners anfraunchez en leur dit Leyhalymod', sur peine d'emprisonement, et de p^{r}dre lour Pesson; mes bien lise a chescun hom'e de vendre son Pesson en gros a qi q' lui plerra, p^{r} son propre estor et desspenses, et nemye a revendre; Et q lez ditz Pessoners de la ditz Citee, & lour successoures Pesson^{r}s, puissent eslire chescun au *quatre* P^{r}sones de *lour Mestier* p'p^{r}'e, q soient iurrez alour Leyhalymod', deux foitz p' an, en p^{r}sence du Maire, ou des Viscountz, ou de lour deputez, de su^{r}vere lachate et la vente des Pessons, & de bien & loialment reuler et gouernor le dit Mestier au co'e p^{r}fit due people, & de du punissement faire de ceux, en queux defaute s^{r}a troue, selonc l'avys & discrescion des ditz Quatre P'sones, p'leide du Maire & Viscontz qant il embusoignera, et en tesmoignance de quele chose nous avons fait faire cestes nos L'res Patentes, Donne' a Westmonsteuer le disme iour de Juyl l' an de n're regne Trent se'tiesme.

are of the Mystery of Fishmongers and of the Fish Inquest, and that it shall be in the hands of the Fishmongers in London, and sold in the said three places; and that all the fish which comes or shall be sold in the said city of London, be discharged nowhere but between Billingsgate and London Bridge, on the bridge, and above the said London Bridge, and between Dibbles-wharf and the Fresh Fish-wharf, and be warehoused by clear day, openly, and not by night, nor in secret; and that no fish, unless of persons enfranchised in the said mystery, be warehoused before the Wardens for the time being of the said Mystery have knowledge thereof, and be certified of the quality and quantity also of the fish which shall be so sold in the city, by those who shall bring it there, on pain of forfeiting the whole of such fish; to the end that our buyers, and the buyers of the lords and others, may be served at the first price, and that men, by such knowledge, may know how much fish is in the city, and that so the price be kept reasonable; and no strangers bring fish to the same city, nor take any stand for selling fish, if he is not of the folk enfranchised in the said Mystery of Fishmongers, so that the market of the Fishmongers be not enhanced by folks not skilful nor having knowledge in the said mystery, nor that any stranger or inhabitant sell his fish to any one to resell, unless it be to Fishmongers enfranchised in their said Leyhalmode, on pain of imprisonment, and to lose such fish; but each man shall be free to sell his fish wholesale, as he pleases, to persons for their own store and expenditure, and notwithstanding that it be to resell. And further that the Fishmongers of the said city, and their successors, Fishmongers, may have power to elect, each year, four persons of their proper Mystery, who may be sworn twice a year in their Leyhalmode, in presence of the Mayor or Sheriffs, or their deputies, to oversee the selling of fish, and to well and loyally rule and govern the said Mystery, to the common profit of the people, and to cause due punishment on those in whom defaults shall be found, according to the advice and discretion of the said four persons, by the aid of the mayor and sheriffs, when it shall be needful. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Patents. Given at Westminster, the tenth day of July, in the thirty-seventh year of our reign.



GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

SUMMARY FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

"The Goldsmiths were incorporated and confirmed in the nineteenth year of King Richard II. [The arms, ancient, the crest and supporters, were added and granted by Robert Coke, Clarencieux, anno dom. 1571, 13 Regin' Eliz'. Approved and entered at a visitation made by Henry St. George, anno 1364.]"*

"This fraternity appears to be of great antiquity; for in the twenty-sixth of Henry II., an. 1180, it was, among other guilds, amerced for being *Adulterine*, that is, set up without the king's special licence. Edward III., in consideration of the sum of ten marks, incorporated this company by his Letters Patent, anno 1327, by the name of the 'Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths, of the City of London;' with a privilege of purchasing, in mortmain, an estate of twenty pounds per annum, for the support of their valetudinary members; which, in the year 1394, was confirmed by Richard II. for the sum of twenty marks.

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* Strype's Stow, 11, 270.

Edward IV., in the year 1462, not only confirmed the aforesaid grants, but likewise constituted the Society a Body Politic and Corporate, to have perpetual succession, and a common seal for transacting the company's business. By the said grant Edward invested the Corporation with a privilege of inspecting, trying, and regulating all gold and silver wares, not only in the city, but likewise in all parts of the kingdom; with a power to punish all offenders concerned in working adulterated gold and silver, and a privilege of making by-laws for their better government. This company is governed by a prime and three other wardens, and ninety-eight assistants; with a livery of one hundred and ninety-eight members, whose fine, when admitted, is twenty pounds. They have a very great estate, out of which, according to the directions of the several benefactors, is paid to charitable uses above one thousand pounds per annum."*

"This company are four wardens, about ninety assistants, and two hundred and ninety-four on the livery. It is the fifth of the twelve; out of which there have been thirty-six lord mayors; and the fine for liveryman is 11*l.* 5*s.* They were incorporated in the 16th of Richard II., *anno* 1392, and their crest and supporters granted *anno* 1591. Their arms are, gules, a leopard's head *or*, quartered with azure a covered cup between two buckles of the second. Crest, a dainty lady, holding in her right hand a balance, (with her arms extended proper,) in the left a touchstone of the third. Supporters, two unicorns *or*. Motto, 'Justitiam Virtutam Regina.' Patron, St. Dunstan.† *Hall, Foster Lane.*

The Goldsmiths' Company have received no less than fifteen charters; an account of which follows: Edward III. granted four charters to the company, namely, the charter of his first year, mentioned by Maitland; a confirmation and enlargement of the same charter, dated in his second year; and two charters, granting new privileges, in his third and fourth years. In his first charter, the king addresses the company as his "Beloved the Goldsmiths of London," (Noz bien amez les Orfeures de n're Citee de Loundres,) and not as "the Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths;" the company being then only confirmed as a gild, by allowing them "to elect honest, lawful, and sufficient men, best skilled in the trade, to enquire of, and correct the grievances which they had complained of in their petition for such charter, and to reform and punish defects and defaults, but without the power of purchasing estates, or adding any terms of incorporation.* The charter of his second year is similarly addressed to the Goldsmiths of London, and confirms the former grant with more ample liberties.† The charters of his third and fourth years denominate the company "the men of the community aforesaid," (of Goldsmiths,) and contain the grant of power to purchase estates and other privileges, ascribed by Maitland to the charter of his first year. They also partially incorporate the company, by allowing them to hold the estates, so purchased, "to them and their successors for ever." ‡

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* Maitland, 1233.

† New View, ii. 606.

The Letters Patent 16 Richard II., are addressed, as before, to the Goldsmiths of London, and confirm, to the men of the said craft, "the liberties granted by the two last charters of his grandfather Edward III., and constitute them from thenceforth a perpetual community or society of themselves, with liberty to elect yearly, for ever, four wardens, to oversee, rule, and govern the said craft and community, and every member of the same.§ All the above charters are recited in an Inspeximus 2 James, which will be presently noticed.

(Henry IV., in the third year of his reign, by Letters Patent, addressed "to the wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of London;"‖ Henry V., by the like Letters, dated in his fifth year;* and Henry VI., by Letters Patent in his first year;†—grant and confirm ample liberties to the company, under the name of Goldsmiths of London; but neither of their said charters are mentioned in the Inspeximus of James.)‡

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* Prima Pat' 1 Edw. III. p. 1, m. 13. Libert' concess' Aurifabris London'.

† Secunda Pat' 2 Edw' III. (19-24). Ampl' libert' confirmat' Aurifabris London' etc.

‡ Secunda et ultima Pat' 3 Edw. III. pro Aurifabris London,' et Prima Pat' 4 Edw. III. pro Aurifabris London'.

§ Tertia et ultima Pat' 16 Ric. II. pro Aurifabris London' De Cantar'.

‖ Prima Pat' de anno 3 Hen. IV. pro Custod' Misteriæ Aurifabror' London'.

Edward IV., by Letters Patent of his second year, addressed to the wardens of the mystery of Goldsmiths of the city of London, recites and confirms the inspeximus charter of 16 Richard II., which before partially incorporated them by implication, and, for the first time, incorporates the then "wardens and company of the craft aforesaid" in express words; ordaining that "they and their successors shall be a *Corporation* or *Body Incorporate*, by the name of Wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London," with the other privileges mentioned by Maitland; besides the liberty to plead and be impleaded, the right of trade search, etc.§

Henry VII., by Inspeximus of his twentieth year, confirmed all the preceding charters; and, on account of the company being opposed in their trade search and assay, granted by Edward IV., gave them the additional power to imprison or fine defaulters in the trade at their discretion; to seize and break unlawful work; to compel the trade, within three miles of the city, to bring their work to the company's common hall, to be assayed and stamped; and gave them power, for ever, when it was not standard, to utterly condemn the same, without rendering account to the crown. Henry VIII., in his first year; Edward VI. and Queen Mary, in their first years; Queen Elizabeth, in her third year; and James I., in his second year; confirm in all points the charters of their predecessors, but without any extension of privileges.‖

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* 5 Pat' Hen. V.

† Quarta Pat' de anno 1 Hen. VI. Ampl' libertat' confirm' Aurifabris London'.

‡ Possibly because the kings of the Lancasterian line were held by Edward IV., (whose Inspeximus, as above, James's charter recites,) as kings *de facto*, and not *de jure*, a distinction which is often made in former charters, as well as other documents.

§ Quarta Pat' de anno 2 regis Edwardi IV. Ampla confirm' libert' pro Aurifabri' London'.

‖ Secunda Pat' de anno 2 Jac' n. 4, P' Custod' & Coitat' Aurifabr' London'.

The list of freemen householders of this company in the Chapter-house, contains the following fifty-two names:

Harry Averell
Rogier Horton
Rob’ Spendeley
John Frende
Mr. Bowes, alderman
Rafe Rowlett
Thomas Calton
Rob. Trappis
Rob. Draper
Thomas Wastell
Rogier Mundye
Nicholas Bull
Rafe Latham
Walter Lambert
Thomas Hays
Thomas Sponer
Nicholas Aldewyn
Edmond Hatcombe
Edmond Lee
Wyncent Mundye
Robert Lawerd
John Lewes
John Freman
William Sowthwod
John Chaundeler
Rob. Hortopp
Morgan Wolff
Thomas Baven
Thomas Trappis
Thomas Stevyns
Thomas Rede
Silvester Todd
Fabiant Wydder
Lymond Palmer
William Chamber
Rob. Alleyn
Nicholas Molde
John Bolter
John Bardolph
Rogier Taylour
Cornelys Hayes
Will’m Tylsworth
Rasel Cornyshe
Will’m Lymson
Nicholas Johnson
William Keylway
John Dale
Henry Goldeville
George Webbe
Anthony Neale
Thomas Browne
John Barons.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The numerous gold and silver ornaments found in barrows in different parts of the kingdom, and many of which have been engraved, shew that the art of working in those metals, and with a very considerable degree of excellence, was not unknown in this country even in the time of the Ancient Britons. Early in the Saxon ages, it had arrived at still greater perfection. In A.D. 628, mention is made of Bishop Wilfred building a stone church at Ripon, the columns and porticoes of which were adorned with gold, silver, and purple; and amongst the donations to it, was a magnificent copy of the Gospels, for which a case of pure gold was made, set with gems. Undoubted proof that the English jewellers and workmen in gold and silver were eminent in their professions in the reign of Alfred the Great, exists in a piece of ornamental work in gold preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, and which the ancient inscription on it states to have been made at the command of that prince. The published engravings of this relique certainly give no high ideas of the state of design at the period, but the goldsmiths' workmanship is much admired. The goldsmiths' art, as far as regarded dress, was practised with great success amongst the Normans.* In the time of Henry II., the demand for highly-finished trinkets was so great, that many additional artists resorted here from Germany. Anketil, a monk of St. Alban's, had some years earlier acquired such reputation for his works in gold, silver, gilding, and jewellery, that he was invited by the king of Denmark to superintend his works in gold, and be his banker or money-changer. A pair of candlesticks made of silver and gold, and presented by Robert, abbot of St. Alban's, to Pope Adrian IV., were so much esteemed for their exquisite workmanship, that they were consecrated to St. Peter, and were the principal means of obtaining high ecclesiastical distinctions for the abbey.

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* Strutt, i. 90.

Many of the gold and silver vessels made for the sideboard of Edward I., are stated, in the enumeration of that prince's plate, to have been the work of *Ade*, the king's goldsmith.* They comprise, with the rest of the household plate, almost every species of utensil in gold, silver, or silver gilt. Among them are thirty-four pitchers of gold and silver, appropriated to hold water or wines; ten gold cups, from 142*l.* to 292*l.* value each; ten other cups of silver gilt, and silver white, some having stands, and enamelled; and more than one hundred cups of silver, from 4*l.* to 118*l.* value each; also cups of jasper, silver plates, silver and silver-gilt dishes, gold and silver salts, alms-bowls, and numerous other vessels, all of the precious metals. The list of jewellery is of the most costly and splendid description, and, what is particularly remarkable,—and tends to shew the antiquity, as well as traditionary propriety, of the trade adopting St. Dunstan as their patron,—it specifies among the articles "a gold ring with a sapphire, of the workmanship of St. Dunstan, (*de fabrica Sti. Dunstani.*)"†

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* "By the goldsmiths' statutes, the working of gold or silver, either by a private workman, or by the master shopkeeper, or his delivering out gold or silver to his servants or workmen, to be wrought in any sort of work or ware, *either by making, filing, or hammering*, or every of them, is, or may, according to ancient usage and the intent of such statutes, be deemed and taken to be the trade of the goldsmith; and every person having served an apprenticeship to any one that, before or during the said term, did follow such trade, is, and may properly be called, a goldsmith."—Touchstone for Goldsmiths' Wares, 8vo. London, 1671, p. 331.

† Wardrobe account of Edward I., p. 332-53. The whole list is curious, as acquainting us with some of the very numerous and varied articles to which the goldsmiths' art was then applied: we have enumerated, amongst other things, "a pair of knives with silver sheaths enamelled, with a fork of chrystal; another pair with ebony and ivory handles and studs; pitchers of chrystal; *justa*, or small mugs of silver gilt; a large ewer, set with pearls all over; a comb and looking glass of silver gilt, enamelled, and a bodkin of silver in a leathern case; gold, silver, and chrystal crosses, some set with sapphires, and enclosing relics:" one of them is described as set with rubies,

This early excellency of English goldsmiths' work must not only have made the trade one of the first importance and respectability, in the remotest ages of the metropolis, but accounts for its ranking with the earliest London companies. The "*Gilda Aurifabrorum*" is one of the heaviest amerced amongst the adulterine or unlicensed gilds in the reign of Henry II.,—a proof at once of its wealth and antiquity. Its master, or alderman, at that time was Ralph Flael, who held in demesne the ward of Aldersgate. The exercise of the goldsmiths' business was then chiefly confined to this spot, their quarter being in the parishes of St. John Zachary and St. Vedast, Foster lane, (in the former of which Goldsmiths' hall is still situated); and their habitations, which extended along much of the east side of Foster lane, being called Goldsmiths' row. Leofstane, joint portgrave of London, with Alffy, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and Leofstane, provost of the same city, who was buried at Bermondsey abbey in 1115, it is to be presumed were both goldsmiths, and of this mystery, the relationship being apparent, and the latter being expressly called "goldsmith" by Stow.

The mention of "wardens of the Craft of Goldsmiths," in the statute 28 Edward I., shews its continuance from the time of Henry II., unincorporated, but possessing the usual powers and privileges of the other trading gilds. The company at this period were all actually goldsmiths, with the exception of their chaplain, legal advisers, clerk, and a few others who were admitted members. A curious proof of this fact occurs in the Rolls of Parliament under Edward I.* Thomas de Frowick, subsequently warden of the goldsmiths, and of the family of Henry de Frowick, alderman of Cheap ward in 1279, had made a golden crown for Edward's

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emeralds, and other stones, and enclosing a great piece of the real cross of Christ; pikes of gold and silver, shrines, and silver trumpets. The *jewels* include gold clasps, offered to the different shrines; jewels given by the king to the bishops, and restored after their deaths; rings remaining or given as presents; a large silver girdle, with silver and precious stones; a large silver image of the king, in a surcoat, and with a hood over his head, and a silver plate under his feet; "*justa argenti annellate,*" or annealed silver jugs, round which were two figures of the king, and two figures of the queen; five serpents' tongues in a standard of silver:—These were precious stones, so called: "*Petiaria,*" or precious stones, consisting of amythysts, sapphires, topazes, rubies, emeralds, carbuncles; chalcedonies, jaspers, diamonds, garnets, and cameos: amongst these latter were, doubtless, many of the antique sort which we meet with in abbatial and other rings. Four royal crowns are also mentioned: one set with rubies, emeralds, and great pearls; another with rubies and emeralds; another with Indian pearls; and one great crown of gold, ornamented with emeralds, sapphires of the east, rubies, and large eastern pearls, used at the king's coronation.

* Rot' Parl' i. 274.

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second queen, Margaret, on the application of John de Dronkenesford, John Godele, and John de Sandal, the king's servants, and for which they shewed him the authority of the king's letters under the great seal. The order was dated in February 1303, and the crown was to be paid for by the ensuing Michaelmas. In a petition of Frowick to the king in council, he states these particulars; and that having applied at the time appointed for payment to the three parties, they had referred him to the king's treasurer; the treasurer had ordered him to make out his bill and leave it with John de Cheam and his fellows, receivers of the bills; and Cheam (with whom the account had been so left,) had neglected to take any notice of it. Being injured by the delay, he prays the king, for God's sake and the soul of his father Henry, to order payment; and is answered that he may take his bill to the clerk of the king's Exchange, adding to it the charge for certain silver cups and vases which he had also made, and the said clerk should pay him 440*l.* in part before the next Christmas, which he should set off from his bill.

The further nature of the goldsmiths' trade, and the parts of the town in which it was chiefly practised at the beginning of the reign of Edward III.,* are shortly noticed in the company's first charter. It states—That all those who were of the goldsmith's hall, sit in their shops in the high street of *Cheap;* and that no silver in plate, nor vessel of gold or silver, ought to be sold in the city of London, except at the king's Exchange, or in the said street of Cheap, among the goldsmiths, and that publicly, to the end the persons of the said trade might inform themselves whether the sellers came lawfully by such vessel or not;—that of late, not only the merchants and strangers brought counterfeit sterling into the nation, and many also of the trade of goldsmiths kept shops in obscure turnings and by-lanes and streets,—but did buy vessels of gold and silver secretly and without enquiry, and, immediately melting them down, did make the metal into plate, and sell it to merchants trading beyond sea, that it might be exported; and so they made false work of gold and silver, as bracelets, lockets, rings, and other jewels, in which they set glass of divers colours, counterfeiting right stones, and did put more alloy in the silver than they ought, which they sold to those who had no skill in such things." These deceptions, as well as others charged against the cutlers,—who are said to have covered tin so subtly and with such slight, that the same could not be discovered from fine silver,—occasion the same charter, amongst other restrictions, to ordain that no gold or silver shall be manufactured to be sent abroad, but what shall be sold at the king's Exchange, or openly amongst the goldsmiths; and that none, pretending to be goldsmiths, shall keep any shops but in Cheap.

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* The notices of the company at an earlier date are chiefly of an historical nature. The great conflict between the goldsmiths and tailors, 1239, has been already mentioned, and proves the full establishment of both companies at that early date, (see Hist. Essay, p. 25.) In 1278, the "Chronicle of London" makes a further mention of the goldsmiths: "alle the goldsmythes of London," it says, "and all those that kepten the Change, and many other men of the citee, weren arrested and taken for beyenge of plates of sylver, and for chaunge of grete money for small money, whiche were indicted by the wardes of the citee; and, on the Monday next after the Epithanie, the justyces setene at the Yeld halle to make deliverance, that is to seyn, S^{r} Stephen of Pencestre, S^{r} John of Cobham, and other, which that them lut to assocye to them, and there were forejugged and drawen and hanged iij. Englyshe christen men, and ij^{c}. iiij^{xx}. and xij. Englyshe Jewes."

The same year Madox, in his "History of the Exchequer," tells us that the Lucca merchants, residing in London, were the keepers of the Cambrim or mint at London. "So little," Anderson observes, "were our own people in these times acquainted with the art of coining money." Gregory de Rokesley, however, who was then mayor of London, was the chief assay master of all the king's mints, as being of the Goldsmiths' Fraternity, and was keeper of the king's exchange, London, an. 1275. (Strype, ii. 215.)

Their records commence near the above date,* and afford

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* They consist of their books of wardens' accounts, which amount to many volumes, beginning 5 Edward III., and extending to the last century. A book of the company's reformed ordinances, and other matters, which commences in 1371; another book (vellum) relative to their ordinances, dated 5 Henry VIII., written in an engrossing hand, with emblazoned initials; a large repertory, on vellum, beautifully written, and in part illuminated, of the title-deeds of the company's estates; a series of large drawings or plans of such estates, also on vellum, (and which include early plans of their late hall); a book of the expenses of the pageant for Sir John Shorter, lord mayor in 1687,—and various others.

The wardens' accounts from 8 Edward III. to 7 Henry IV., embracing great part of the first volume, are in Norman French; afterwards they are, for a few years, occasionally written in French, at other times in English, and sometimes in French and English mixed. The after books of account are chiefly in English.

The whole of the wardens' accounts during the reigns of Edward III. and Richard II., seldom average more than a page or two each year. They uniformly begin with the names of the company's four wardens, and the year of the king's reign in which they presided. This is generally succeeded by the wardens' bills of *expenses* and their *receipts*, during the same term: in a few instances, however, this order is reversed, the receipts commencing the accounts.

The expenses consist of numerous items. The most prominent are—their yearly pensions to the poor, *(à les pov^{r}es troue del almoigne)*; the yearly deposits made towards increasing the company's funds, or, as it is termed, "*al encres*;" the deliveries of silver for assays; with which are generally coupled deliveries of wax, and wax tapers, *(des cirges)*. The costs for calling meetings of the company, *(assembler les bones gentz del Orfouerie)*; of the yearly election feast, called the feast or "*gest de Seynt Dunstan*;" and for ringing on the same festival, *(p' sonez le journe de Seynt Dunstan)*; for the salary of the priest, afterwards called "the chaplain," to sing mass for the company, *(a vn p^{r}estre p^{r} chantre* abundance of curious notices, both of the company and of the manners of the different periods they treat of. From the earliest items of expense, it is sufficiently evident that the goldsmiths must then have been a fraternity of long standing. The mode of naming the wardens at the head of each year's account, appears to be the result of a settled custom, as well as the style and subjects of the entries which follow. The established maintenance of alms-folks, the yearly provision of articles for the assay, the regular meetings of members, election feasts, and other customs, all bear the marks of age. A like inference is to be drawn from the receipts or accounts of income, and from many particulars illustrative of the company's history and government. They acquaint us with the ancient state of their trade, as a corporation, and the absolute control they exercised over the working goldsmiths of their own company, and of every part of the metropolis; at the same time that they enable us to trace their gradual progress, from increased apprenticeships, admissions of new members, collections, gifts, and other sources. The following extracts more particularly elucidate their history:

The growth of the company in numbers, trade, and wealth, is seen by the wardens' yearly accounts of receipt and expenditure.

The first year shews the goldsmiths' means to have been origi-

p^{r} la companie del Orfouerie); for the ringing at St. Paul's, *(à la soner à Seynt Pol);* and for what are called "the two standards at St. Paul's," possibly meaning some species of banner, *(p^{r} ij. estandards à Seynt Pol);* for the company's "Remembrances" (obits), and the potations at them, *(le souvener de noms et p^{r} beu^{r} ages)*, and which obits and drinkings took place at St. Paul's and other churches. The other yearly payments of the wardens are—for gifts to the poor against Christmas, *(contre nouel);* for what is termed "*la lum^{r}e entre les galeries,*" which it would seem was some light kept burning in that part of the hall; for stated payments to the churches of St. John Zachary, (the goldsmiths' parish church); to St. Peter le Chepe; and to the churches of St. Matthew, Friday street, St. "Faster" (Vedast, Foster lane), and others; in which the company had to maintain chantries. For lights kept burning at St. James's hospital, *(hospital de Seynt Jake);* and for other purposes.

The receipts consist of "amerciaments," and fines for defaults, or, as they are called, "trespasses," and are divided into paid and unpaid, *(ceux q'ne sont paiez,"* and "*ceux q'sont paiez);* of apprentice binding fees, with the names of the masters and apprentices; of fees from apprentices coming out of their times, *(les quittances*, or, as afterwards written, *des app^{r}ntices issuantz de lo^{r} t^{r}me);* the annual subscriptions of the wardens and others. There appears no early entries of gifts of plate or altar furniture, as in the books of the Grocers and some other companies.

Most of the entries in this first volume, (whether of expenses or receipts,) when occurring at its commencement, are confined to a single line; towards the end, and during the later reigns, they are longer; and more particularly where relating to awards and punishments, a detailed account of the transaction being then frequently given, and sometimes of a very curious and amusing description.

nally not much greater than the grocers, though of a different kind. The latter began with a subscription of seventy-eight shillings; the goldsmiths with a small income derived from apprentice-fees and amerciaments, assisted, occasionally, by payments for licensing foreign workmen, subscriptions of their members, and other casual sources;—real estates, with all the companies, were acquisitions of a later period.

Their increase in *numbers* may be judged of, by the apprentices bound, all of whom, when they had served their time, were forced to become freemen of the company. The apprentices admitted, in 1335,—when the wardens' accounts begin,—were fourteen; a number shewing the company then to have been in good trade, but the aggregate of whose fees, at 2*s.* each, only amounted to 28*s.* The amerciaments, or fines, were 8*s.*, being for eight defaulters, at 1*s.* each. Five names of other persons have payments attached, evidently small, but which, as well as the amount, are illegible from damp. The items of expenditure amount to ten, also illegible; exclusively of 1*l.* 16*s.* for the pensions of twelve men and women, called "the poor of the mystery," whose annuities vary from 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* and 3*s.* each. Their names are given in the note.*

The accounts of the next and succeeding years shew a gradual extension of the concerns of the company. The number of apprentices bound, after a few years, doubles, and, in some instances, trebles; the advance in 1343 being from fourteen to seventy-four; the amerciaments, instead of 1*s.*, rise to 20*s.* for a single default: the descriptions of entry also become more

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* "Les noms des pou^{rs} de mester:

"Joh' Trevill	iij^s.	Joh' Mar	iij^s.
Will' Dunston	iij^s.	Annys Saljkyn	ij^s.
Sernis	ij^s.	Joh' Kyngeston	xviij^d.
Walt' Spalekyng	ij^s.	Joh' Noel	iij^s.
Joh' Bleche		— Hakeneyeman	xviij^d.
Joh' Bormond		Thom' Cornis	ij^s.

"Sm^a. xxxvj."

The style of keeping the accounts will be seen from the following specimen of the next year. It has this heading:

"Ceux sount les noms de gardeyns del Orfaverie de London, en l'an de regne le roi Edward T^r. cij. ap^{r}s le Conquest ix.ìeme," etc.

The expenses are preceded by this notice: "Ce sont le dispences faites mesme lan;" the apprentice fees by the following: "Les noms de app^{r}ntic^s resceux mesme lan;" the name of the master, the apprentice, and the fee paid, are entered after the following form:

"Thom' de Oxenford p^r son app^{r}ntice John Cherint, ij^s.

"It'm: John Makenhened p^r son ap-p^{r}ntice Lawrence Raynham, ij^s." etc.

The list of amerciaments, headed "Ce sount les amerciaments mesme l'an," has only the names of four persons visible, and whose fines are 1*s.* each. They are of the class "que sont paiez."

varied. Admissions of new members, or "pour leur entré," are first mentioned in 1340,—entries of "deposits" from members occur at the same date,—and levies from "forens" (non-freemen) in 1344.

The notices as to *trade* are at first very scanty. For several years the buying of wax for the assay, and increasing its quantity; the deliveries of silver for the same purpose; augmenting the number of the assayers from one to three; the more frequent admission of members, and the enlarged lists of licensed foreign workmen, are the chief indications of the company's growth. In after periods their trade concerns are explicitly stated, and will be found to have kept pace with their progress in other respects.

The company's increase in *wealth* is naturally to be inferred from their increase in numbers and trade. It is, however, more particularly to be seen in their extra expenditure. The yearly sum added to their stock, rises from 9 marks, in 1337, to £10, in 1341, exclusively, both years, of the before-mentioned "quittances of apprentices," and other different payments. These sources of income generally leave favourable balances, and which are afterwards regularly added to the "increase" or savings towards stock. Their twelve poor (afterwards eight), and some of whose yearly pensions were at first as low as 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.*each, have, amongst them, 3*s.* 4*d.* weekly; besides which the wardens jointly contribute 1*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* as a Christmas present. New items also, of income and expenditure, occur every year, and afford another proof of prosperity. The extracts elucidatory of what has been advanced will be given in their proper place. The first entry of a strictly historical nature is the following—

1350. Expenses:—" because all the wardens before mentioned were dead,—expended on the poor" [sum obliterated.]

The wardens here stated to be dead, were Rob. de Shordich, sen., Adam de Walpole, John de Lincoln, and Rafe Comins; whose names are at the head of the accounts of 1348-9, as the then wardens. The occasion of their death was the *great plague*, of which historians tell us so much, as having then happened, and of the dreadful nature of which, this entry alone, and the absence of all entries for the year after, are appalling proofs.* The historical notices are resumed again in 1443, as follows.

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* This pestilence desolated the greater part of England, and, indeed, of Europe; but was more particularly fatal to the city of London. It came from Asia, where its havoc was the greatest. It took a wide range, and proved more

1443. November 30, the company received a special letter from King Henry VI., which is copied in their wardens' accounts of that date, stating the expected coming of his Queen, (Margaret of Anjou,) and desiring them, as a craft which had at all times "notably acquitted them" on such occasions, and particularly had done so on the king's return home from Paris, to prepare themselves to meet her, in company with the mayor, aldermen, and all the crafts of the city.* The costume adopted by the Goldsmiths, in attending the ceremony, justified the royal compliment, and suitably accorded with the splendor of the company. All the commonalty, had "bawderykes of gold about their nekkes, with ij hangers behind, or iij, as them liked; with short hoods of scarlet jagged;" and each past warden, or renter had, in addition, "his follower, clothed in white bustern, with a black jagg beneath of 4 q'ter bredth, and a black hood about his neck beaten wth goldsmiths' work, with black felt hats on their heads."

1451. There is 34*l.* 19*s.* collected from the company "for ij speres and xij bowes," sent to the siege of Calais.

1454. The company agreed, on account of their being much indebted, That every member "having been free of the company" during the term of seven years ensuing, shall each quarter pay xij^{d}.

The accession of Edward IV. and the coronation of his queen,

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destructive than any calamity of that nature known in the annals of mankind. Barnes (Hist. Edw. III. pp. 428, 441) has collected the accounts given of this plague by many historians. Upwards of 50,000 persons, who died of in it London, were buried in the Charterhouse churchyard. See, for particular accounts, the chronicles of the day; as also additions to Froissart's Chronicle, from the Oxford MSS., as translated by Col. Jolmes.

* "It liked oure Sou^{r}ain Lord's higness, to directe his gracious l'res under his Privie Signet, to the said wardeins, the teno^{r} whereof follows in fourme vnder writen:—

"To our welbeloved *William Walton*, *William Basinere*, *William Porter*, and *William Batteley*, wardens of the Crafte of Goldsmythes withynne the Cite of London,

By the Kinge,

Welbeloved, we grete you wel, and suppose that ye have vnderstondyng how we have nowe late sent oure ryght entirely welbeloved cosyn, the marcheys of Suffolk, to convey yn to oure presence, oure moost entirely welbeloved wif the Quene, whom thorgh Goddes grace we trust to have withynne right brief tyme: And for as moche as it hath been accustomed for oure honneur & the worship of this oure Raulme, that at such time as the quenes have comyn toward oure Cittee of London, the maior, aldermen, and all the craftes of our said citee, have reseived them on the way in the moost honeste fo^{r}me that they best couthe devise; amongst the whiche, as we ben enfourmed your crafte have at all times notably acquited them,—and in especiall at our comynge home from oure coronacion at *Parys*, wherof we con you right singuler esp'all [especial] thanks, and pray you,—That ayenst the comynge of oure sayd wyff, ye wolle p'pare you to mete hire, in moost goodly wise that shall now be thoughte unto you, moost for oure honneur & [the] worship of this oure Reulme, and cause us to shewe vnto you the favo^{r} of oure good grace in time to come. Yeven under our Signet at oure Castell of Wyndesore, the xxx day of November."

are commemorated by entries of two separate collections, made for "the riding against K. Edward iiijth," and "the riding against the quene to her coronaicon.*

1477. (16 Edw. IV.) The number of members of the company paying quarterage this year, amounts to 137 natives and 41 strangers: total 198. The strangers resided chiefly in Westminster, Southwark, St. Clement's lane, Abchurch lane, Brick lane, and Bearbinder lane.

1483. (August 5.) Thirty-seven persons of this company (including the wardens) rode to receive King Edward V., "at his coming from Wales to this city." The wardens' servants were drest in "tawny, wth green woollen hats."

The same year the company is stated to consist of 111 natives, and 38 "forens," (or strangers.) In addition to the places of residence above mentioned, some of the latter are said to live "in Seint Martyn's."

Richard the Third's entry into the city, and of which a particular account has been given in the history of the Drapers' Company,* is noticed here under the head of,—

(1484). "Receytes from the Lyu^{r}ey to attend King Richard the iij^{de} at his comyng."

The accounts of the muster on the rising of the "Kentish men," and "Northern men," the same reign, also noticed in the history of the Drapers' (and which refer to the history of the Goldsmiths' Company for fuller information,)† are curious:—

"A gen^{ll} marche in the citie, made in the time of Mr. Shaa, knight, maior, for confermacon of the said citie, when the Kentisshe men aroos ayenst the kyng and the quene, after the coronacon of the kyng and the quene." Fifty-six persons of the company are named, who found from one to five men each, on this occasion, "in jackets of one sute and defensibly armyd," amounting to eighty-nine in number: the "yonge men oute of the lyvery" of the company, amounted to seventy-three.

"The Secunde Marche" is thus described;—

1485. "A marche made at the coronacon of King Richard the iij^{de}, at the comyng of the Northern menne into this citie, wher they had mustered in *Fynesbery Felds*, the kyng and his lords then beyng there presente.

First, paid the same tyme, for the hyre of xxiiij complete harneys for men in prest" [imprest] "whanne the kyng cam into the citie wth his lords, xxxiiij^{s}.

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* See *ante* p. 405.

† See *ante*, p. 405.

"In whiche marche were ordeined of alle men in whyte harneyss, Brigandines, Hubergeons, & Jakk^{s} & Hulbe^{r}ts, to the nombre of vij^{c} & xij p'sones & mo^{r}e."

Same year, [August]. A Common Council having agreed, "that every fellowship in London, should p^{r}vide certain p^{r}sons to ride to mete wth the Kynge [Henry VII.] at Blakke heth:" and this company having received "a Byll" [Precept] "from the maior & chamberl^{n} to provide xxiv p'sons," which they had done,—and some of whom are named: thirty of the livery are assessed towards the expence (amounting to 14*l.*), who pay 7*l.* 4*s.*; fifty-two, out of the livery, or freemen, 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; and thirty-five strangers, 3*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

1511. [June 8.] The company agreed to send twelve men to attend the mayor, according to precept, against the watches to be kept within the city, on the vigils of St. John Baptist and Sts' Peter and Paul, next coming, "with bowys and arrowys clenely harnyssed, and arrayd in jakkets of white, wth the armys of the said cyte."

1518. The application of the convents to the London Companie, for occasional assistance, has been noticed in the account of the Drapers' Company, as common in the monastic times. We there find the Crutched friars petitioning for subscriptions towards enlarging their church. Under the present date we have also two similar applications entered in the goldsmiths' books,—viz. from the Black friars at Ludgate, and from the Minoresses or nuns of St. Clair, by Aldgate. The former want to complete the glazing of their cloister, and the latter to rebuild their nunnery, which had been destroyed by fire shortly before.

Same date. "The wardens of the Black friars desired the fel'oship of their charity to give somewhat towards the glazing of a wyndowe in their cloyster; which was referred to the discretion of Mr. Wardens."

"Also wher'as it was agreyd, by the mayre and benche, that xv. felowshipps of this cite of London, shall geve towards the byldinge of the *Mynoresse*, lately brent, the sum of cc. m^{r}ks; among whom it was agreed to have sessed this Feliship of Goldsmythis at xxj. m^{r}ks; and, for the levying of the same, it is agreid, by all the felishipp now assembled, that Mr. Wardens shall p^{r}ve (prove) eu^{r}y mannys good will in that behalf, what they will geve towards the same; and to take of them as moche as they will geve of ther good willis; and if the same so gevyn will not amount to the said sum of xxj. m^{r}ks, the remenent that lacketh shal be made up of the money of the hous."

"1522. The company agreed that Mr. Wardens shall make defence in the law, against the parson and churchwardens of St. Matthew, Friday street, in any action that they will take against them, for stopping up of the lights on the north side of the said church; and that all the costs and charges which shall grow by reason thereof, shall be borne of the goods of the felliship."

There is no notice afterwards how this difference was adjusted.

Same year,—the company make an order "that no man of the felishipp shall go forth on May-day, or suffer their servants to go a Maying."

1528. Under this date the company's books contain a long ordinance from "the kynge's grace," which is said to have been read to the whole assembly. It is dated "from our castell at Wyndesore, the last day of June," and complains that the city contains "divers persons of lyght dispocion, whiche study to raise and bring up seditions, and vntrue and slaunderous rumors;"—and orders night watches to be kept and observed throughout all the city; "the same to be done in substancyal maner, and with folks of honest name and reputation."

"A grante to the mayre yerely for gownes:—

Same year. "For asmoche as yerely, the wardens of this feliship be desyred dyu^r^se tymes in the yere to dyne w^th^ the mayre of this citie, and so do, w^th^out reward or gift gevyn to hym,—it is thought, by all the assistens, it shold be worshipfull to all the feliship, and also it is agreyd, that the wardens, for the tyme being, shall give to eu^r^y mayre, of the goods of this howse, liij^s^. iiij^d^., and as moche of ther own goods, for iiij gowyns for the said iiij wardens."

1527. (July 17.) This day, at a general meeting of the company, it was shewed, that a gentleman would give to the fellowship 10*l.*, to the intent that they should yearly, for ever, keep an obit for his friends' souls, in what church it should please them, and to lay out what they would for the same. The offer was accepted.

—— (Jan. 28.) Mention is made of the company's being in treaty "for certein blocks of Cornyssh tynne."

1531. (July 18.) "Memorandum,—that there were certain chains of a censor, weighing 6 ounces and a half, which were attached by William Symson, goldsmith of London, and which were brought to be set by one Richard Alen, 's^r^vante w^th^ Peter Charls, of Howndysslowe, in Middlesex, chapman,' which chains belonged to the ‘abbat of Readyng, in Barkshyer, as the seyd Peter affyrmeth and saythe;’ which said chains were delivered to John Bednam, grocer of London, the 4th day of August, by Robert Trappes and John Patterson, wardens; and the said John Badnam hath undertaken to discharge the said wardens at all times for the same. Also Thomas Jonys, inholder of London, ‘dwellyng at the Sterr, in Bred streat,’ hath undertaken, and is become surety to discharge the said wardens; ‘whiche sayd Thomas Jonys ys rent-gaderer vnto the sayd Abbat of Readyng.’”

1536, Oct. 26. At a general assembly of the company held this day, “Mr. Hayes opened and declared before all the sayd assistents, that the king's grace had sent a lett^{r} vnto my lorde the mayre, and to my mast^{rs} the aldermen, his brethren, to provyde and send unto his grace, in all the haste possyble, ccl men of armes, well harnessed on horseback, the one half bowemen, and the other halfe byllmen. Of whiche sayd ccl men, my said lorde mayre assygned this fellyshippe to p^{r}pare and make good provysyon for xij men of armes on horsebacke, vj bowemen, and vj byllmen. Whervppon yt was aggreed by all the sayd assistents, that provysyon should be made for the sayd xij men at the costs and charg^{s} of thys house.”

The mayor's precept to the wardens on the occasion, which was read at the next meeting to all the company, wills and requires them, that calling afore them “the honeste of” their felysshyppe, and gentyllye exhortyng and movynge theym and eu^{r}y of theym, for the hono^{r} and sauffegard of this cytie,” they shall provide to the king's use, and surety of themselves, “harnesse, armore, and wepon for a certeyn nombre of able men;” to be in readiness always if any occasion or chance shall require “whiche,” the precept adds, “Godd forbedd!” and what they shall have done in the premises, they are to “c^{r}tefye vs at the Guildhall,” before the 20th of the then November.

The next entry relates to the goldsmiths riding in procession with the other city companies, to meet Ann of Cleves, on her coming over to England to marry our Henry the Eighth.

1540. (May) At the assembly this day, there were appointed, to ride to fetch in the Queen, for this company, these six persons, Mr. Spendley, Mr. Aldewyn, Mr. Chaundeler, Mr. Drap, Mr. Horton, and Mr. Hatwoode; and to ride in black velvet coats with chains of gold about their necks, and velvet caps with broches of gold; and their servants to ride with them in russet coats of good cloth.

1540-1, 16 April. This day a lett^{r} was read from the company's "lovyng freend Thom^{a}s Crumwell," as he signs himself, stating, "after" his "ryght hartye commendacyons," that the bearer, "John Van Andewerpe, a mynyster vnto my ladyes grace in his facultie,"* who, being then about to make suit to the mayor and commons of London for obtaining the liberty of that city, thought, in case he might be admitted first into the freedom of the Goldsmith's Company, he should the sooner obtain his request. The letter, therefore, "most hartely desyres" them, that in consideration of said John Van Andewerpe's long abode here by the space of 26 years, his being married to an Englishwoman, by whom he had many children, and his purposing to continue here the rest of his life, if he might obtain his request, the company will grant him the favour asked; wherein they shall to her grace shew, "muche gratuitie,"† and to himself administer "such thankefull pleasure," as he shall be glad to recompence as occasion may serve him accordingly. The company [probably from the rank of the petitioner] granted the request.

Another letter, from the same individual, is copied in an after entry, entreating the company to let one of their houses in the parish of St. John Zachary, to Cromwell's "lovyng servant Henry Forest;" which request they also comply with. It appears to have been the house thentofore inhabited by Sir Bartholomew Read.

—— (15 March). The entries of this, and some subsequent dates, contain the following notices relative to the company's obtaining a renewal from the king of their charter of incorporation.

"Mr. Bowes" [afterwards Sir Martin] opened to all the fellowship and counsel, "how the corporation of this company standeth and is named upon *Four Custodes and Commonalty*, and not by the master and wardens, as the most part of all the companies of other crafts of this city have." Whereupon they agreed and granted to have a remedy for it; and to sue to the king's grace to have our corporation new confirmed and granted, by the king's grant, "for because of the doubts of words being in the wills and testaments of olde auncyent benefactors of the company and fellowshipe."

The subject is renewed in 1542, as will be seen in the two next entries; the interval between that and the former date having passed in negociation. The reason for wishing this renewal of the company's charter, on account of the doubtful wording of some of their old wills, seems to have been caused by the Suppression, and the jeopardy that event placed their chantry estates in, as it did those of the other companies:

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* Anne of Cleves, then queen.

† Sic orig. qy. gratification.

"1542, December 5. Memorandum: that this day all the assistants have granted, that my lord chancellor shall have a sight of our corporation (charter), by the hands and oversight of Sir Martin Bowes."

"1543, Jan'ry 12. Sir Martin Bowes, at this assembly, opened and declared to the assistants, that he had shewed to the lord chancellor the king's letters patent of the corporation of our said company; and that the said lord chancellor favoured this company very well. Whereupon the said assistants agreed, that the learned counsel of this company shall be here with the said assistants till Tuesday next, and then to take their advice and counsel for the renewing of our said corporation, and of divers other causes, and shall pen and advise as shall be thought best."

A succeeding entry, also connected with the name of Sir Martin Bowes, evidently relates to the same event of the Suppression. Stow charges this individual, whilst mayor of London, in 1545, with pulling up all the fine grave-stones and monuments of the Grey Friars' church, (which had been granted to the city,) and selling them for 50*l.* This act of sacrilege, then too common, was followed in the case of the Black Friars' church, and most of the conventual churches, and the entry consists of a resolution of the Goldsmiths' Company to pay to the city a certain annuity, as their share of fitting up the said two churches and other buildings in their precincts,—provided their money shall be solely applied to that and similar purposes. It is thus worded:

"——, Septemb^{r} 16. This day the company granted, that the said master, the wardens, 'shall make an offer to my lo^{d} the maior and the alder^{n}, in the name of the companie, of v^{li}. of annuitie, oute of alle ou^{r} lands, for and towards the newe settyng vp of the houses, or churches, that late were the Graye Freirys and Black Freerys,' as long as the same money shall be spent for the good purpose and intent that it is demanded for. So always, that the wardens of this company be privy to the same."

1545-6, May 12. This day a precept was read, ordering the company to prepare (pursuant to the king's letter) twenty-four men at arms. They are to be "honest and comely persons, such as they could answer for, and well harnessed," four of them are to be bowmen, and twelve billmen; and their dress is thus described: "They shall be arrayed in coats of blew and redd cloth, after my lorde of Norfolk his facon, wth hatts of blewe and redde, and hosen of lyke colo^{r}s; wth doubletts of white fustain." Their duty is stated to be, to attend upon the king's own person; and they are ordered to be in readiness by the next Monday, "at Sunnesbery field," at 12 o'clock at noon.

There never was a prince of limited power, who occasionally exercised that power in a more tyrannical way to obtain money, than Henry VIII. Whose pockets it came out of, laity or clergy, mattered nothing, so the money was obtained. A striking instance of this rapacity occurs in the company's books of the date we are speaking of, which, though matter of private record, speaks as powerfully in proof of the fact, and of the arbitrary nature of the then government, as any in the page of history. The goldsmiths, it has been seen, were immemorially connected with the assay. Some faults, which are not stated, occasioned them to be summoned before the king's council; or rather, a favourable opportunity presented itself of laying them under contribution. The king did not lose sight of it. The proceedings which took place in consequence state, that

The goldsmiths of London appeared before the council, and confessing they had offended in such things touching the assaying of gold and silver as they were charged withall, humbly desired (notwithstanding the lyke had byn vsed tyme passing their remembraunce), to have the benefit of the pardon which the king had lately granted to his subjects; and being told "it was thought, that such pardon would not stand in effect, in this matter; and that it was thought it would be better for them further to yield to his majesty's clemency, they desired respite until the following day."

——, May 13. They again appeared at Westminster before the council; and confessing [or they were forced to do] their defaults; they offered, in recompence thereof to surrender their incorporation wholly into the king's hands; humbly praying his grace, "that such foundations as had been ordained of their fathers and predecessors, upon their zeal and devotion, might continew, accordyng to their lordshipps good myndys and entents." And promising, on the next Thursday, to bring to the said council their incorporation, with all lands and secrets appertaining to the same.

——, July 18. On this day, the wardens appearing again at

Westminster, "the kyng's majesties resolution was declared vnto theym, for the order of theyr felishipp in their mysterie, that they shuld vse, as his grace's ministers, the thyngs whiche they dyd before the surrender of theyr incorporacion, and innovate nothyng."

The particulars of the king's resolution are not given, but the grand objects of it (and with which the company were obliged to comply) were, the payment of a fine of 3000 marks; and their admitting and salarising of two assayers, appointed by government; and for which they were taught to expect a new charter. These facts appear from a document in the note.* The result of the business is given in the following entries:—

* Intitled. Articles exhibited to the right honourable Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Wriothesley, and Lord Chancellor of England, on behalf of the Corporation and Company of Goldsmiths of the City of London.

In this document the petitioners "humbly shew," that although such offences as are supposed to be committed by their "Body Corporate," only private members thereof might be pardoned by the king's late general and free pardon granted by authority of parliament, they are, notwithstanding, willing to give to his majesty 3000 marks: and they pray his lordship to be a mediator for them in the business, to the king's said majesty, "that it may please his hyghnes, of his accustomable bountie and goodnes," to grant them sufficient letters patent of confirmation of their corporation, in consideration of such 3000 marks.

They further ask, that as the company was not able to furnish the said 3000 marks of their goods and chattels, without bargain and sale to be made of parcel of their lands, and to the yearly value of 200 marks, that the king would sanction their making such sale, and allow the same to be corroborated and confirmed by act of parliament,—that they, petitioners, may be lawfully discharged by such act, from such charge as the lands and tenements so to be sold would subject them to, (all rents, fees, and annuities of right payable, only excepted); and secondly, to all strangers, other than the donors and devisors of the said tenements so to be sold, and such persons and bodies corporate to whom any reversion or remainder was given or limited, for the nonperformance of such condition and intents as the said hereditaments were liable to or charged withal,—all such rights, titles, and intents as they before had or ought to have had, to the said tenements.

"And forasmuch," they add, as your petitioners are yet burthened and charged with great annual sums of money, to the amount of 503*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, to certain new officers, late appointed by the king, for assaying of gold and silver, (which offices might be as well furnished and served for 20*l.* a year), and which yearly charge, if it should continue, all the revenues of your petitioners' lands would be unable to pay, (they having been charged with as much before the said new officers were admitted as they would bear)"—

They therefore pray,

That the king may be pleased to let them have the keeping of the "Touch and Making of Assays," as in times past; in which they would use their true diligence, interests, and duties, for all such good orders to be kept as should be thought reasonable; and that he would, in consideration thereof, discharge and remove all the said new officers late appointed.

Lastly, They pray that it may be provided and granted, in such letters patent of confirmation, as also by act of parliament, that for any offence hereafter to be committed by any private individual of the said company, the whole body corporate may not be molested, grieved, or charged thereby; but only such offender, in his private person, goods, and lands. And, in consideration of all the said premises being granted, the promise to pay to the king the said sum of 3000 marks, "current money of England," to be paid to his Highness in manner following, namely, 1000 marks

1547, July 17. At an assembly, in which Sir Martin Bowes, knight and alderman, the four wardens, and seven others of the court were present, the wardens opened and declared to the whole company, both of the livery and out of the livery, the mind of our sovereign lord the king's grace and majesty, and of my lord chancellor," and other of the king's most noble council, for the ordering of this company, that the said old wardens shall be ministers for the king's grace, and shall have full power and authority in all things concerning their offices, in ministering justice; and to use all things,—as keeping of courts, obits, paying of priests, and almsmen and women, and all other officers of this company, until the time that the king's pleasure shall be further known: and that no persons of this company shall enterprise [undertake] to work any worse silver than upright sterling, on pain of being punished by the wardens.

The two new government assayers were sent the next day, notwithstanding the preceding petition, and were admitted, as per the following entries:

——, July 18. "This day, Matthew Dale, haberdasher, and William Knyght, grocer, brought a commission from my lord chancellor and other of the king's council, unto the wardens, for to be admitted "Saye Masters and makers of Assays and Touche for this company." And,—

July 31, the wardens, in the morning, delivered the possession of the "Saye-house, within the Goldsmith's Hall of London," unto the said Matthew Dale, haberdasher, and William Knyght, according to the said commission and commandment of the lord chancellor.

The effects of the Reformation on this company will be seen in the following entries of events; which, with some notices of others of a domestic nature, are all that occur in their books between the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. The goldsmiths' patron saint, of whom we shall presently find abundant mention, (or rather his effigy), fell the first victim to the change. It was of silver gilt, as was a large cup, surmounted by another image of the same saint.

1547, Oct. 4. "At the assembly on this day, Mr. Wardens

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within three months after the said grant of confirmation; 1000 marks within one year after the assurance to the buyers of the said lands and tenements should be made by parliament; and other 1000 marks, in full contentation and payment of the said 3000 marks, within one year after the said time of the said payment so appointed.

desired to knowe the pleasure of the assystents for the Image of Seynt Dunston, bycause of the Iniunctyons." And they agreed that "Mr. Alderman [Bowes] and Mr. Wardens, with iiij other, soche as they sholde appoynt, shold take the same image and breke yt, and to turne yt to the moste profett of the house. Also that the gret standyng cup, with Saynt Dunston on the toppe, sholde be lykewyse by theym broken and turned into other plate."

Also, that Mr. Alderman and Mr. Wardens, should, at such time as they thought good, appoint and take unto them, such learned as they should think good, to make ready an answer for the council, [privy council,] if they be suddenly called upon.

——, Oct. 21. This day a bargain was made with a "broderer," [embroiderer] for 30*s.* to amend the horse-cloth. Probably to remove what was thought superstitious.

——, Jan. 17. This day a bill was brought in, which before was delivered to my lord mayor, for the charges of the priests' obits and lights, found and maintained by any of the lands, amounting to the yearly sum of 103*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*, and was read: wherewith they were contented.

1548, April 15. Agreed that other learned counsel shall be moved, whether we shall certify the rental of Stacey's lands, and other not charged to a priest or obit, or not?

1548, May 18. Agreed, that forasmuch as Stacey's lands were given for deeds of charity, and none hitherto hath been done, that now 40*s.* shall be given to the poor goldsmiths.

Same court. Agreed, that a *Seal* shall be made with the Goldsmiths' Arms graven in it, with the inscription "Sigillu' Custodiu' et Communitatis Mistere Aurifabros, London."

1548, Nov. 2. Agreed, forasmuch as this year, Mr. Henry Ampcotes, a fishmonger, is mayor of the city of London, and a brother to this company, that Mr. Wardens shall give unto him, in money, 8*l.* and a cup of 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* value, or thereabouts, for this year only. And that from henceforth, the money customably given to the lord mayor for the time being, shall be borne by the house, and no part by the wardens.

The statute for dissolution of colleges and chantries, 1 Edw. VI. obliged the company to return a "certificate" of their charity lands, or "bill," as they term it, as well as to postpone payment of the annual offering for their hall. See Hist. Essay, 113, etc.

1548, Dec. 3. A bill was ordered to be made, of such sum of money as we ought to pay to the king's majesty, for the finding of priests and keeping of obits, lamps, and lights, according to the statute; and for the rest, to stand to the order of the law.

Also, that *3l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, accustomably paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary, shall be staid in Mr. Wardens' hands, until they shall see further occasion to pay it.

The company subsequently, viz. 3 Edw. VI., come to the resolution of "purchasing" their "obit rents, and selling lands to pay for them;" which they did,—they purchased rents amounting to more than 100 guineas per annum, and sold tenements to do so, amounting to very nearly as much; as will be seen in its proper place.

Under the date 1549, (Oct. 8), is an entry, shewing that the wardens of the company then kept watch or ward at Newgate. It states, "that the wardens at Newgate, shall have, every night, allowed unto them two links, at the charge of this house [hall], during the time that they ward there; to be holden there by two alms-men, by course, as cometh." The occasion is not mentioned.

1550. The company change their election day, from the feast of *St. Dunstan*, to that of the *Holy Trinity*.

The accession to the throne of "Quene Jane," Quene Mary, and Philip and Mary, are all noticed in the wardens' accounts; but are unacompanied by statements of any remarkable events connected with this company.

The "plague year" [1665] is commemorated by the following entries in the company's books.

"1665, August 5. A precept from the lord mayor was read to the court, touching a contribution towards the relief of the poor infected with the plague within this city, and two sums being nominated, viz. 35*l.* and 30*l.*, it was agreed, by plurality of hands, that the sum of 30*l.* should be given; and Mr. Warden Mason was desired to pay the same to Sir Thomas Player, chamberlain of London, as by the said precept desired.

"Also a precept, calling on the company, in pursuance of the act of common council, then lately made, to provide and lay up 525 chaldrons of sea-coals, being their allotment, betwixt this and Michaelmas next; to be in readiness for the poor of this city. Referred.

"Same date. Notice of Mr. Symons, the master of the 'punson,' being dead: and resolved, 'on account of the counter-punsons, by w'ch the stroke of the punsons (used by this company in marking of their plate) being in the custody of his wife, or servants, that the court use all possible care and speed to get the said counter-punson."

——. Ordered, that 30*s*. be paid to Mary, the daughter of James Beaumont, the almsman lately dead, towards her expense of keeping her father in his sickness, and for his burial; provided she first deliver to the beadle his alms-man's gown and badge.

——. The court gave 10*s*. to widow Atkinson, "who is very poore, and at p^{r}sent visited wth the pestilence."

The following, which belongs to the present head of origin and history, we give as an addendum, on account of its relating to a separate subject,—the company's elections.

1529. Memorandum. This day Robert Cowper, Richard Asplyn, John Cranks, and others, came in before Mr. Wardens, the livery, and all other of the commonalty of Goldsmiths now assembled, and said, that "they wold none of the Eleccion or Chewsyng of Wardens, with moch other vngoodly language and demeanour." Whereupon, shortly after, a bill of the said ungoodly behaviour was made unto the mayor and aldermen of this city, according to the truth of the misbehaviour; the tenor whereof hereafter ensueth.*

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* "To the Right Hono^{r}able the Lord
Mayre of this cytie of London and
Mast^{r}s the Alderme' of the same.

"Shewyth and compleynyth vnto yo^{r} good lordship and mast^{r}shippes the wardens, assistens, and all the lyu^{r}ey of Goldsmythis of this citie wth all the discrete and chief p^{r}sons of the same company, That wher' the xix day of Ap^{r}ll in the xxth yer' of the reign of Kinge Henry the VIIIth o^{r} sou^{r}aygn lord the king that now ys, accordyng to an ordynaunce allowyd and approvyd by the right reu^{r}ent fader in God Lord William, then and yet archbysshop of Cante^{r}bury, and then Chauncelor of England; the Duke of Norfolke, then Tresorer of England; the ij Chieff Justic^{s} of the Kyngs Benche and Comyn Banke, according to an Acte of P'liame't of King Henry the vijth (whose sowle God p^{r}don), holden at Westm^{r} the xxth day of Januar' the xixth yere of his reigne,—which ordynance ys this.

"Be it ordeignyd that such p^{r}sons of the said Felischip as shalbe wardens of the craft of Goldsmythis for the yere ensuying shalbe chosen yerely a monyth before the fest of Seint Dunston, and accordyng to an auncynt custume vsid in the Goldsmyth's Hall tyme owte of mynde, the wardens and co'ialtie of the craft or mystere of Goldsmythis the said xix day of Ap^{r}ll last past, at the comy^{n} hall, callyd the Goldsmyths' Hall, went to the eleccon of iiij wardens that shold be for the yere ensuying. Whervpon the wardens now beyng, delyu^{r}yd a bill of certeyn namys to be chewsers of the said wardens to the yong men owt of the liu^{r}ey; To the entent they shold name ij to be chewsers according to the old custume. Which bill of namys was delyu^{r}yd to oon John Cranks; which Cranks, Robt. Cowp^{r}, and Ric'Asplyn wth div^{r}s other demandyd what they shold do wth this bill? It was answered,—That they shold go to geders and folow the old custume. Then the said Cowp^{r} unreu^{r}tly demandyd of them what auctorite they had to chewse wardens aft^{r} this man^{r}?—It was aunswyd ageyn, 'This [was] the old custume vsed in this Felyship.' The said iij p^{r}sons said, that they wold se th'r auctoryte, The interesting document in the note, which fully explains the company's ancient mode of electing wardens, is followed by others on the same subject, to the extent of many pages; and of which it will be sufficient here to give a concise abstract, with the parti-

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or els they shold chewse none aft^{r} that man^{r}. Yet the wardens shold be chosyn. So they went away, and said that they had as grete auctoryte as the best man in the cumpany in that behalf. Wher'upon the wardens and lyu^{r}ey p^{r}cevyng a grete nomb^{r} of yong men oute of the lyu^{r}ey to be confederate with them in ther froward and p^{r}verse oppynyon, and intendyd asmoch as in them was, to brake ther good and auncyent custume in chewsyng of the said wardens; invoyding of grett inco'vynence and insurrexi'on that myght have ensuyed upon ther evil demeano^{r}s and sayings, dep'tid owt of their comyn hall and went into the p'lo^{r}, and ther' sent for the said iij p^{r}sonys aforenamyd to speke w^{h} them aparte and to p^{r}swade them to good coo'formyte [conformity] and order. Which denyd to come yn wthout all ther adherents myght also come yn wth them, or els that the wardens sholde p^{r}myse them that they sholde come safe, and go safe wthout imp^{r}som'et [imprisonment]. Which so was p^{r}omysed to them. And thervpon they came yn.

"And then was demandyd of them weth^{r} they wold be conformable to the auncyent custume? Which to observe and folow they denyed, and then they were co'mandyd to avoyde; and they said they wold not, but they wold chewse wardens or [ere] they wont, whoseu^{r} said nay. Whereupon the wardens wth the liu^{r}ey went into the hall ageyn, and co'mandyd the said iij p'sons to go oute into *the yard*, and all other that wold take the^{r} parte to go wth them; and such as wold not take ther parte to abyde styll; to th' entent to have a quyet elecc'on and so they dyd. And dyu^{r}se and the most honest p^{r}sons of them, all p^{r}ceyd ther error and refo^{r}myd them self and abode stile. And then oon of the officers of the house was co'maundyd to shette the hall dore. And when they p^{r}ceuyd that dyu^{r}s p^{r}sons abode styll in the hall and the offic^{r} was shettyng of the hall dore, they wth grete vyolence and force bare opyn the said dore upon hym and came yn ageyn and dyd as moche as in them was, to let the said elec'con. Wherupon another byll was delyu^{r}ed to them that abode in the hall, which went into the p^{r}lo^{r} to name ij to be chewsers of the said wardens for the yere ensuying. Then the said iij p^{r}sons w^{t} the cu'pany wold have folowyd them into the p^{r}lo^{r} to have letted and disterbid them that wer there to have namyd any chewsers. Notw^{t}stondyng they namyd twayne Wherupon the wardens went to ther elec'con after the auncyent custume and electe' and chose iiij wardens whose namys were opynly redde to them all. Wherupon they were co'mandyd to departe. And the said Cowp^{r} said wth vnfyttyng words and p^{r}sumptuo^{s} countynaunce, that he had as much auctoryte yn this howse as the best man that wer ther. And said 'this howse ys myn'. Wherfore for the grete dysobedyence and mysdemeano^{r}, and yn avoydyng of grett^{r} ynconvenyence, the wardens and sev^{r}all of the liu^{r}ey sent for certeyn of my lorde the mayer's offycers. And by the comaundme't of the said wardens and men of the liu^{r}ey, the said Cowp^{r}, Crankys, and Asplyn were co'mandyd toward, and ther leyd my lord mayors co'mandme't upon them as reason and righte requyred, for yf it had not be'n paceyfyed by good and discrete exhortac'ons and p^{r}suasions of the hedds of the said mystere ther grete ynconvenyence had folowyd to the most p'ilous example that had ben seyne, and in man^{r} to the subu^{r}cyon of all the good auncyent and laudable custumys and rulys yn this cyte.

"It may therfore please yo^{r} good lordship and mast^{r}shippes to call the said Robert Cowp^{r}, Cranks, and Ric' Asplyn before your lordship and mastershippes into yo^{r} counsell chamb^{r} w^{t}in the said citie, and ther to aunswer to the p^{r}myssys. And further to be ordered in the same as by youre lordship and mastershippis shalbe thought mete and convenyent. And yo^{r} orato^{r}s shall dayly p^{r}y to God that you in honour may longe endure."

culars of the result. We modernise the orthography (unless occasionally) to prevent its becoming tiresome.

Cowper, and his companions, in answer to the petition of the wardens, sent in to the lord mayor, etc. their counter-petition, "in the name of the Committee out of the Livery of Goldsmiths," and which bears date the 14th day of May, in the same year. In it,

> They pray, on behalf of the said committee,—
>
> 1. That they may have nomination of the wardens' election, as well as the commonalty or livery, inasmuch as they be all but one commonalty; and not to name the chusers,—The which is contrary to the king's letters-patents.
>
> 2. That they may be informed where the lame, blind, and sick persons be found, with the 10*l.* lands that were purchased, by licence, in the days of king Edward III. and king Richard II.,—and to whose use it is put?
>
> 3. There having been divers and many lands, tenements, and great sums of money, by gifts, wills, and testaments, given, granted, and bequeathed unto the wardens and commonalty, and their successors,—They pray to know particularly the quantity and quality thereof, that they may lament the decreasing thereof, or else joy in the increase.
>
> 4. They pray, That, inasmuch as they have a common seal, to be put forth for all manner of things and matters, in the name of "the Wardens and Commonalty," that it may not be put forth, without the assent of the whole commonalty.
>
> 5. That, whereas all ordinances and constitutions should be made by the wardens and commonalty,—They desire, that there be none made without the assent of the whole commonalty.
>
> 6. That, whereas the Hall is granted to be common to the whole community,—They desire that it may not be several, [distinct, or apart.]
>
> 7. They lastly desire,—Inasmuch as all manner of works, as well of gold as silver, should be brought to the Common Hall of the Goldsmiths, for proof and examination, that the works of silver be not only brought there, but also of gold, for many and divers considerations.

"The Answer of the Wardens of the most discreet and ancient of such as be within the Livery of the Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths in London, to the Bill of Articles exhibited against them by divers persons of light disposition, being out of the Livery of the same Mystery,"

States, As to the said Articles of the said Bill:—

1. That the said persons, complaining, be a very few number out of the livery of the said mystery; where, indeed, there is no such commonalty,—but be persons confederate, to the only intent to move and stir division, contrary to all reason and good order. That, as to the first article, or to any other article contained in the said bill by them exhibited, the said wardens, and others afore-named, "owe [ought] not," by the laws of the land, to be put to make any answer. Nevertheless, to save the disadvantages, if they should be compelled to any further answer to the said articles, they, the wardens and others aforenamed say, That the wardens of the said mystery have been duly and lawfully elected, from time to time, after the ancient rules and customs heretofore used in the said mystery, time out of remembrance of any person, and not contrary to the grants of the said king, our sovereign lord, or of any of his progenitors, in manner and form as in the said article is untruly surmised.

2. As to the second article, That, with part of the issues and profits of such lands and tenements as are amortized to them and their successors; and of such goods as have been given to them, they do charitably find certain poor, impotent, and decayed persons, according to the orders, rules, and old constitutions of the said mystery, in as large and ample manner as they are bounden to do, without that there is, or was any such lands to the yearly value of 10*l.*, purchased or given to them, for the intent as in the said article is surmised; and, 3, as to any lands, tenements, goods, or chattels, heretofore given to the said wardens or mystery, that they are employed according to the minds of the givers thereof, and to the ancient rules and constitutions made and lawfully agreed to in the said mystery, whereof the said complainants, being a few number of persons of the said commonalty, and not of the sage number, or of the livery of the same mystery, ought not to have any reckoning or account in that behalf.

4. That the common seal is put forth when required, by the wardens and most discreet, and most number of the said commonalty, being in the livery, as used time out of remembrance.

5. That they make no ordinances, but by the consent of the most number of the livery: and such ordinances, when made, are approved and confirmed by the lord chancellor, lord treasurer,

and two chief justices, according to the laws and constitutions of the realm. And if the desire of the said company [Robert Cowper, &c.] should take effect, in that behalf, there would never ordinance be made, either for the good confirmation of the said commonalty, or for the repressing of any evil doers of the same mystery; for there could never be gotten the consent of the whole.

6. That as to the Hall of the said mystery,—It is a Common Hall, for the wardens and commonalty to assemble in together, to treat, commune, and determine for the good and reasonable causes, concerning the common weal of the said mystery; and redress and punishment of the evil doers thereof, according to ancient rules and customs used in that behalf; and not ordained for any few members of the same commonalty, being confederate there, to assemble without the same wardens, to conceive and stir division, belike, as the said complainants desire to do.

And,—

7. That, silver, and such gold as ought to be brought to the said hall, is brought thither and examined, according to the orders, statutes, and usages in that behalf provided; and such as do offend, punished after their demerits.

The wardens conclude their answer by stating, that whatever they have therein asserted, they are ready to prove; and pray to be dismissed from any other, or further answer or vexation in the premises. And, forasmuch as the demands and requests of the said complainants appear plainly and expressly contrary to all good order of reason, and to be seditiously contrived by a light and indiscreet number confederate together, to the intent, of very wilfulness, to confound and subvert all good sage and ancient rules and constitutions of the said mystery of Goldsmiths, and also of all other commonalties, as bodies incorporate within the city of London,—the said wardens, and other defendents, pray that the said complainants may not only be put to silence, but also committed, according to their demerits, for the good example of such like offenders; and that they shall content and pay such reasonable costs as the said wardens and other defendents have sustained, by their occasions in the premises.

The Reply of the disaffected freemen, or "Commonalty," as they term themselves, to the Wardens' Answer, is intitled—

"The Replication of the Artificers, Poor Men of the Craft of Goldsmiths, to the Uncharitable and Slanderous Answer made and brought to My Lord Mayor, by them who usurp the

> name to be called the Wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of London, for this year: and of Divers Others of their Adherents, who have been Wardens."

It states,—

In reply to the *first* article of the said Answer,

That the said usurpers of the name of Wardens, &c., slanderously call the said poor artificers "Confederates and Movers of Division," because they speak for their liberties by the king's grants, licence, and commandments,—and also, because they [the wardens, &c.] have no good matter to answer to the bill which the said poor artificers brought to them, requiring them charitably to have had communication, for the reformation of divers misdeeds used by divers of the said mystery. It goes on to charge them with being the first breakers of the king's grants, and if any division should chance to arise, to be themselves the cause thereof; adding, that they would come to no charitable communication; but kept the accounts of the lands and goods pertaining to the whole fellowship, secretly, among a few of them that had been wardens; and authorized the inference "that they had a marvellous great yearly advantage thereby;" or else, that they had incurred such penalties, by their injustice and breach of the king's laws, that they were ashamed their conduct should be openly known. The replicants contend that the said usurping wardens, &c., were not elected by the commonalty, pursuant to the king's letters patents, as would appear by such letters, if they should be read; nor were elected in the manner before used; which was,— "That four of the names of the chusers should be pricked off by the commonalty, openly in the hall;—but that, by the sinister counsel of their clerk, they caused the 'Bill of Chusers' to be pricked by four or five householders;* (whereof one of them was of another occupation), and by divers others of their own servants, secretly, in a parlour; "being altogether only sixteen persons in number; whilst the whole great company of the commonalty were expelled, and kept out by force and strength:" And that they did not keep the impartial order of the lord mayor and aldermen, which was, That eight of the livery, and five not in the livery, should charitably commune together, for the reformation of all misdoers belonging to the said mystery. On these accounts they affirm, that there were no wardens lawfully elected or chosen that year. And pray the lord mayor, "as high warden of all the mysteries of London," to take into his own hands the keys, as well of the Goldsmiths' Hall, as of other places or chests, where any of the goods of the commonalty were deposited, and to receive and hold all rents and profits from the company's estates, until the matters in dispute should be decided: charging the said "usurping wardens," as a reason for their request, with being "the cause of the poverty and decay of the workmen, Englishmen,—the increase of strangers and deceit of the king's people,—the subversion of the king's letters patent, and divers other great mischiefs."

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* See for explanation of this term, p. 392.

In contradiction of the *second* and *third* articles of the Wardens' Answer they say,

That there is much land given to the company, for the charitable finding of poor, impotent, and decayed persons, which was received by virtue of the king's grants. As also, many lands and tenements, and much ready money, for charitable deeds to be done, according to the wills of the givers. To shew which, they desire, that the rental of all the company's lands, (supposed to amount to 1000 marks, sterling, or thereabouts,) and all the evidences concerning the said lands, and the indentures and receipts for the said money, may be deposited, in like manner, with the court of the lord mayor and aldermen, in order to ascertain whether they are employed as they ought to be. Otherwise, they add, "If a few of the said uncharitable persons which have been wardens are never called to account for the same, neither before my lord mayor and aldermen, or in any other place, the said few persons which have been wardens, by a secret agreement amongst themselves, and by the sinister counsel of their clerk, may alien and convey away, or may burn, the evidences of the said lands, and all the said writings, or keep the said lands to themselves, and their heirs and assigns for ever."

To the *fourth* article of the said Answer, they say,

That their common seal ought not to be put forth without the assent of the whole commonalty, ("which is a usual and good order and law of the realm;") and not by the only assent of the wardens for the time being, and the clerk of the hall, and two or three more assembled with them. Nor ought they to take secret fines and rewards therefore, to their own uses, as had been at times done.

As to the residue of all the articles comprised in the said Answer, "the Poor Artificers," &c. affirm

That they have matter sufficient to reply; which matter, published, would be "too sore for them to make answer to, or defend; and, if proved against them, as they could prove, might subject them to the punishment of the laws." They would be loth, however, "to put the said usurping wardens to such trial." For, though they, in the conclusion of their Answer, like men full of malice, desire to have the poor artificers imprisoned, without order of justice, (which, if it should be done, they would be likely to die in prison, as divers others so served had done before them;) yet they, the poor artificers, were not so cruel against them, but only required an equitable adjustment of their differences, agreeably to the commands of God and of justice, and as Christ says in his Gospel, "Si frater tu," &c. [If thy brother offend thee, first go and exhort him, and correct him between him and thyself.] Wherefore they desired for both parties to have a charitable communication before my lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of London, or before such as the latter should please to assign. Or if they would name eight of the Goldsmiths' Company, who had been wardens,—such poor artificers would be content to appoint but four of their own company; or if the former would have twelve, they would have but six. If they would rather have two learned counsel, the said poor artificers would be content with one; or if four counsel, they with two. This, they state, they consider a reasonable request; that such a course would tend to the increase of love and charity; and be agreeable to God's laws and to justice. They urge other arguments, drawn from fanciful sources, and which, not appearing to bear much on the question, need not to be noticed.

The above document of the Poor Artificers, &c. is followed by "The Rejoinder of the Wardens, and of the most discreet and ancient of all them that be within the Livery of the Commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths in London, to the Replication of divers Persons of light disposition, being out of the Livery of the said Mystery."

The said wardens, and others aforementioned, say,—

That, in the whole body corporate of the said Mystery, is contained above the number of 200 persons, being within the livery, and out; and that the number of persons in whose names the Bill of Articles exhibited against them stands, "exceedeth not five or six persons, being out of the livery of the said mystery, men of small discretion and substance, and such as to fore this time, have been dismissed for their evil deeds and offences and for their demerits, by the authority of the good ordinances and statutes of the said mystery; for which they have conceived, and daily imagine, the subversion of the good and laudable customs of the said mystery."

They go on to say—

That their Bill of Articles was, and is, in general words and sentences, comprehending no matter certain; but insufficient, to all intents to be answered to. That the corrupt and seditious intentions of the complainants, secretly planted in the general terms of their said bill, is nevertheless manifestly expounded and declared by their said replication. In which is contained not only much matter of untruth, but also many arguments and reasons at large set forth, with scripture of the Gospel, nothing replying to the points in the defendants' answer, the which is good and true in every part thereof.

That it appears, from the said Replication, that the said complainants, being a small number of the said body, and of light disposition, under the cloak of charity, presumptuously intend to take on them to control and order "the most ancyent, sadd, and greatest nombre of the body where of they be corporate;"—to the perilous example and subversion of all the good rules and orders of all bodies corporate. That, as such, the said Replication ought not to subject the defendants to any further answer. That all and every thing contained in their first Answer is true, in manner and form, as in the said Answer is alleged.

And they pray,

(As in the said Answer is before prayed).

The subject of dispute is terminated, at this date, with the above Rejoinder of the Wardens and others; and is not resumed, in the entries of the wardens' accounts, till 22d August, 1531; an interval of more than a year and a half,—when,

> At a General Assembly, warned to meet at eight o'clock in the morning, "all the whole company of this occupation, that is to say, My Masters, the Wardens, and all the Livery, with all the Commonalty out of the Livery, both Englishmen and Strangers," attended:—

The Acts and Ordinances of the Company were first read to them, with the Inspeximuses [Videmus'] of all their Grants, in English; which done, "the Slanderous Bill of Complaints, surmised against the said Wardens, and divers others of the said Livery, by Robert Cowper, John Cranks, and Richard Asplyn, were also read before their faces;" and by which Bills and Complaints, "they had sued, vexed, and troubled the said Masters, the Wardens," &c., "by the space of two years, in the Courts of Chancery and of Star-Chamber." The reading of the Wardens' Answer and Rejoinder succeeded, with other documents, (the latter repeating, in such very similar terms, the substance of those already given, as renders further notice of them unnecessary;) when the principals of the company, in consequence, it would appear, of the legal decisions being in their favour,—Expelled, for ever, from the company, by a solemn act, to which all the rest assented, the said Robert Cowper, John Cranks, and Richard Asplyn. And of whom the books thenceforward make no further mention.

The additional Bill of the Complainants in the note,* is selected from the second series of documents alluded to, as containing some historical detail connected with the company's history, not so fully explained before. It was exhibited to the Court of Star-Chamber.

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* It complains, "in most lamentable wise, that their poor orators, Robert Cowper," &c. "were amongst the artificers of the craft of Goldsmiths of London:"—

That "the most honourable princes, king Edward III. and king Richard II., of late memory, had, by their letters patents, granted and confirmed "unto the men of the mystery of Goldsmiths of London," that they might elect and chuse, amongst themselves, yearly, Four Persons of the same Company, "as were best understanding in the said mystery" to be their Wardens to order and govern the said Company, "as well for the making of good and true plate and jewels of silver and gold," as other things concerning the said mystery; as well for the common weal of the king's subjects, generally, "as for the tranquillity of the commonalty of the same mystery: and that, by the same patents, they should be one body and one commonalty for evermore. That they might purchase and receive lands and tenements, to them and their successors, to the yearly value of 40*l.*, for the helping and sustaining of such persons of the said mystery, as by fire, and fume of quicksilver, should happen to become blind, sick, lame, or impotent. And for the sustentation of two chaplains, to sing daily mass to the said impotent and sick persons, "and for all Christ's souls." That the said noble grant of corporation had been also confirmed by divers other noble princes, progenitors to their said sovereign lord king Henry VIII., with many other privileges granted to the said mystery. That, since that time, divers good and charitable men had given great sums of money, goods, lands, and tenements, of great value, namely, to the yearly value of 500*l.* of land by the year, or above, for sustentation of the said poor, for divers services to be sung for their souls, &c. That such grants, &c. were put in execution, and had so continued, to the increase of charity and great common weal of the realm, till that, of late, some persons, by usurpation, naming themselves to be of the same company, (though they were but merchant's goldsmiths, and had but little knowledge in the science,) with a view to enrich themselves, and being of covetous and corrupt minds, had devised certain ways and means to subvert the said grants;—to change the election of wardens contrary to the king's letters patents; and, by their subtle and crafty means, had used to make a Bill, wherein should be contained the names of six merchant's goldsmiths; which same bill was delivered to the said poor artificers, at the day of the election of their wardens for the time being; and upon

The original CONSTITUTION of the Goldsmiths' Company, as far as respects the number and public duties of their wardens, is recognized in the statute 28 Edward I., which, however, says nothing as to their internal government. The company's first approach towards a more regular formation, was their obtaining, 1 Edward III., the usual confirmation granted to the gilds, under the common plea of the period,—the prevention of abuses in the trade, by foreigners introducing adulterated wares,—and the non-observance by many of the London goldsmiths of former ordinances; each requiring a controlling power to be vested in the company. In consequence, the king allows,—

"That those of the said trade may, by virtue of such letters patent, elect lawful, honest, and sufficient men, best skilled in the said trade, to enquire of the matters aforesaid; and that they so chosen, may, upon due consideration of the said craft, reform what defects they should find therein, and thereupon inflict due

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the delivery thereof, to the said poor artificers, they were commanded by the said merchant's goldsmiths, "to prick two of the said names off the same bill," which should be choosers of their said wardens. "Whereby the said covetous persons did appoint, in this bill, every year, such persons of their own minds, as they before listed [wished] themselves to be chusers." That, by such mode of choosing, the wardenship was confined to sixteen or eighteen persons of the head men only; and, by such unlawful means, the said wardens had been chosen for a certain time:—that usurping, from such mode of election, the name of wardens, they kept all the goods and lands, pertaining generally to the whole mystery, secretly to themselves, and converted them to their own profit, pleasure, and advantage; to the destruction of the said poor artificers, the complainants, contrary to the king's grants, and to the great decay of the common wealth of the realm.

The complaint concludes, after urging some further arguments, with expressing the complainants' willingness to come to an accommodation; but which was terminated by the wardens and company in the way above mentioned, as we find by the following entries ten years after the commencement of this dispute, and which state the election to have then taken place nearly in the old way.

1539. (10 August), This day, after some communications had, all the whole livery, both they that had been renters, and the other of the company, being present, were commanded out of the parlour into the hall, and the clerk of the company with them, and that they altogether, "having amonge theym a Byll of all the Names of theym that had bene rento^{rs} of thys sayd companye vnto this day:" at the request of the said wardens and assistants, should go altogether into the hall, "and there shold elect and chuse Foure p^{r}sones of *the oldest and moste auncyentyst in the sayd byll;*" and bring into them again the names of the said four ancientest persons that they had chosen, in another bill, and present the same, by the oldest of all the said young livery, to the said masters, the alderman, wardens, and assistants, that they might choose one person to be warden out of these four, by pricking, after the order of choosing wardens. Which was then and there done.

1521. At an assembly, "Forsomoch as S^{r} J. Thurston, upp^{r} warden, was departed to Almighty God, (on whose soule God have m^{r}cy,) the feliship namyd and chose to be upper warden, in his roome, S^{r} T. Exmewe, knyght."

punishment upon the offenders,—by the help and assistance of the mayor and sheriffs of the said city of London, if need be.

These are the only privileges granted by the charter 1 Edw. III., by which the company has been heretofore described to have been incorporated. Of the nature of the trade, and the parts of the town to which it was then removed, as described in that charter, some curious particulars have been given.

By letters patent of the 2d, 3d, and 4th of Edward III., that monarch confirmed and extended the privileges before granted,—viz. as to the appointing and electing governors of the gild, and holding the same, as had been anciently accustomed, making search amongst the trade, correcting and punishing defaults, etc. and besides, gave leave to the fraternity to purchase and hold tenements and rents in London, to the value of 20*l.* a year, for relieving their infirm members.

Stat. 37 Edw. III. ordains, That goldsmiths, as well in London as elsewhere, shall make all manner of vessels and other work of silver, well and lawfully of the allay of good sterling, and that every master goldsmith shall have a mark for his work to be known by.

16 Richard II. The goldsmiths represent, by their petition, that the letters patent of Edw. III. cannot be put in execution, from their "not naming persons capable;" whereupon the king grants them new letters patent in confirmation. They state that Edward, the king's late grandfather, at the suit of the goldsmiths of the city of London, "suggesting to him, how that many persons of that trade, by fire and the smoke of quicksilver, had lost their sight; and that others of them, by their working in that trade, became so crazed and infirm, that they were disabled to subsist, but of relief from others;"—had allowed the company of the said craft to accept charitable donations, and to purchase estates as aforesaid; and that they might retain "a chaplain to celebrate mass amongst them every day, for the souls of all the faithful departed, according to an ordinance in that behalf made;" such chaplain, as aforesaid, to hold to them and their successors of the same society, for ever." All which the king confirming, in consideration of 20 marks,—moreover

"Grants, and licenses the men of the said craft, that thenceforth they may be a perpetual community, or society amongst themselves. And that the said society or company may, for ever, yearly, elect out of themselves, four wardens, to oversee, rule, and duly govern the said craft and community, and every member of the same." And

They then grant, as to purchasing estates, appointing a chaplain, etc., to the effect as in the before-recited charters of Edw. III.

The patents, 2 Henry IV. and 1 Henry VI., confirm the whole of the preceding charters: the latter granting other ample liberties.

By patent, 2 Edward IV., the king recites and confirms the charters of his predecessors. And further

Grants to his beloved, the then wardens and company of the said craft, "That notwithstanding they nor their predecessors had before, on any occasion, in any sort, used the liberties in the said letters patent contained, yet, thenceforth, it should be lawful for them and their successors to use and enjoy the same. And

Further grants, That the said then wardens and their successors, may be *a corporation* or *body incorporate*, consisting of and called by the names of Wardens and Company of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London; that they may be capable, in law, to purchase and take and hold estates, etc. in fee simple for ever; that they may have perpetual succession and a common seal; and, by their said name of Wardens and Company, may implead and be impleaded; that they may make good and reasonable by-laws and ordinances, as often as they shall judge expedient, for the better regulating the said mystery; and grants the right of search and regulation of the trade in all parts of the kingdom, with power to correct defects and punish offenders, for which purpose they may, in London or elsewhere, when needful, call in the assistance of the mayor and sheriffs.

The patent, 20 Henry VII., confirms the above and preceding charters, and, after stating the dishonest practices of various persons of the goldsmiths' trade, natives and foreigners, who sold debased vessels of gold and silver, as also counterfeit stones, cunningly set in such gold and silver; and that the wardens had been at great loss, and been maimed by the workmen, in making search for such work, in places out of London, and in the suburbs,—gives the company additional power over all the aforesaid bad work and its manufacturers, as well as over all defaulters against their ordinances; empowering the wardens to imprison persons so offending, at their discretion, according to the nature of the offence, or to punish them by fine or otherwise. And also utterly to condemn and seize and break all such deceitful work, and to force good work to be stamped with the company's mark.

The whole of the charters enumerated are afterwards recited and confirmed, (but without any additional privileges,) by letters patent of

1. Hen. VIII., March 16, in the 1st of his reign;—2. Edw. VI. 6th June, in his first year;—3. Mary, 5th December, in her 1st year;—4. Elizabeth, 3d February, in her 3d year;—5. James I., 3d March, in his 2d year. All of them dated at Westminster.

The Government of the company has been seen to have been vested in an alderman in the reign of Henry II., and in four wardens as early as 28 Edward I. The wardens were divided, at a later period, into a prime warden (always an alderman of London), a second warden, and two renter wardens. Assistants will be noticed presently. The salaried officers were of the usual description. The beadle and chaplains, as in all the ancient companies, were the first. The clerk, under the name of "Clerk Comptroller," is not mentioned till 1494, but a similar officer must have been established much earlier. Four auditors and two porters are named, in the reign of Henry VI. The assayer, or as now called, assay warden (to whom were afterwards joined two assistants), are peculiar to the goldsmiths. The assayer in 9 Edward III., was William Speron. Some of these officers, and their duties, have been slightly noticed in speaking of the company's books; and will be found more largely mentioned in the various entries we shall quote from them. We shall in this place only speak of the governing powers, as confined to the wardens and assistants, or court.

The election of wardens has been largely noticed. Their duties, and other particulars, are found in the company's ordinances of 1495. On proceeding to the election, the following address was read to the company:—

"The cause off youre assembly at this tyme is this. It hathe pleased the kynges noble progenytours, among other diu^{r}s libertees and fraunchises, to graunte vnto this honourable felleship, that they eu^{r}y yere, a moneth byfore the Fest of Seint Donestone, shulde electe and chuse of theym self, iiij of the most worshipfull wise and discrete persones of the fellowshippe to be wardeyns for the yere next folowyng, to ordeyne and directe alle suche ordin^{a}unc^{e} and alle other thynges, as shall to theym p^{r}teyne by reason of their office. And also it hathe been vsed and accustomed, to rede and shewe you diu^{r}s orden^{a}nc^{e} concernynge the wele and profite of alle the seid felliship."*

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* The following are additional notices and entries as to these elections, commencing at the above date, and reaching down to the time of the dispute.

1495. Entry of Bartholomew Rede,

The wardens' duties, amongst others peculiar to these times, were—

Yearly, at the anniversary obit of Sir Dru Barentyn, which took place on the 16th of January, to call a general assembly, to hear the clerk comptroller read the ordinances, which were prefaced by the above address or exordium; and on which occasion there was a "potation," which was allowed for in the year's accounts.

On the yearly obit of Sir Edmund Shaa, [20 April,] they were again to call a general assembly, for the like purpose. They were, at this latter obit, to cause to be named and chosen, agreeably to the said declaration made before reading the ordinances, *four* of the most worshipful and wisest men of the company, to be the four new wardens for the year following; when 15*s.* was to be spent in a potation, for all the English out of the livery, or freemen; and the strangers. The old wardens, on the St. Dunstan's Eve preceding, were to deliver, before evidence, to the new war-

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and three other persons named, being chosen wardens at an assembly consisting of the four old wardens and seventeen other members.

1509, (April 18.) At an assembly this day, present thirty-seven persons, including three wardens, "all the yong men & straungers, namyd to be chewsers to the wardens, for to chewse iiij new wardens for the yere folowyng,—

"Mr. Lupset—Mr. Ashley,

"And all the lyv^{r}ey namyd & chose to be the other ij chewsers of the said wardens,—

"Mr. N. Warley,—Mr. Brokat,

"And at the same time the Alderman, M^{r} [Master] & Wardens, wth the said iiij chewsers, namyd & chose to be the iiij new wardens,—

"Mr. Henri Warley—Mr. John Mundy

"Mr. John Banyard--Mr. Tho. Rokys.

1516, 18 April. At a general assembly held this day, a bill was brought in for the election of wardens, the tenor whereof hereafter followeth.

Be it had in remembrance, That it is thought, by the most part of all the fellowship of Goldsmiths, that the yearly election and choosing of wardens of Goldsmiths, is not indifferent. Forasmuch, that there be but *four persons* chosen to the alderman and wardens, for to chuse the new warden for the year ensuing. And for that there is none like election of wardens, used in any of the most worshipful fellowships of this city: and also, for that the aldermen be of great number, and of such high authority, that the wardens, and the other that be so chosen, have no rule nor may speak contrary to them, wherefore, the premises considered, it is thought that it were more indifferent and expedient, for the continuance of amity and love, and the avoiding of parties taking rancour and malice, that daily groweth in this fellowship, and for the chief conservation of the said fellowship in time to come, that the said wardens shall, in time to come, be chosen by all the livery; or, at the least wise, by the alderman, wardens, and by all them that have been wardens, &c.

Whereupon it was agreed by the four wardens, and Mr. Pyke, Mr. Lowth, Mr. Roks, Mr. Wastell, Mr. Lee, Richard Bray, and Nele, Verton, Allen, Melton, and Seyleys,—

That the election of wardens should be yearly made by all them that have been wardens.

And it was agreed by J. Twyssylton, T. Greene, and Ric. Apulton,

That it should be by all the livery.

And by R. Warley, Mr. Benyard, Mr. Preston, R. Vedale, Christopher Tyrryl, E. Bussy, and William Beck,

That it should be as it hath been in times past.

dens, all the testament money, and the pledges, and all the jewels and plate in the jewel-house, by weight.

They were yearly to see that the four auditors examined and audited the accounts of the two renters, three days after the Feast of the Purification of our Lady. And the said accounts were to be clearly audited and finished on that day, and to warn the same auditors to hear, examine, and audit, the accounts of the four old wardens: and such accounts to be clearly audited and done, within a month of the said year, after the feast of St. Dunstan.

1369, We find the following entry,—

"Be it remembered, that at the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, in the same year, in the honour of God, of St. Dunstan, to the profit of the realm, and for the amendment of the said mystery, the said wardens should go from the hall to Chepe, to all the shops against the Cross of London, amongst the workers of goldsmithry; and, with the *touch* of their mystery, should assay all works of gold and silver of such folks of their mystery, which they may have made, whether it be lawful and equal to the coin, or not worse than the touch of Paris; and to oversee whether they sell justly and lawfully, according to the statutes, ordinances, and establishments, in that behalf made, and in all things for the profit of the said mystery.

The two renters, amongst other duties, were, every Friday, to pay and deliver at Goldsmiths' Hall, by eight of the clock in the morning, to the beadle, and all the alms-men, their fee, and alms, in good monies. And

They were further, yearly to purvey, fourteen days before the Feast of St. Dunstan, for clothes of silk, jewels, and plate, for St. Dunstan's Chapel; for arras, for hanging of the chapel, without; and for clothes, boughs, and garlands, for Goldsmiths' Hall, to an amount not exceeding 2*s*.; and to provide bread, cheese, and ale, for the ringers at Paul's, not exceeding the sum of 4*s*.

Assistants are not mentioned, by name, till a late period; but existed under other denominations, as it has been shewn they originally did in all the fraternities. They are spoken of as "The good folks of the Goldsmithry of London, 1339. [Les Bons Gentz del orfevere de London], meaning the "Better Sort," or "Most Discreet;" appellations by which they are frequently distinguished in other companies. The "Good Folks," and the "Commons," are afterwards named separately; leaving no doubt of their constituting two bodies. They appear, at this time, however, and long afterwards, to have acted in conjunction; all matters of moment being said to be agreed on by common assent. Thus, in 1358, the election feast, "in honour of God and of Seynt Dunston, and to the increase and honour of the confraternity," is ordained "p'co'e assent de la dite confrat^{r}nite," meaning the whole company. The same whole company expel John de Biron, in 1360, "by common assent;" but, on compensation being offered, "the Good Folks" fix such compensation. In 1366, the two bodies are plainly described as separate, though still acting in this way by general assent. "The Good Folks of the Mystery of the Goldsmithry of London, with the *Commons*," are said, in an entry of that year, to make, "for the common profit of the said mystery, by common assent of the said mystery [p' co'e assent du dit mister], an ordinance as to wearing of the livery." Subsequent entries are more explicit.

At a meeting in 1405, John Standolf, alderman and master, and the three wardens, with fifty other members, named, similarly expel John Corbyn for misconduct, "with the assent, will, and grant of the honorable Company of Goldsmiths in London." At the same meeting, John Chest, for defending him, is awarded by the wardens, with the like assent, to do open penance in the hall; and two resolutions, passed in 1495 and 1500, are said to have been "agreed and fully concluded by the comon assent of the hole felisship then assembled," and "by alle the fellowshippe." In 1511, Alderman Exmewe, master; the three wardens, and ten others, named, represent to the company, "that the lord mayor would have had the wardens sworn in before him and the aldermen, but they refused without the advice of the fellowship; whereupon the company assembled would in no wise agree that the said wardens should be sworn in before them." The names of the wardens and assistants are regularly placed before the accounts of all future meetings, and the latter are called "Assistants," at and before the fire of London.

The following entries afford further illustrations as to the officers mentioned:—

"Myles Adys," is first appointed, by the four wardens, and ten others named (seemingly assistants), in 1492, as "*comptroller* and auditoure of the wardeyns and renters yerely." His duty is stated to be, "to make up the wardeyns' accompt yerely," and to see whether entries are made of all reparations done by the renters. He is to have, for his pains, 10*l.* per annum.

1510. An assembly, consisting of Alderman Exmewe, master, and the three wardens, together with twenty-five members, chose the four *auditors* and two renters. The accounts were audited, however, and, consequently, there were auditors as early as Edward III.

The situation of common *labourer* is mentioned in 1529, when Stephen Humphrey, "the comyn laborer," being discharged, Roger Hargest is admitted "comyn laborer" in his stead.

The *assayers* and assay-house are further noticed in the following entries.

1512. "These be the names of them that bene named and deputed to lerne the crafte and assaie of all matters of gold and silver; that is to say, John Adys, Matheu Halle, John Kewe. And in case any of the said p^r^sons dye ere tyme that they have full instruction and knowyng of the said crafte, then the wardens for the time being shall make anoth^r^ p^r^son in his stede."

1525. Agreed, "that Edmund Lee shold have lyke fee and wag^s^ for kepyng of the 'saye-house' as John Jonys had." See also *ante*, pp. 142, 175-6.

The wardens, by ordinances made 1483, were to be chosen on or before St. Dunstan's day; and were, within one month afterwards, to make up their accounts, and not to be liable to serve again for three years. The penalty for not serving was 40*s.*; and the like sum for being absent on St. Dunstan's day. They were to make a feast on that day; and if they neglected, to pay a fine of 20*l.* each. Slandering the wardens is subjected to a fine of 40*s.*

By a prior ordinance (1465), the wardens were to make no liverymen without the assent of the company. A Mr. Boston having, near this time, left 100 marks, in money,—part of which was to be lent to the distressed of the craft, and the donation appearing to have been abused,—it was ordered, that the wardens on St. Dunstan's day, should account for that sum, or give sufficient pledges, in plate or jewels. The time limited, as to this loan, was three months, and they were not to lend more than ten marks.

They made search in all fairs, as per the following entries:—

"1493. Expences of a search at Westminster, and for costs of the wardens to Sturbitch Fair, 2*l.*"

"1512. Agreed, That Mr. Wardens shall ride into the country this year, to make search 'in div^r^s feyres, cytyes, and townys,' as they had done in tymes past."

"1517. Agreed 'that the wardens shall ryde at Seynt Jamys'

Feyre,' and to such other places and towns in the west parts of England as they shall think most necessary."

The early nature of the company's government, as regarded both their domestic affairs and trade, will be best understood by a few specimens of different years' accounts, as they are found in the wardens' ancient books. They are extremely concise at this period, but afterwards, when the accounts are more fully kept they include, under different years, all the items which have been particularized, and many others.

1334.—9 *Edward* III.

These are the names of the wardens of the Goldsmiths', of London, in the year of the reign of Edward III. Since the conquest, the ninth.

Thom^s. de Berkele.	John de Makenhened.
Ric' Lonerye.	Simon de Berkyng.

The Expences incurred the same year.

	£	s.	d.
Given to the increase this year exclusively of the quittances from the apprentices, [horsp^rs les quittances des app^rntic^z,] . . .	0	28	4
The weight of the wax lights also to the said wardens, [41lbs.]	0	15	9
The weight of the wax lights, and for new wax, to the said wardens this year, [35lb.]* .	———		

The Amerciaments which are not paid.

Thomas, of Westminster, for Robert, of Richmond	1	0	0
John de Topesfeld, for the same Robert, of Richmond	1	0	0
John, of Preston . . .	1	0	0
Hugh le Rede for John Hengeston . .	0	2	0
Thomas, of Aldgate, for a glass set in gold .	0	11	4
Silver delivered to William Speron, from the amerciaments, this assay . .	0	6	8
Item—From William Povis, for a trespass done to Simon Kerlyng, [p^r trespass fait a Simon Kerlyng]†	0	11	0

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* These wax lights form a constant item in the yearly accounts. They were chiefly used in celebrating the company's obits, and were held by the almsfolks during the services, [*vide* head "Dress and Observances."]

† We subjoin the original account this year as a pattern of the rest:

1337.—10 *Edward* III.

These are the names of the wardens of the Goldsmith's, of London, in the year of the reign of Edward III. Since the conquest, the tenth.

Thom's de Rokesley
John de Kyngeston
Richard Lonereye
[Name illegible].

The Expences, etc.

	£	s.	d.
Given to the increase this year exclusively of the quittances from the apprentices . .	0	16	4
The weight of the wax lights, to the said wardens, and new wax this assay [36lb.]			
To the Poor.			
Paid to 8 poor each week, 3*s.* 4*d.* amounting in the year to	8	13	4
Item—In money given to the poor to increase their stock [box], amounting for each warden to 9*s.* 9*d.*	0	36	8
For ringing on St. Dunstan's day, and other expences incurred . . .	0	5	0
To buy 3lb. of wax more than the allowance .	0	16	0½
In porterage and drink (port^{r}age & beu^{r}age) .	0	0	4
In costs incurred to assemble the good folks of the goldsmithry for the third time . .	0	0	12
Total expence £	11	0	0½

1339.—12 *Edward* III.

These are the names of the wardens, etc.

Nich^{s}. de Walyngwick
Will^{a}m D'Espagne
Robert Shordich, jun.
Nich^{s} de Farndon

Ceux sount les noms des Gardeyns del Orfevere de Seint Dunstan en l'an du regne le roi Edward Tercij ap s le conquest 9 ieme.

Thos de Berkele. John de Makenhened.
Ric' Lonerye. Simon de Berkyng.

Ce sont le Dispences faites mesme l'an.

Done al encres cest an horsp.^{r}s les quittances des app^{r}ntic^{s} xxvj^{s}. iiij^{di}.

Les poys des cirges et as dict Gardenis 4lj lb. xv^{s}. ix^{di}.

Les poys des cirges et as dict Gardenis de Nouel cire cest an xxxvlb.

Les amerciam^{tz} q' ne sont paiez.

De Thom^{s} de Westmonast^{r}, p^{r} Rob^{t} de Richemond 1^{li}.

John de Topesfeld p mesme celui Rob^{t} de Richemond 1^{li}.

John de Preston, 1^{li}.

Hugh le Rede p John Hengeston ij^{s}.

Thom^{s} de Algate, p^{r} verre mys en or xj^{s}. iiij^{di}.

Argent baille, a William Speron des am^{r}ciam^{ts} cest assaie vj^{s}. viiij^{di}.

It'm de William Povis, p^{r} trespas fait a Symon Kerlyng xj^{s}.

	£	s.	d.
Increase exclusively of the quittances from the apprentices [8 13 4]	30	0	0

Expences incurred the same year.

To 8 poor 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and money to the same against Christmas 8*s.* 8*d.*	9	2	0
For ringing the bells and drink	0	6	8
Cost of lights exclusively of the quittances	0	6	8
To the hospital of St. James	0	0	8
For the 2 standards of St. Paul's	2	12	0

Memorandum.—That Adam Shadewell, in contempt of St. Dunstan and of all the good folk, of the Goldsmithry of London assembled; refused the alms of St. Dunstan, and did the same in the time of the last wardens.

The refusal of this individual to become an almsman is not stated, but it not improbably arose from a dislike to the constant attendance which the alms-people were obliged to give at obits, and other mortuary services, and which, in the Goldsmiths' Company, it will be seen was exacted with much strictness.

1340.—13 *Edward* III.

These are the names of the wardens, etc.

Richard Denys   Rob. Le Mareschal
Rob. de Shordich, sen.   John de Kyngeston

Given to the increase, exclusively of the quittances from the apprentices, and of the year's amerciaments	10	0	0

These are the expences incurred the same year.

For 8 poor	8	13	4
Also in money given against Christmas	0	37	0
Also in milk	0	0	4
Also for the light at St. James's hospital, exclusively of the quittances	0	30	0
For the two standards at St. Paul's	0	2	6
For the wax lights for the poor [almsmen] and making them	0	4	6

The next entry is of expences for the company's general anniversary obit, or as it is called, "Remembrance of names," (Sovenir de Noms,) at St. Paul's cathedral, where they had a chapel of St. Dunstan, as will be presently noticed.

	£	s.	d.
Also for the remembrance of names and for the drinking at St. Paul's	0	6	8

Received the same year.

From 12 apprentices 2s. each; 3 deposits 2s. each.[*]

Two entries, viz.:

Bernard de Wilneys, p^{r} son entre vj^{s}. viij^{di}.
Laur' de Wynston, p^{r} son entre iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Amerciaments the same year.

Joh' Baynard vj^{s}. viij^{di}.
Baynard Gergorie xiij^{s}. iiij^{di}.
Joh'es de Chastesbury ij^{s}.
Ade' de Shadewell j^{s}.

1359.—32 *Edward* III.

Amongst the warden's expences of this year, is the following curious item. It shews the negligent way in which the companies first kept their accounts and memoranda, as well as the very high price of writing paper at this time; and of the quality of which, the book we now quote from is a specimen.

For a quire of paper bought for the three wardens for registering all manner of remembrances that are required for the Company of Goldsmith's, whereof the cost of the said paper amounted to . .	0	13	4

With the year 1366 commences an enlarged mode of keeping the company's accounts. The first specimen of it is the ordinance just mentioned as to the wearing of the livery, stated to be made by "the good folks of the Mystery of Goldsmithry of the City of London, together with the Commons, etc." It enjoins, that no one shall claim to be of the company, or wear their cloathing, unless he is of the wardens' livery, [de la liverée des gardeins], for the time being; or shall use any robe of the livery, or lend the same to his fellows, under pain of forfeiting 10 marks to the alms of St. Dunstan; which penalty may be levied as well on the buyer as seller. For the keeping of this ordinance, the whole company, "little as well as great," firmly bind themselves.

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[*] They include the following names.
Thom^{s} de Bonham l' app^{r}ntc^{e} de Ade'le Fressh, ij^{s}.
Will^{a}m de Briton, app^{r}ntic^{e} de Will' Wyndesore, ij^{s}.
Ric' de Micham, ij^{s}.
Joh^{a}n de Dowel, app^{r}ntic^{e} de John De Ispagne, ij^{s}.
Rob^{t} de More, app^{r}ntic^{e} John de Christopher, ij^{s}.
John de Soldeford, p^{r} son app^{r}ntic^{e}, ij^{s}.
John de Egerton, app^{r}ntic^{e} de Jake de Thame, ij^{s}.
John Taylor, app^{r}ntic^{e} Ric' de Seimour, ij^{s}.
Rob^{t} de Galle, p^{r} son depoir, ij^{s}.
Tho^{s} le Mareshal, p^{r} son depoir, ij^{s}.
John de Comberwerk, p^{r} son depoir, ij^{s}.

The minutes of the court are regularly entered after the above date, and,—

In 1367, we find a special hint of the company being a trading one, from an ordinance which they then make as to the buying and selling of plate. "The names of those who had sworn to keep the Good Points and Ordinances of the same craft," amount, at the same date, to 136; and, on St. Dunstan's feast, there is expended 21*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.* The vestures, or dress, of the company's "*two brokers*," (officers now for the first time named), including the vesture of the "chaplain," amount to 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1408, the list of the livery contains 182 persons: amongst them are Dru Barantyn, John Frauneys, Thomas Exton, John Granthem, and other names, eminent in civic history.*

Having afforded a general idea, in the preceding account and entries, both of the early government of the company, as regarded their domestic affairs and their trade, we shall, in continuing the subject, divide it, (on account of its various branches,) into Domestic Government and Trade Government;—commencing with

DOMESTIC GOVERNMENT.

The preserving of due subordination between apprentices and their masters, and between the company and the wardens; making

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* Number, &c. of the Company, at different dates.

8 Edw. IV. The list of "Alicantz straungers," dwelling in London, Southwark, and Westminster, amounts to 112.

1492. There are of the livery, 38; out of the livery, 32; strangers, 13; Total 83. Bartholomew Read occurs amongst the names of liverymen.

Same date. Quarterage received from 59 of the livery, 6*l.* 2*s.* From 26 out of the livery, 3*l.* 8*s.*; and from 83 persons, living in "Wode strete, Goodryn lane, Olde Chaunge, Flete strete, Broken wharff, Canwyke strete, Grassechurche, Lumbard strete, Busshe lane, Sothwerke, Saynt Martyn's, Westmynstere, Foster lane, and Herion lane." Total 168.

1494. There is added to the list of places in which persons pay quarterage, "Chepe, Brede strete, Stokkys, St. Swythin's lane, Brygge strete, Billingsgate, St. Oliff, Southwerk, St. Thomas Spytell, Pat^{r}noster rowe, St. Martyn's close, Aldrichegate wthout, St. Gyles' p'ish, and Lothbury."

	£	*s.*	*d.*
In 1444, the receipts amount to	54	12	8
The expenditure to	53	15	6
Balance	0	17	2

In 1473, the "monies redeemed of the four last wardens, and put into the chest with six keys," amount to...	85	5	11
In pledges	13	8	6
In obligations...........	21	19	4
New ditto	9	0	0
	129	13	9

The increase rises proportionably afterwards, as seen by later entries of the totals of the accounts.

awards in cases of disputes amongst members, accommodating such as wanted money with loans on pawns, and punishing members for defaults—are amongst the most amusing matters in the domestic government of the goldsmiths', as in the case of the drapers', and other companies who have been noticed. We give the following as a specimen of the correction of a rebellious apprentice, verbatim, on account of its curiosity. The entry occurs in 1430.

"Hit is to remember, how that in the begynnyng of Aprill, the third yeer of kyng Henry the Sixt, John Hille, citezein & Goldsmyth of London, had on John Richard to his Appʳntis; the which Appʳntis for diuʳs grete offences & trespaces that he had done to his mastʳ, the same John Hille wold haue chastised him, as reson & the co'e vsage is, of Appʳticis to be chastised of 'her meysters whan they tʳspace: the which Appʳntis seyng his Maistʳ wold have chastised hym, as reson wold, of verey malice & cursidnesse as an obstinat Appʳntis to his Maistʳ, went vp forth with on a staire out of the shoppe, beryng with hym a short spere, the whiche he hid in the Kechyn imagynyng to kille his Maistʳ; the whiche spere sʳued to open and to shete the wyndowys of the shoppe. And whan he had so do, he come down a yen, & in the myddes of the stayre he reviled his Maistʳ ful dispitously & ungodly, & seid to him—'Come on now, for it is my tyme, & I haue ordeyned for the; and as I mote be saued, thou shalt neueʳ come into thi Chambre'. And his Maisʳ consederyng that tyme his cursidnesse, & how he was ppʳosid to kille hym, for to eschewe all manʳ pʳill [peril] of bothe sides, fair & softe went owt of his hous, & ordeyned so, that the same appʳntis was anone arested & broght into the Countour, wher as he was vnto to the tyme that the wardeyns of the Crafte of Goldsmythes, appointᵈ to correcte the tʳspaces and defautes done with in the same craft, sent foʳ hym to knowe the matʳe & rewle it to an end, as hit falleth for 'hem to do by 'her priuileges and customes to correcte the tʳspaces and defautes done with in the same Crafte. For the seyd John Hille had playnyd unto 'hem on his appʳntis & told 'hem all the matʳe above said. And afteʳ, about the last ende of May, the seid appʳntis was sent fore to apere byfor Johne Palyng, Richard Whichhale, William Rus, & Petre Brendewode, the wardeyns of the same crafte in pʳsence of his seid Maistʳ, and of John Pake, Piers Thorold, John Edmond, John Boton, John Deukesbury, Richard Spencer, John Wyssyngfete, & John Leget, Goldsmythes. And there the seid John Hille was examyned, & he playned hym there openly on his appʳntis, rehersyng his vntrouthe & malice, & how he wold haue killed hym as hit is befor rehersed: and the app^{r}ntis was also examyned, in the same mat^{r}e, what he seid therto and how he wold excuse hym; and in p^{r}sence of the seid wardeyns & all the worshipfull folke aboue seid: the app^{r}ntis cowlde not with sey that his mayst^{r} put vpon hym, bit openly, knowlechid that he bere the seid wepyn into the kechyn, redy to defende hym with a yens his maist^{r} as wele as he cowde. Upon which knowlech the seid wardeyns & felowship seydyn [said] that the same app^{r}ntis was found defectif, & asked hym howe he wold aquyte hym & make amendis to his mayster? And he seid he had no goods, ne he weyst non^{e} howe to make amendis, but he desired to haue s^{r}ued another man of the same craft: And the wardeyns cowde none fynde that hym wold haue, & so he was remytted a yen to the Counter at that tyme to be better avised a yens the next day that he were sent fore. And aft^{r}, the seid wardeyns examyned his mast^{r} in p^{r}sence of worshipfull men of the same craft, askyng hym whethir he wold haue his s^{r}uice a yen or not. And he answered, Nay. And at the next day that the app^{r}ntis come bifore the seid wardeins, thei asked hym howe he was avised & what he wold do, and if he had founde any wey how he myght make his pees with his mast^{r}? & he seid he wist not howe. And then the seid wardeyns consideryng the ungretefulnesse rebellyng & cursidnesse of the seid app^{r}ntis, the whiche myght turne to vndoyng & euill ensample of many an other app^{r}ntis a yens 'her maistres in the same craftis & in other also, but if it had be [unless it were] dewly remedied, askid the seid app^{r}ntis, by the desire & askynge of his mast^{r}, whether he wold forswere the craft & the tovn, or wold abide stil in p^{r}ison til he had ordeyned such way & suche frenship that myght fynde sufficiaunt seurtee & make sufficiant amendes to his maist^{r} for the t^{r}space aboueseid; & bad hym chese whiche he wold do of this at his owen p^{r}ill, & not another day to acuse ne defame the wardeyns ne the good men of the craft what eu^{r} fell of hym, seying that thei could bind hym ther to, but that at his owne choyse he shold chese & avise hym wele what he wold do. And at the last by his owne will & p^{r}pre assent, he chaes to forsweare the craft & the town." This the wardens consented to, and his master allowed him to quit his service.

An account of another offence committed by an apprentice, and his punishment for it, occurs 1456, when

William Hede, goldsmith, it is stated, being of the livery, as well as his wife, both made complaint to the wardens of their apprentice, William Bowden, "who irreverently, shamefully, and of frowwinesse," had beaten his said mistress. His punishment, as ordered by the wardens was, that he should be "had into y^{e} kechyn of the hall," and there stripped naked, and by the hands of his master, beaten until such time as he raised blood upon his body, in likewise as he did upon his mistress; and that he should then be made to ask his master and mistress, "of g^{r}ace & m^{r}cy, nakyd as he was betyn." This punishment is stated to have been inflicted in the presence of certain persons, who are named, and that the culprit was obliged to ask pardon on his knees.

Awards in domestic differences sometimes threatened dismissal; sometimes imposed a treat, or fine in money; and sometimes decreed the asking of forgiveness before all the company. The following are specimens of each:—

1451. "Be it Remembered that the xiiijth day of Juyn, the xxiiijth yeer of the regne of kyng Henry the VI. after the Conquest. Forasmoche as divers matters of controversie were moved and had be certain of the Feleshyp of Saint Fosters p'issh on the oon p'tye, and William Porter on that other p'te,—as for the lyvery [delivery] of a Portoos, whiche that the said William Porter had delivered to one Syr Roger Browne, ayens the wille of the yever of the said Portoos. It is ordeined & awarded by John Adys, John Crowe, William Boston, & William Hithes, wardens of the said Crafte of Goldsmythes, by th' advise of Mathew Phelip, John Walsh, Thomas Leget, John Waryn, Thomas Reyner, John Crebett, Robert Botiller, Mathew Hall, Humphrey Hayford & John Buching, that the said William Porter shall delyver the said Portoos to Sy^{r} Thomas Raby tomorrow after by none, at the farthest wthoute any contradicion; or elles, the said Sy^{r} Roger to be vtterly discharged of his s^{r}vice.

"Also where as certain debatis and controversis were moved & had betwene the said William Porter & Robert Langford & Henry Poole—It was ordeined & awarded by the said wardens & felisship, for the good ende of peas & love to be had betwene them hereafter, That the said William Porter shall make, at his own costs, to the said Rob't Langford & Henry Poole, and the said wardeins, a competent *dyner* at suche tyme as the seid wardeins woll assigne; and in like wise, the said Robert and Henry, shall make to the said William Porter, a dyner when they be requyred. And if it can be duly proved hereafter, that the said William Porter, hereafter make or have any mater, as for the Sadellers [Sadlers] p^{r}tye, ayenst any of the Feliship of the said p^{r}isshe, whereof any debate or variens myght growe, then the said William Porter shall pay vnto the almesse of Saint Dunston xl^{s}. And in like wise, if the said William Porter resist or disobey, any of these premises, that then he pay vnto the almesse aforesaid xl^{s}.

1462. "Diverse controversies and debatis" having been moved and had between William Flower and William Herle, goldsmith, respecting the lease of a house, which "the priou^{r} of Seint Mary Spytell, called Elsynge Spitell," had let to the said William "for t^{r}me of xx^{ti} wynter," and the parties having agreed to abide the arbitration of the wardens,—They adjudged that the lease should be delivered up to the said William Herst, conditionally, "that he shoulde abide and remaine here in the Goldsmithe's Halle, to th' entent that the Indenture of Demise shold be delivered to the said Will^{a}m Flowre, if he wer interrupted of the t^{r}mes of the said hous:" In which case also, it was to be "brought ynne agen into the said halle, vnto tyme he had nede eftsoones to have it, and so fro' tyme to tyme as often as he neded."

1521. John Nichols, according to an award made against him, "came yn before all the Feliship, in the P^{r}lour, and knelyd down, and seid to Mr. Lowth and Mr. Twyssylton, 'If I have offendyd you in my words that I have spokyn against you, I aske forgivenes.'" He the next year, by order of the lord mayor, either on this or some other account, made an humble submission, beseeching the wardens to be good masters to him, praying forgiveness, and concluding with "I shall demean myself towards you as I ought to do."

Pledges were taken of other goods, besides plate:—

The earliest instance of such occurs in 1386, when Dru Barentyn, and the other three wardens, are stated to have received in pledge, 5 cloths of gold and say, 7 pieces of napery, 2 trumpets, and 1 maser, gilt.—When not redeemed in time, they were sold:—

In 9 Edward IV., one of the pledges consisted of "an Agnus Dei, a little Agnus wth our Ladye," "weighing together one ounce and a half, 6 gilt gawdes, a scallop of silver, a gilt tache, a bell of silver, a signet of silver, 6 gilt rings, 2 gilt crosses, a woman's pendant, stamped, 2 stamped buckles, a stamped harneys, and a gilt broche. The whole weighing 14 ounces and a half.

"Alle wheche pleggs," it is added, "because they have longe been kept, and no man comyth to challenge them; therefore the seid wardeins have made sale of them to the availe of the felliship; and the same xiiij ounc^{s} & dj was put to the assayes of gold and silver, which was put to the use of the xx dishess brought ynne by the seid wardeins."

Pledges were taken sometimes as security for the payment of fines and defaults, and to ensure the attendance of members.

In 1512, Robert Mayne, "for mysworkyng of rings wars [worse] than sterling, v oz. & dj," leaves in pledge 2½ doz. of the said rings. And in

1517, Mr. Lee, one of the wardens, is said to have "gone into Chepe to fetch pledges that the livery would come to the berying of my Lady Shaw." The same day, the said Mr. Lee is stated to have taken a pledge of Rich' Eyry, "to come to the said berying; when the said Ric' Eyry said & shewed in Fast^r lane, as he went to the berying, that the said Mr. Lee would not bring his pledge agen that he had taken, and seid 'that he wolde have his flesshe,' w^th many other vngoodely words."

Examples of punishing members for defaults occur in the following entries:—

"1449. Fines for transgressions and rebellions, this year:

"William Rymore, for an offence against the wardens, 6*s*. 8*d*. William Scales, for an offence done against his master, 6*s*. 8*d*. William Prynce, for receiving a man of the fellowship, without a licence, 6*s*. 8*d*. William Welstonby, for licence to sue his man, 3*s*. 4*d*. John Skynner, for reviling his master, 26*s*. 8*d*. The other fines are, for selling [turning over] an apprentice without leave; for slander and disobedience of the wardens; and for reviling a member of the livery.

"1518. A member is fined 2*s*. 'for mysbehaviour in words;' and another, (John Nicols,) is sent by the wardens to the Compter, 'for many simple and bad words.'

"1519. Two members, Walter Lambe and Thomas Bamster, are sent by the wardens to the Compter, 'for that eu^ry of them used lewde, reviling, and slanderous words to the other in the Goldsmiths' Hall, at the time of the eleccon of the new wardens; wher' they abode till they were agreed; that is to say, till viii of the clocke at nyght; at whiche tyme Mr. Wardens sent for them to the hall, and examyned them whether they were agreed. And they said, yea; and also that they were sorry for that they had spokyn. Whervpon they drank to geder and dep^rted frendly both.'"

THE TRADE GOVERNMENT of the Goldsmiths' Company derived its ancient strength and peculiarity of feature, from their possessing the Assay. This obliged every article of manufacture in gold or silver, to be marked with the "Hall Mark," before it left the hands of the workman; and authorised the wardens to break, as they can still do, whatever article was below standard. Previously to noticing any of the entries in their books, therefore, either under the present head or those embraced by the company's government generally, it will be necessary to say somewhat of the Assay, the source from which emanated most of their trade regulations.

THE ASSAY.

> "Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,
> To try if thou be current gold indeed."*

The assaying of the precious metals, anciently called the "TOUCH,"† with the marking or stamping, and the proving of the *coin*, at what is called the "Trial of the Pix," were privileges conferred on the Goldsmiths' Company, as has been stated, before the statute 28 Edward I. They had for the former purpose an Assay Office, more than five hundred years ago; which is mentioned in their books. Their still retaining the same privilege makes the part of Goldsmiths' Hall, where this business is carried on, a busy scene during the hours of assaying, and which demonstrates the very great expenditure of the public in the use of valuable articles of gold and silver. In the statute referred to, all manner of vessels of gold and silver are to be of good and true allay, namely, "gold of a certain *touch*, and silver of the sterling allay; and no vessel is to depart out of the hands of the workman until it is assayed by the wardens of the goldsmiths' craft."

The same Act orders all goldsmith's work to be stamped with the Leopard's head,—that animal, before the adoption of the Lion, being the armorial conuzance of England,—and that no worse gold shall be worked than of the touch of Paris. It also enjoins the wardens of the goldsmiths "to go from shop to shop, to assay if their gold was good;" and to forfeit what was defective for the king. Gravers and cutters of stones and seals were to give every one his just weight of silver or gold: all the good towns of England, where any goldsmiths dwelt, were to govern themselves by this statute, in like manner as those of London; and one of the trade was to come to London from every good town, for all the rest of the trade, to be ascertained of their touch."

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* Shakspeare's King Richard the Third.

† *Touch*, "examination by a stone:" *Johnson*. "A common kind of black marble, frequently made use of in ornaments; it was formerly called Touch: from its solidity and fineness it was also much used as the test of gold, and from this use of it the name was taken. It seems to me to be the same with that called Basalt." Rev. Mr. Whalley's note on the following passage in B. Jonson, Forest II. "Shew of Touch or Marble." So Fuller North, in Yorkshire: "Vulgar eyes confound black marble polished to the height, with touch, geat (jet) and ebony: hence perhaps the phrase, "As true as touch."

In a dispute between the goldsmiths and the cutlers, 5 Henry IV., the former claimed, by their wardens, William Grantham, Salomon Oxeneye, Thomas Lenyde, and Robert Hall, that, from time whereof there was no memory, they, and all others who had been wardens of the said mystery, had, and had used to have, the search, survey, assay, and governance, of all manner of gold and silver work, as well within the city of London as elsewhere within the kingdom of England. And, in bringing forward their proofs, they state, amongst other evidences, their charter, 1 Edward III., granting to the goldsmiths of London, that there might be good and sufficient people of their mystery, to enquire and search for defaults, and to amend, redress, and punish the same. The prayer of their petition was, in part, granted in consequence of the proceedings on this occasion; and the king confirmed the same charter, as already mentioned, with the clause of *Licet*, besides adding new privileges.*

A petition of the commons, 17 Edward IV, complaining amongst other things, of "moneys, and moneys of gold of this reame, being, by goldsmiths and other persons, daily molten for vessel and other thyng thereof to be made," through which, "and by bearing oute of the moneye of this reame, and by the grete quantite of gold beten for ymagerye, and such like thynges, and by wastyng of gold by gylding in divers wyses," the same money was "gretely anyentized, to the universal hurt of this reame," and, praying for redress of the same,—states, that,

By statute, 2 Henry VI. it was ordained, that no goldsmith or jeweller, or other who should work "harneys of silver" [armour] should put any part of it to be sold within the said city, before it were "touched with the touche of the Libard," such as might reasonably bear the same touch, "and also with a marke or signe of the werker, on pain of forfeiting double the value." And that "the merke or signe of every goldsmyth shuld be knowen to the wardeyns of the same crafte." And if it was found that the keeper of the touch aforesaid, should touch any such harness

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* Rot. Parl. ii. 536-7. Hist. Essay, 104.

"with the heede of the Libard," and it were not "as fyne in alay as the sterlyng," then "the wardeyn of the touche," for every such default, should forfeit double value to the king and the owner.*

The petitioners, moreover pray,—as to the company's right of trade search, "that whereas various aliens and strange workmen inhabited within the city and suburbs, and werked their werks in private and privileged places; and estranged themselves, and would not be searched by the wardens of the foresaid goldsmiths of London, for the time being, nor be obedient and ruled by them: that such persons, inhabiting within the city or within two miles of it, may be forced to be obedient, and be ruled by the wardens of the foresaid craft of goldsmiths, in all things lawful and reasonable; and suffer the stuff of gold and silver by them so wrought, to be searched and signed by the rule of the said city.

The company's ancient ordinances enjoin, as to the assay,—

That none do work gold, unless it be as good as the allay of the mystery; or in silver, unless as good, or better, than the king's coin. And that, when done, it shall be brought to the hall to be assayed; and that such as will bear the touch, shall be marked with "the owners and sayers marks," and afterwards "to be touched wth the Liberdshede crowned." They direct also, that the "clerk comptroller," shall weekly (amongst his other duties) oversee "the assayer's book." The entries as to the assay, just given, shew the practice to have been very early exercised by the company; in addition to the notice of William Speron in 1336, (now five hundred years ago), we find it ordained, in 1366, by general assent, that none of the fraternity shall go to fairs, to trade, without having all the goods of the mystery [goldsmiths' work] first assayed before the wardens for the year; and, in 1444, a member is fined 6*s*. 8*d*. "for withstondyng the wardenis in taking of assaie."

Other entries, affording various additional particulars as to the assay, and the company's trade, will be seen as we proceed.

The importance of members of this company being actually persons of the trade, in order to understand the assay, and on other professional accounts, is strenuously insisted upon in the "Touchstone for Goldsmiths' Wares," which observes, "that goldsmiths in the city and liberties, as to their particular trade, are under the Goldsmiths' Company's control, whether members or not, and ought to be of *their own company*, though from mistake or design, many of them are free of others. For the wardens, being by their charters and the statutes, appointed to survey, assay, and mark the silver-work, and to be chosen from members, such choice must sometimes fall upon them that are either of other trades, or not skilled in their curious art of making assays of gold and silver, and consequently unable to make a true report of the goodness thereof; or else the necessary attendance thereon is too great a burden for the wardens. Therefore they [the wardens] have appointed an *assay master*, called by them their deputy warden, allowing him a considerable yearly salary; and who takes an oath for the due performance of his office. They have large steel puncheons and marks of different sizes, with the *Leopard's-head*, crowned; the *Lion*, and a certain *letter*, which letter they change alphabetically every year, in order to know the year any particular work was assayed or marked, as well as the markers. These marks," he adds, "are every year new made, for the use of fresh wardens; and, although the assaying is referred to the assay-master, yet the *Touch-wardens* look to the striking of the marks."

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* Rot. Parl. vi. 185.

To acquaint the public the better with this business of the assay, the writer has prefixed a Frontispiece to his work, intended to represent the inside of an assay-office, (we should suppose that of the old Goldsmith's hall), and makes reference, by numbers, to the various objects shewn; serving to give an idea of the manner of conducting the process, and of the persons, tools, etc. employed:—as,

1, The refining furnace; 2, the test, with silver refining in it; 3, the fining bellows; 4, the man blowing or working them; 5, the test mould; 6, a wind-hole to melt silver in with bellows; 7, a pair of organ bellows; 8, a man melting or boiling, or nealing silver at them; 9, a block, with a large anvil placed thereon; 10, three men forging plate; 11, the fining and other goldsmith's tools; 12, the assay furnace; 13, the assay master making assays; 14, this man putting the assays into the fire; 15, the warden marking the plate on the anvil; 16, his officer holding the plate for the marks; and 17, three goldsmith's small workers, at work.

In the office are stated to be—a sworn weigher, to weigh and make entry of all silver-work brought in, and who re-weighs it to the owners when marked, reserving the ancient allowance for so doing, which is 4 grains out of every 1 lb. marked; for a re-assay yearly of all the silver works they have passed for gold the preceding year. There are also, he says, a table, or tables, in columns, one whereof is of hardened lead, and the other of vellum or parchment, (the lead columns having the workers' initials struck in them, and the other the owners' names): and the seeing that these marks are right, and plainly impressed on the gold and silver work, is one of the wardens' peculiar duties.

"The manner of making the assay is thus:—The assay-master puts a small quantity of the silver upon trial in the fire, and then taking it out again, he, with his exact scales, *that will turn with the weight of the hundredth part of a grain*, computes and reports the goodness or badness of the gold and silver."

The allowance of 4 grains to the pound, Malcolm states to have been continued till after 1725, for gold watchcases, from one to four, one shilling; and all above, three pence each; and in proportion for other articles of the same metal. "The assay-office," he adds, "seems, however, to have been a losing concern with the company, their receipts for six years, to 1725, being 1615*l.* 13*s.* 11½*d.* and the payments, 2074*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*"

The company's assay of the coin, or Trial of the Pix, is a proceeding of great solemnity, and generally takes place on the issue of a new coinage. It is on investigation or enquiry into the purity and weight of the money coined, before the lords of the council, aided by the professional knowledge of a jury of the Goldsmith's Company; and in a writ directed to the barons for that purpose, 9 and 10 Edward I., is spoken of as a well known custom. The manner of it is curious:*

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* The wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company are summoned by precept from the Lord Chancellor to form a jury, of which their assay master is always one. This jury are sworn, and receive a charge from the Lord Chancellor; then retire into the court-room of the Dutchy of Lancaster, where the pix, (a small box, from the ancient name of which this ceremony is denominated,) and which contains the coins to be examined, is delivered to them by the officers of the mint. The indenture or authority under which the mint master has acted, being read, the pix is opened, and the coins to be assayed being taken out, are inclosed in paper parcels, each under the seals of the wardens, master, and comptrollers. From every 15 lb. of silver, which are technically called journies, two pieces at the least, are taken at hazard for this trial; and each parcel being opened, and the contents being found correct with the indorsement, the coins are mixed together in wooden bowls and afterwards weighed. From the whole of these monies so mingled, the jury take a certain number of each species of coin, to the amount of 1 lb. weight, for the assay by fire; and the indented trial pieces of gold and silver of the dates specified in the indenture, being produced by the proper officer; a sufficient quantity is cut from either of them for the purpose of comparing with it the pound weight of gold or silver by the usual methods of assay. The perfection or imperfection of these are certified by the jury, who deliver their verdict in writing, to the Lord Chancellor, to be deposited amongst the papers of the privy council. If found accurate, the mint master receives his certificate, or as it is called *Quietus*.

The manner of the company's regulating the Goldsmith's trade, both as regarded its own members and "the foren;" and the changes which had taken place in that respect, as well as in the company's concerns generally, between 8 Edward III., and 21 Henry VI., (the interim occupied by their first book,) are interestingly exhibited in the second book of warden's accounts, extending from 22 Henry VI. to 1 Henry VIII.*; and in the succeeding volumes down to the reign of Elizabeth, at which latter date what might be termed *the peculiarities of the trade* ceased.

The whole goldsmiths' trade of the metropolis was, in early times, divided between natives and foreigners, who mostly had heir separate districts. Cheapside, Old Change, Foster lane, St. Martin's le Grand, and the various avenues near Goldsmiths' hall, it has been seen, were the oldest of these; but, in

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The mode of arrangement at Goldsmiths' hall previous to this trial, is thus noticed in an advertisement of the year 1755.

"A jury of freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company, of which alderman Blachford was foreman, met yesterday at Goldsmiths' hall to make an assay or trial of the pix, or standard of the coin of the nation, (coined between 1750 and that day,) and went thence to Whitehall to make their report to the Lord Chancellor; on which occasion were present, several lords of the council and chief officers of state. The Lord Chancellor having given an excellent charge to the jury, withdrew with the rest of the lords. Upon the trial, the jury found all the coins in weight and fineness perfect standard, and reported them accordingly."

* This book called letter A, is a large folio of more than 500 pages, in most parts fairly and boldly written, and on nearly the same sort of thick coarse paper as the first book. The beginning has several leaves of vellum occupied as a calendar or almanack, and is written in letters of black, red, and green. The appendage of an almanack is commonly found to precede the old books of accounts of all the companies, being placed there as a reference to ascertain the dates of documents in the body of the book, and which are generally dated on the day vigil, or octave of some saint. It has in the present case a list with particulars of the obits maintained by the company for their benefactors. The days in the almanack where these occur, state the names of the deceased; the church or chapel where the obit was kept; the sums receivable by the wardens and other officers for their attendance at it, and the allowances out of the trust funds which the company were to make for the stipends of chantry-priests, wax lights, potations, and other expences, as will be noticed in the proper place.

Book A has the following Prologue or introduction:

"Anno D'ni MCCCCXLIIIJ et regis Henrici Sexto xxj.

"FOR AS MOCHE as the olde Recordes of Accomptis, made in times past by the good politique rule of oure Eldres, remayneth not of record, but be put in obliuion, because they were written in small quayers [quires], and in other scroles of no value,—Therefore *William Walton*, *Willia' Bismere*, *William Porter*, and *William Rockley*, then being wardens, dide do ordeine this Boke, to write therynne yearly the p^{r}ticular accompts of the wardeins for the time being, To th'entent, that alle suche accompts as shall be yeerly made, may be the more opynly knowyn, and remayne of recorde wythynne the crafte of Goldsmythes for euermore:—The whiche Booke was geuen by Willia' Beston, goldsmyth, to the same Feleshup, for the same entent."

See for similar introductions in the books of the brewers and the drapers, and which were common to all the companies.—Hist. Essay, v. 1, 105, 6, and Draper's Company, 420—1.

after times, many others became appropriated. An entry of the 8th of Henry VIII., besides "Gutter lane, Seynt Martyn's, Maydenyng lane," etc., enumerates Westminster, Southwark, Bush lane, Lombard street, and other places. The precincts of monasteries, and particularly where they had the privilege of sanctuary, were favourite haunts of the "chamber goldsmiths" who worked bad gold; as the "obscure turnings and bye lanes and streets," mentioned in Edward III.'s charter, were with those who kept petty shops and carried on a clandestine trade in such work. An evidence of the former branch congregating near religious houses is found in an ordinance, 35 Henry VI., for regulating St. Martin's le Grand, and in an account of a search in St. Bartholomew Close, near the same time. In the first document, amongst other bad characters residing at St. Martin's, are enumerated "such as made courterfeit cheins, beads, ouches, plate, and copper gilt for gold."[*] The transaction at St. Bartholomew's is detailed in the following curious and amusing entry in the company's books.

20 Henry VI. "Also hit is to remembre that the xx day of April y^e yeer of kyng Henry above wrytyn, the seide wardeyns went to Saynt Bartholmew's, and there they spak wth y^e p^{r}ior of the same place, of suche untrewe werkers that wer inhabiting in y^e same place, the whiche y^e p^{r}ior knew not. And whill y^e wardeyns & y^e p^{r}ior stod to gedir, cam on [one] John Tomkins y^t was sum tyme a good workman of goldsmith's craft. And ther y^e p^{r}ior comandid hym to go wth hym, and wth the wardeyns for to bring hem to his *chamber*. And whan they cam ther, he [Tomkins] wold not lete hem in. And the p^{r}ior made hym to deliv^r his keye to hym. And thanne they went in; And there they fownde diu^{r}se bondis of Latten; the whiche to lit [let] in goblettes forthwth. And also ther was fownde a p'ce in y^e bed straw, the whiche was copp^r & y^e sylw^r above; the whiche was lykly for to have be sold for good sylw^r. And while that yt was a doynge y^e seid fals harlot[†] stole awey owt of y^e place, or ellis he hadde be set in y^e stokkis."[‡]

The necessity for the sort of search here described, is set forth in the company's ordinances, as well as in various entries.[§] From these, and from continual entries of fines for using debased metal, deceitful working, or as it is frequently called, "mis-working," and other defaults, as well as from the number of manufacturing foreigners, and the scattered quarters in which the trade was carried on, it is evident that constant attention must have been required. The company's regulations to abate the evils mentioned seem, in general, to have been very excellent. We shall select the most interesting of the notices upon the subject; first taking a general view of the trade as it then stood.

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[*] Strype's Stow, ii. 608.

[†] *Sic orig.* The word barlot used here, was, in early times, applicable to males as well as females. See Webster's Dict. in *verbo*.

[‡] Book I. with a + Fo. 45.

[§] 1522. "It was stated to the feliship in the pa^{r}lo^r, that when the beadles went and made serche before Barthow-tide last, they took, in divers places, much small gear of sylu^r, as hok-pennys and daunysents, &c. some xxx^d

The whole body of native and foreign goldsmiths, besides inhabiting different quarters, appear anciently to have been divided into classes, and to have enjoyed different privileges. The members of the company, of course, stood first, according to their rank, and consisted chiefly of English, but with some intermixture of foreigners. These all worked or kept shops by virtue of their freedom, subject only to such control of the company, and payments, as were usual in the other companies. The second division comprised non-freemen, both native and foreign, and who are called by the different names of "Allowes Englis, Allowes Alicant, Alicant straungers, Duchemen, the Fraternity of St. Loys," etc. All the latter, from being *allowed* or licensed, paid tribute to the company; which, from that source, and from the money paid by them on being sworn—taking apprentices—for amerciaments—and on other accounts, derived a species of regular rental; and which, added to the quarterages and other payments from freemen, constituted their original income: we shall take the trade as thus divided, illustrating the nature of the company's management of it in early times, and of themselves, by the most apposite and interesting of the notices relative to both, in their books, as far as our space will admit.

Natives.—The members of the company, or native and free operative goldsmiths, resided, as stated, in the neighbourhood of the hall, chiefly occupying workshops and chambers; remembrances of which are still preserved in the names of Silver street, Goldsmiths' street, etc.; and a particular description of them, the

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wars than sterling, some more, some lesse; which yf it sholde be takyn by some men sholde be to the destruccion and vtter vndoing of the sellers of different stuffe there. For reformation whereof it was agreed, that euʳy man having such small things, not able to bear the touch [stamp], should bring the same to Mr. Wardens, to the entent that they sholde dampne and breke the same."

In another entry,

1523, Henry Averill is fined 20*s.* "for puttyng to sale of gaudyes at Sturbidge Fayre."

moneyers, or sheremoniers, occupied the Old Change and Sermon lane.* The shopkeepers, or sellers of plate, it has been stated, "sat in the High street of Chepe." An entry of the early part of Henry VIII.'s reign, entitled "Nota for the Searchys," acquaints us with these and other places, and the way in which business was carried on in each, as well as affords other entertaining particulars. It says—

For all searches for the beadle, he is to go to St. Martin's; all Chepe; Foster lane, Gutter lane, Wood street, and the finers [in Old Change]; and one of the brokers, is to go to Lombard street, with all the houses thereabouts, Southwark, and St. Katherine's. The other broker is to go to Paternoster row, Fleet street, and Westminster; or, as more fully expressed in the ordinances,

The beadle shall go once a week, without reasonable cause him let, through Chepe, Lombard street, and all the houses thereabouts, and oversee whether any person or persons there dwelling, have any more 'prentices, or "allowes," than be presented; and shall warn all such, to be before the wardens at the next court day. And, in like manner, shall go through Southwark, Westminster, Fleet street, and all other places, for the same purpose.

The searches for bad and defective work were made with greater formality.

"The wardens," say the same ordinances, "every quarter once, or oftener if need be, shall search in London, Southwark, and Westminster, that all the goldsmiths there dwelling, work true gold and silver, according to the act of parliament; and shall also make due search for their weights."

The manner of making this search, as elsewhere detailed, seems to have resembled that of our modern inquest, or annoyance juries; the company's beadle, in full costume, and with his insignia of office, marching first; the wardens, in livery, with their hoods; the company's clerk, two renter wardens, two brokers, porters, and other attendants also drest, following. Their mode of proceeding is given in the following account; entitled, "The man^{r} and order for searches at Barth^{w} Fayre and ou^{r} Ladye Fayre."

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* Sermon lane, Stow states to be a corruption of Sheremoniers lane, by which name it was called, 14 Edward I., and in that lane, he says, was a place called the "Black Loft," for melting of silver, with four shops adjoining. The sheremoniers were such as cut or rounded the plates, to be stamped or coined at the Old Exchange. [Strype's Stow, i. 708.] The same work has the following notices of the other places mentioned at the beginning of the last century.

"Foster lane, for the generality inhabited by working goldsmiths; and is of chief note for Goldsmiths' hall here seated. Goldsmiths' street, leading from Gutter lane to Wood street."

"The goldsmiths kept their shops and trade in West Cheap, before Edward III. unto our times. And the Exchange for the king's coin was not far off; the place yet called the Old Change, as appears by records, not only shewing the place of the goldsmiths' habitation, but their occupation and business about the coin and plate." *Ibid.* pp. 685-708.

"M^{d}. The bedell for the time beyng, shall walke uppon Seynt Barthyllmewes Eve all alonge *Chepe*, for to see what plaate ys in eu^{r}y mannys deske and gyrdyll, And so the sayd wardeyns for to goo into Lumberd streate, or into other places there, where yt shall please theym. And also the clerk of the Fellyshyppe shall wayte vppon the seyd wardeyns for to wryte eu^{r}y p^{r}cell of sylu^{r} stuffe then distrayned by the sayd wardeyns.

"Also the sayd wardeyns beene accustomed to goo into Barth'u Fayre, vppon the evyn or daye, at theyr pleasures, in theyre yuerey gownes and hoodys, as they wyll appoynte. And ij of [the] lyuerey, awncyent men, wth theym; the renters, the clerk, and the bedell, in theyr lyuerey wth theym; and the brokers to wayte uppon my mast^{rs} the wardeyns, to see eu^{r}y hardeware mannys shewe, for dysceytfull thynges, beadis, gawdes of beadys, and other stuff: and then they to drynke whan they have done, where they please.

"Also the s^{d} ward^{ns} be accustomed at ou^{r} Ladye daye, the Natyvyte, to walke and see the Fayre in Southwarke, in like man^{r} wth theyr companye, as is aforesaid, & to searche there likewise."

Another order enjoins the two second wardens to ride into Stourbrydge fair, with what officers they liked, and do the same.

Amongst other charges against the trade at this date, it is said, "that dayly divers straungers, and other gentils," complained and found themselves aggrieved, that they came to the shops of goldsmiths, within the city of London, and without the city, and to their *booths* in fairs, markets, and other places; and there bought of them *old* plate, new refreshed in gilding and burnishing; it appearing to all "such straungers and other gentils," that such old plate so by them bought, was new, sufficient, and able; whereby all such were deceived "to the grete dysslaunder and jeopardy of all the seyd crafte of goldsmythis."*

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* In consequence of these complaints, it was ordained, 15 Henry VII., by all the said fellowship, that no goldsmith, within or without the city, should thenceforth put to sale such description of plate, in any of the places mentioned, without it had the mark of the "Lybardishede crowned." All plate, put to sale contrary to these orders, the wardens were empowered to break. They also had the power, at their discretion, to fine offenders for this and any other frauds in manufacturing. If any goldsmith attempted to prevent the wardens from breaking bad work, they could seize such work, and declare it forfeited, according to the act of parliament; appropriating the one half (as thereby directed) to the king, and the other to the wardens breaking, and making the seizure.

The monopolising anxiety of the trade gilds to prevent foreign workmen from settling in London, as already noticed, applied as forcibly to the goldsmiths as any, (though none perhaps benefited more from them; the best artists in works of this kind being known to have been Italians, from *Cavalini*, who made the shrine of Edward the Confessor, to *Torregiano*, the maker of the superb brazen monument of Henry VII.) The first document in book A., 1444, is a petition, from the commonalty to the wardens, against the "increase of straungers workmen," professing, as usual, to be "for the chere and comon wele of this full honourable crafte of goldsmythes w^th^ in the Cite of London." Not succeeding in their object of excluding them from the trade, which the petition prays for, they subsequently content themselves with attempting to force a set of regulations on them, which the said commonalty call—

"The Desyre of the hole C'oialtie of the Crafte of the Goldsmythes in the Cite of London, for the goode rule to be had & ordeyned upon Goldsmythes Straungers and Forens householders in the Cite of London & in the suburbs of the same;"—

And which, from the information it contains on the subject, as well as its quaint language, is an interesting curiosity. The chief points it advocates are,—1. That all foreign workmen should be sworn to be faithful to the king and to the craft of goldsmiths; that they should keep the counsel and secrets of the latter, in regard to gilding, the fineness of gold and silver, and valuing of stone and pearl; and that, when admitted into the craft, they should pay a competent and reasonable yearly fine to the company, at the wardens' discretion.—2. That they should find sufficient surety to be bound in a certain sum, for each of them keeping the ordinances of the craft; and for their being answerable for all work they might be employed on. — 4. That each of them, being a householder, should have a foreign journeyman with him, of known ability and good disposition and no other; and, after him, to be prohibited from having any second servant or man, except an Englishman.—5. That they should take no apprentice who was a foreigner, but only English children, and pay their hall admission fee, as for an English apprentice.—6. That they should be obedient to the wardens of the company; and that they should not work in hidden places, but only in such as the wardens could come to, to make search of their work.—7. That they should not manufacture any goldsmith's work, to sell to strangers of other crafts, as they had done, and then did; nor to any foreign jeweller, who rode about the country; nor to any others than freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company.—And, 8. That all such foreign workmen, as were "chamberers," or servants, well disposed, "and cunnyng in their occupation," should be obliged to serve an Englishman for four years, for board and apparel only; after which to have wages, according to merit, and never afterwards to be allowed to work in house or chamber for himself, but remain continually a journeyman. These "liberal" regulations (only part of which it will be seen were ever adopted) will be found, at length and with the original orthography, below.*

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* "1. This is the desyre of the hole C'oialtie of the Crafte of the Goldsmythes in the Cite of London for the goode rule to be hadd & ordeyned vpon goldsmythes straungers & foreyns householders in the cite of London, and in the suburbs of the same.

"First, that all maner goldsmyths, straungers, & foregns householders, as be cunnyng men, & be proved able & of good name & fame, may be suffred to occupie in the seid crafte of goldsmythes vnder this condicion, that they wille be obedient & agreable to the articles hereafter wreten, that is to say—

"2. That the seid goldsmythes, straungers, & foreyns householders, & euʳy of them shall be duely sworn & make theire others to be trew & faythfull to oure leige lorde the kinge & to the crafte of goldsmythes aforeseid. And that they shall duely and trewly kepe the counseill & secrets of the same crafte, and theym disclose not to no maner of straungers, that is to say, in gildyng, in fynes of siluʳ & goldᵉ & the waluyng of stone and perle, whereof the contrary hath been used by such straungers before this tyme. And also that euʳy such goldsmyth, straunger, foryn, & householder, so to be accepted & admitted to occupie in the seid crafte as is aforesaid, may pay a resonable & competent fyne, to be arreysed to the vse of the seyd craft of goldsmythes, yerely, after the discrecion of the said craft.

"3. Also that euʳy goldsmyth, straunger & foryn householder, shall fynde sufficient surety to be bounde for & ych of hem, in a certeyn som, to be limyted to kepe & fulfille all maner good rules & ordinances of the seid craft duely and truely. And also that they shall answer euʳy manʳ pʳson of his good which they receve to werke, as it is aforeseid.

"4. Also that euʳy goldsmyth straunger, being an householder, shall move his one Ducheman sʳvant with hym, such as shall be known for a cunnyng man & well disposed, and none othir, and so after hym, never to have any moo Alicant sʳvants, butte to take Englishmen to his sʳvᵃnt, & after.

"5. Also that they take none apprentice of their own nacion, nor non othir oute of the lande born, but to take and kepe Englisshe children wʰ theym, as appʳnticˢ so that they pay to the forseid hall of the seid crafte, as Englisshemen doon for their apprenticˢ.

"6. Also that they and theyers shall be obedynt to the wardenys of the seid craft of goldsmythes, & that they shall not wyrke in non hid places, but in such placˢ as the forseid wardenys of the seid craft may com to theym, to serche theyr werkes, as they ought to doo at all tymes.

"7. Also that they werke not any manʳ workes of goldsmithry for sale to strangers of othir crafts, as they have done hereafore; which hath done & dayly doth, grete hurte to all the felisship of the seid crafte. Nor to any jeweller foreyn, that vsith to ryde aboute by the contreys; nor to any othir pʳson, but to goldsmythes fraunchised in this cite oonly.

"8. Also that all such as be chamberers of hem or sʳvᵃnts, well disposed & connyng in their occupacion putt themselves in sʳvice wʰ Englisshemen for tʳme of iiij yere, to sʳve for mete & drynke & cloth duryng the seid tʳme, and then aftir that tʳme to take wages, as they can desyrve, wʰoute any more kepyng or holdyng of eny hous or chambre aftir the seid tʳme, but onely to sʳve as hyred men doon [do] in the seid craft."

The evidences of the company's being themselves, in their corporate capacity, both operative goldsmiths, and at the same time bankers, appear in various entries. The following are two or three of them.

1475. In an account of the expences for St. Osemond's shrine, at "Salesbury," this year, the company charge, "for makyng of the shryne; for the silv^{r} wires in the same," and for "a piece of an image of the said shrine."

1522. The sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is stated to be "put into the chest at Goldsmiths' Hall;" being part of 833*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for the use of the children of Robert Latham, deceased, and a receipt given for it;—shewing that the Goldsmiths' Company acted as bankers at this early period.

——. Remembrance, that the wardens have brought in the New Chest, under six keys, according to the New Ordinances, with ready money of the revenue, 46*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

Lawyers' Bills form a curious portion of the trade department of the wardens' accounts, during the latter end of the reign of Henry VI. and the beginning of that of Edward IV.; and especially as exhibiting the vast difference between ancient and modern law charges. The following are a few of the most interesting.

"Expences Necessarie."

(38 Henry VI. 1460.)

"Payed for counsell ayenst y^{e} abbot of Woburne*	iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.
"To a sarjeant for y^{e} arrest of Joh'n of Bolton and the costys of y^{e} court	i^{s}. ij^{d}.
"To Drue Baryntone's clerk, for writing of certen pap^{r}s bitwixt his master and the feliship	i^{s}. viij^{d}.
"An obligac'on writing	ij^{d}.
"Expensis don vpon John Brooking, of Bridgewat^{r}, for disobeying and rebukyng of the wardeyns in time of serche	iiij^{li}. xij^{s}. i^{d}.
"For the privie seale	vij^{d}.
	Sm^{a} iiij^{li}. xviij^{s}. j^{d}.

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* The company's law advisers were not retained without taking the freedom. 24 Henry IV. (Sept. 3), is a memorandum "that Robt. Blounte, wth the assent and consent of the ward'ns and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, was received into the freedom of the same mystery, and was retained to be of *counsel* for the aforesaid mystery.

8 Edw. IV. 1469.

"Costis in the Chauncerie for recoverie of a Counterfete Diamant."

(We adopt the modern orthography in this and succeeding bills.)

	£	s.	d.
For boat-hire to Westminster and home again, for the suit in the Chancery began in the old wardens' time, for the recovery of a counterfeit diamond set in a ring of gold .	0	0	6
For a breakfast at Westminster, spent on our counsel . . .	0	1	6
To Mr. Catesby, serjeant at law, to plead for the same	0	3	4
To another time for boat-hire in and out, and a breakfast for two days . .	0	1	6
Again for boat-hire and one breakfast .	0	1	0
To the keeper of the Chancery door .	0	0	2
To Timothy Fairfax, at two times .	0	8	4
To Pigott, for attendance at two times .	0	6	8
To a breakfast at Westminster, 7*d.* and boat-hire, 4*d.*	0	0	11
	1	3	11

(Same year.)

Costs and Expences for the suit against the Flemings.

For counsel, viz. to Fairfax, Catesby, the recorder; Waters and Coytmore, to understand the authorities of our charters, and what punishments might be done upon the same; and also for wine, bread, and ale, at the Cardinal's cap . .	1	15	0
Item, another time, at Goldsmiths' hall, to Catesby, recorder; Burgoyne, Waters, and Coytmore, to oversee all our charters . .	0	40	0
Item, Spent upon counsel in meat and drink	0	5	6
Item, To Burgoyne, Waters, and Coytmore, another time . .	0	20	0
Ale, bread, and wine . .	0		8
Item, To four counsel as before .	0	40	
	7	1	2

12 Edw. IV. 1473.

The Costs for Richard Bradyll.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Item, Paid to John Evelyn for the search of the said Bradyll's testament, and for exemplifying the same	1	10	0
For the search of the deed remaining in Clifford's (scrivener's) books . .	0	6	8
To Watʳs and Coytmore, for the oversight of the deeds and making note thereof .	0	6	8
Taking possession of the same tenements .	0	3	4
To the alderman . .	0	2	0
To the beadle of the ward . .	0	0	6
Bread and drink, at the possession, taken by my Mʳ. Matthew Philip, and other worshipful men there present . . .	0	3	7
Two bottles of wine, (one of them white, the other red,) on sealing the deeds .	0	1	3
Boat-hire to Woolwich . .	0	0	8
To drink at Crayford . . .	0	0	3
Meat and drink at Dartford, and for beds .	0	1	5
For more drink at Crayford and homewards	0	2	0
Boat-hire from Greenhithe to London .	0	0	8
For the supper at London . .	0	1	0
	3	0	8

Costs in the Chancery.

14 Edw. IV. 1475.

"In costs don for the defence of a writ of attachment, for taking of a counterfeit diamond of John Bond, of the Chancery, against William Philip."

In the Counter, 3*s.*, copy of the writ, 4*d.*	0	3	4
To Mr. Fairfax, 3*s.* 4*d.*, "at barr"—(again 3*s.* 4*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 3*s.* 4*d.*) .	0	10	0
To boat-hire divers times . .	0	0	11
For meat and drink . . .	0	1	5
To Reynolds, our attorney . .	0	0	20
To Catesby, recorder . . .	0	3	4
Carried forward	1	0	8

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1	0	8
For a bill making to my lord chancellor	0	2	0
To boat-hire divers times	0	0	3½
To the warden of the Fleet, for his fee for that attachment	0	2	4
To the porters in the chamber	0	0	4
To the two cryers in the place	0	0	8
Boat-hire divers times	0	1	0
Breakfast at Westminster	0	2	0
	1	9	3½

30 Henry VII. 1505.

Miscellaneous Law Charges.

	£	s.	d.
Paid Mr. Wood, serjeant at law, for his fee by the year	0	10	0
To — Greene, common serjeant, for his advice in the book of ordinances	0	3	4
To Thomas Pym, for englishing the *Videmus*, and for seeing divers writings of the Cardinal's hat, and of the abbot of Woburn	0	6	0

N.B. The last article is 10*d.* for a box to put in divers writings—bread, wine, ale, &c. for "men of law."

1 Henry VIII. 1509.

	£	s.	d.
Charter confirmed 1st Henry VIII.—The expence viz.—	9	12	8
For making and writing of the new confirmation	2	0	0
For the green wax and for the silken lace	0	2	0
For the seal of the same	1	0	4
For the examining thereof	0	6	8
For a fine to the king	2	0	0
For the enrolling thereof	1	6	8
For — Warren, for his fee	1	0	0
For a reward to his clerks	0	3	4
For the writing of the Videmus	0	6	8
For the seal of the same	1	0	4
For a reward to Wm. Hayes, for the accompanying of Warren, and for his boat-hire to Westminster, divers times	0	6	8
	9	12	8

Miscellaneous Entries.

	£	s.	d.
1444. Pd. at divers times in y^e year, for bread and wine, at the holding of the libertie of the ward^s to go into the city . . .	0	0	3
To Rich^d Baxter, for rid^g to Colchester,—for the charge of his horse and mete, &c. .	0	6	8
To the rentors, for a dinner to the wardens and auditors . . .	1	0	0

——. List of persons of the company, with the sums received from them (amounting to 85*l.*) "for the costs of the charter."

1452. Memorandum, That one Thomas Harrison, goldsmith, considering how greatly the fellowship was indebted, and their livelihood ruinous and in decline, "great part whereof could not be helped without great and notable cost," had, "of his blessed disposicion," given 20*l.* towards making of a parlour, in one of the company's houses in Wood street.

1454. Agreed by the company, on account of their being much indebted, that every member should, during the next seven years, pay 12*d.* quarterly.

——. A fine of 33*s.* 4*d.*, paid by Robert Hardyng, a member, for going to fairs without licence.

1465. Remembrance, That afore this time, divers tenements having been suffered to decay for want of reparation, etc., it was ordained that William Harris should be collector and surveyor. To be paid for his labour, 10*l.* sterling.

——, April 17. Money had been used without the advice of the fellowship,—wherefore it was ordained that all money be put into a chest with six keys.

8 Edward IV. The plate in the "Treasury" is stated to consist of "two gallon potts p'cell gilt," weighing 82 lb. 3 oz. Two standing cups, of one sort, chased, silver and gilt, with two coverlets, weighing 26 lb. 5 oz.

1470. A common assembly of all the craft, grant, that Mary Sturdys shall have her pension of 20*d.* per week. She is said to have been "wedded a fortune to a man of worship and great substance, but who wasted all she possessed."

Same year. In the "Expences Necessarie," is mentioned 2*s.* "for engraving the *punches*." Amongst "the allowances," the wardens claim,

For costs done in taking of assays . .	£1	6	8

For meat and drink, in making up the accounts	£0	13	4
For a supper to the "worshipfull men of the felishipp" . . .	14	0	0
For a garnish of two dozen of pewter vessels to serve the company . .	1	17	6

1510. Raufe Apulstone admitted on the livery, "upon condicion that his wiff vse no more sellyng of ale."

1511. Agreed, That the wardens shall deliver to the mayor the translation of our charter.

1540. Agreed, That the wardens then being present, and thereafter, shall always be allowed 40 marks, yearly, in their accounts, from thenceforward, towards the charges of the dinner yearly made at St. Dunstan's tide: and if they chance to spend more money, over and above the said sum of 40 marks, that then the same wardens, in time coming, shall bear and pay the surplusage and overplus over and above the same sum of 40 marks, upon their own charge and purses; and they to have none allowance from henceforward, by the auditors of the company and fellowship in time coming.

Same year. The wardens of the Carpenters' Company wait on the Goldsmiths', to complain of the latter having suffered John Malyn, carpenter, dwelling at Farnham, "and being a foren," to set up the Goldsmiths' new building in Friday street, and demand compensation. "Mr. Ward^{ns} desired to agree wth them as they can."

The *Foreign Goldsmiths*' method of conducting their trade, and their regulations, will be best understood from memorials presented to the wardens by the German and Dutch portion of them, in 1444 and 1452; and which are given in the note.*

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* The memorials alluded to follow: The first, entitled,

"The Petition of the Alicant Strangers of London, Southwark, and the town of Westminster," and which is dated 22 Henry VI., prays—

Their "worshypfull mastershyppes the wardens, to vnderstonde that for certyn causes necessary and behovefull to the hono^{r}. worship, p^{r}ofite, and encrese of the seid crafte, in rulyng of the artificers, straungers of the same occupac'on," it had "lyked their seid mastershippes to name and elect them for to determyne and vnderstonde all such matiers and poyntes as myght be reformed and stablished by their sadd advises and wise discreciens contained in the Articles hereafter ensuying:"—

The Articles, which are appended, request, among other things,

"That all persons, being in parts beyond sea, dwelling here before, and who have served certain years, may occupy like as they have done formerly, so that they be found true and of good disposition; and that all persons who shall work with any member of the said occupation hereafter, and shall be known for their good, true, and honest behaviour; but that all other persons who shall come hereafter from the parts aforesaid, shall be presented to the wardens of the occupation aforesaid, They are noticed in the earliest wardens' accounts as under the control of the company, and contributary to its income, equally or more so than the native goldsmiths. They paid fees to the wardens on every apprentice they took; were fined by them for whatever they considered a fault in their conduct; paid for their admissions into the company; for their oaths on such admissions; for licences to work, and on various other accounts. The notices of them between 1338 and 1443, though slight, sufficiently exemplify the various branches of payment mentioned at these early dates; and afterwards, when fuller, are many of them highly explanatory. During the former interval, we have entries of a payment of 2*s.* for Thomas of Spain, the apprentice of John of Spain; and of Robert de Galle, for his deposit. Of 3*s.* 4*d.* each, fines for defaults, from a foreigner named "Claifore;" from Piers Comyns, for a trespass done against John of Spain; from John de Dowell, the apprentice of John of Spain; and from Henry Wertesbagh, Ducheman: and of 6*s.* 8*d.* from three strangers, (trois estraungers,) including a goldsmith from Coventry. Amongst "les noms de gentz estraungers du dit mester," in 1347, eleven foreigners are enumerated, and the masters they work with; four of which former pay 20*s.* each; one of them 18*s.*, and the remaining six, 10*s.* each. In 1443, we find the following receipts from foreigners during the single year.

For four "allowes" sworn, at 2*s.* each .	£0	8	0
For forty-five foreigners sworn, at 2*s.* each .	4	10	0
For licence of a Dutchman, to work with him for three years . . .	0	13	4

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for the time being, and shall be admitted by them, to serve with English or Dutch masters of the same craft; and that he or they, so coming of their own authority, and who shall take upon him only to occupy by himself, as long as to the said wardens' wise discretion shall seem best to be done: and, after the said service done, before any of them shall take on them to keep shop or chamber, they shall make a clean thing of gold or silver, by the which he or they may be found able, and known as a workman of the foresaid craft."

The second document is thus headed: "This is the Information given to the wardens by the Duchemen Goldsmiths, infranchised in the city of London." It is dated 30 Henry VI., and is as follows:—

"First, the rule in their quarter of Goldsmythes is such, that ther shall no man come to no good citie nor towne, but he shall be knowen from whens he cometh for to occupie the craft of goldsmyths, and that he be trewe born, and not defectyf p^{r}ved. And atte his comyng ynne, he must putte him in s^{r}vice with a maister of the said craft. And yf he will contynue and dwelle there a certaine time for to sette vp an hous or a shop of the said craft, he must p^{r}sent himself, or elles the maister that he dwelleth wth must p^{r}sent him to the maisters of the craft, to sette the rule vpon hym, how long tyme and space it shall be, or he take hous or shop of the said craft, at the discretion of the maisters, sum more sum lesse, as they fynde him able, and well named, and of good beryng."

In 1445, the strangers sworn, amount to thirty-four persons, at 2*s*. per head, and one at 4*s*., making a total of 3*l*. 18*s*. exclusively of eight sums of 2*s*. each for apprentice fees. The allowes sworn, who also pay 2*s*. each, include "Wyberds Heman, working wth Hans Garlof, in the Spitall; Henry Fox, dwellygn at Saint Helenes; and Jacob Johnson, wth Barth'u', in Lovet's Aley."

In 1447, Carlos Spaen, a foreigner, pays 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for admission, as per the following entry:—

1447. "Memorandum, that Carlos Spaen, of Flanders, was admitted into the fraunchise of Goldsmythis of London, to vse the same craft, as a freman of the same craft, be th' assent of all the company. And so is made freman, for whiche cause he hath payd to the almesse of Seint Donston, 8*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*."

Similar entries of payments for admissions, near the same date, follow, from "Blak Peter, German Lyas, Baynam Dichenas," and other foreigners. Also from "John Streete," viz.—

1449. Memorandum, That John Streete, born in Normandy, was admitted "into the lib'te and fredom of the feliship by alle the hoole feleship, at ther co'e [common] assemble; for the whiche he hath payed to the ward'ns vj^{li}."

In 1469, the list of "Alicantz Straungers," dwelling in London, Southwark, and Westminster, amounts to one hundred and twelve. The names of the other foreign workmen are not given, but appear to have been equally numerous. We find them, at this date, and thenceforward, divided as already mentioned, but themselves, and payments, designated by Latin titles, as Aliengato^{r} jurat; Allocat' jurat'; Defect' in opac'; Trangessor' cont^{r}a Custod',—Strangers sworn; allows sworn; defects in working; offences against the wardens, etc.

In 1511, the fine for admitting foreigners had risen to 20*l*.; which sum is paid, at that date, by a John de Loren.

A few years afterwards, we find testimonials obliged to be produced from abroad by all foreign workmen.

1517. "Roger Winburgen, of Neurenburgh in Estlond," brings in, for this purpose, "a testimonial made by the borough mast^{r} of Estlond," as a necessary preliminary of being allowed to work as a goldsmith in London; and is accordingly sworn in, and pays his affidavit fee of 2*s*.

In another instance the wardens licence Louis Boreman, a foreigner, to work with Nicholas Dersk, till he can obtain his testimonial from abroad.

Their oath and duties are detailed in the ancient ordinances.*

FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

The following are some of the most curious examples under this head, as connected both with native and foreign workmen. They embrace most of the usual classes of what are called "Transgressions against the wardens; Defects in working," or "misworking; Refusals or neglects of payments; Exposing the mysteries of the craft, etc. The first is copied verbatim:

1429, 7 Henry VI. "Also remembraunce made, that the same day and zeer afore sayd, that John Chest, goldsmyth, in Chepe, beeyng at the same assemble in Goldsmythys Hall, the hon^{r}able cumpanye afore rehersed, that ther he sayd 'how that Corby and hys felawys weren falsly do vnto and falsly and vntruly they were p^{r}soned.' For wych wordys and seyyng he maad menys vnto the wardeyns and vnto the cumpany for to make amendys for his t^{r}space; the wych wardeins made assemble for the same cause: and than the Monenday aft^{r} the v day of Feu^{r}yll, in y^{e} zeer aforesayd, he cam vnto the Hall afore the wardeyns and afore all the worsstshipfull company, and ther he put hym in awarde oppenly of the forseyd wardeyns. The wych wardeyns, at that tyme, be assent of all the companye maden awarde, *that he shold knele amydds the Hall on both his kneez, and aske hem and all the cumpanye forgeuenes of that he had myssayde and don;* the wych John Chest p^{r}ayed hem that he most so doon; and ther openly he cryed hem m^{r}cy, and openly he knewe that he had mysseyde. For wych t^{r}space and myssayng, the wardeins, by assent of all the companye, inggent that the foreseyd John Chest sholde not wer' ne vse, ne have vppon he, in no wyse, the last lyu^{r}e of goldsmythes, from that day vnto that day a moneth next suyng. And therto he agreed hym, and thanked hem all. And than w^{h}in iij dayez suyng, the same John Chest, as a rebell and a fals swere^{r} dede the cont^{r}arye, and brake her awarde wich that he had agreed hym to; and w^{h}in the same iij or iiij dayez, went openly in Chepe in the same clothing; for wich doyng he was openly rep^{r}ved and atteint. And then he maade newe menys vnto the wardeins for to make amendys for hys t^{r}space: for wych t^{r}space he henjagged to crye m^{r}cy and to put hym in awarde; wych awarde was,—that he sholde not wer the liu^{r}e of the craft from that day vnto Esty^{r} day next suyng. Wher vppon he swore on a boke, to act well and trewly. And also the same John Chest took the wardeyns be the handys, and aft^{r} Ric. Gregg and Piers Thorold, and swore on a boke, openly afore all the companye, that he, from that day forth, showlde neu^{r} seu ayen, ne in no wyse greue the forseyd Ric. and Piers, ne noon of her felaws, of thyng that he had be doon afore; ne that he sholde neu^{r} maynteyne ne helpe John Corbyn, ne w^{t} hym in no wyse dele ne mayntayne."

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* "The othe of Alicant Strang^{rs}," etc. They swore "to be faythfull and true vnto our leige lorde kyng, and to his heires kynges, and that they shold truly and faithfully obey and fulfil alle such actes of p'liament and ordinances as shold be made for the wele of the company: And no laton ne cōper" they were "to werke, nor do to be worked or ywrought, wherby the kynges people myght be disceved: but goode and true gold and silwer" they should "werke and do to be werked;" according to the statute of Edward III. (and which is partly recited, viz. That no goldsmith of London should make or put to sale any manner of plate, or other things of silver, which were not as good as the coin of the realm, and which should be marked with the maker's and sayer's marks, and "with the lybardhede crowned.")

"Allows-men,"

were, besides fidelity to the king and craft, to swear that they would, "wthout resonable excuse to the contrary," be "eu^{r}y Wednesday and Friday at Seint Johan Zacharie's churche, by viij of the clokke, at the masse of Drew Barentyne's preste; and there to pray for the goode estate of alle the bretheren of the crafte that be alyve, and for alle the soules, by name, of alle the bretheren that ben past to God, that hathe geven any lands or tenem^{ts} to the mayntanyng of the almes: whose names," it adds, (subjoining a list of them,) "foloweth, and been in a bill in the said chirche."

1452. German Lyas, for various offences, and particularly for selling a "tablet of gold," which was dishonourably wrought, being two parts of silver, and that he would not come at the commandment of the wardens, nor produce such tablet, "but made my Lorde of Winchester to take partie in the said matier, contrary to his othe," was brought before the "worthie members of the feliship." Lyas agreed to abide their judgment, but afterwards refused to do so, and said "He wold, in no case, agree at that tyme." He, however, "eftsoones, submytted," and prayed them, "that whatever had be done by hym, he might be then taken as he hadde be" in time past, and "they be his good maisters, and he wolde obeye with alle his hart, suche thing as they wold put hym too." The wardens deliberated, and awarded,—that he should give to the fraternity a gilt cup of 24 ounces weight, and lowly obey himself upon his knees. This he did, "bringing into the halle a cuppe chased wth a sonne [sun] weying xxvi oz. and dj." —and was pardoned.

1457. Hans Christian, "goldsmith of London," being assessed by the company 20*s*., which he should have paid "ayenst the comyng of the quene," but of which he had only paid 3*s*. 4*d*.,—refusing," it is said, in the entry, "vtterly to paye the said sume,—and because the wardens would have compelled the said Christian, he said plainly, "he wold not more pay for none of them alle," with other rebellious words. The wardens complained "to Simon Eyre, then beyng maier of London," at whose commandment the said Christian was hurried to prison, "there to abyde vnto the tyme that he wolde subjeycte hymself to the said wardeins." When in prison, he applied to "Sir Joh'n Fortescue, chief justice of the Kyng's Benche," who sent to the wardens, "praying them for the delyv^{r}ance of the said Hans Christian. At whose prayer the said wardeins delyvered the said Hans Christian, and put the said matter in compromise and award of the said chief judge," and two citizens, goldsmiths, whom the prisoner had werked for. The award which took place in consequence, is stated to have been made "at Westm^{r}, in the monastere of Seint Petre, afore Seint Edwarde's tombe, in the term following, by the mouthe of the said juge." Who first awarded, that the said Hans should pay 16*s*. 8½*d*., the remainder of the said 20*s*., and costs of court "for his imprisonement;" and that he should "subjeyct himself to the said wardeins in the most lowly wise, and axe foryefnesse;" be obedient for the future, and "shold pay c^{s} to the almesse of Seint Dunston." The decision was strictly enforced, with the exception of the fine, which was remitted at the intercession of the chief justice.

1458. A memorandum, That one Thomas Poole, servant with the Earl of Wiltshire, came unto Edward Rawdon, goldsmith, "of very trust he hadde in the said Edward for olde acquayntaunce, and told vnto him, in secretenesse, that he had, of his said lorde's, certeine juelles of gold to be brokyn, and the gold sold, desiring of the said Edward to do it." The said Edward promised faithfully "that he wold do as moche for hym theryn as any man in Englonde wold do." Poole trusted; and delivered to him "a goblet of gold; a tablet of gold, garnisshed wth p^{r}les [pearls] and stones;" and which the said Edward received whole and unbroken, of his own confession. He broke the jewels and melted the gold into ingots; weighed, as he reported, all the gold together, and found it weighed "vi score and xvi oz. and the berall [beril, or aquamarina] of the said goblet weyed xiiij oz. and dj; and the berall of the tablet wth an ymage of Seint George, of silu^{r}, weyed v oz.; and other stuffe, ij oz. dj. and ij gr." abating in waste in the melting, 1 ounce, 1 dram, and 1 dwt. Of these particulars, Rawdon delivered Poole "a bill," swearing "for trouth the same gold and stuff to wey no more than was contained in the seid bille." Poole, convinced there was knavery in the transaction, preferred his complaint to the wardens; and Rawdon being ordered before them, it was proved that "the said jewells," when whole, weighed 8 score and 16 ounces, and that Poole had, consequently, been defrauded of 16 oz. and 3½ dwts. The wardens, for this offence, awarded, that Rawdon should make up the deficiency to Poole, and pay him, as a forfeit in money, 16*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*

1539. (August 3.) "This day were brought to Mr. Wardens and divers of the assistants, ij flatte pecys of sylw^{r}, of Rob't Alyn' makyng; which, after they were assayed, the said Rob't disceytfully dyd sette swags for feyt [feet] to the same pecys; which mater was shewyd at the last court before this to Mr. Wardens; whervpon they went to his shoppe, and toke them, and cawsyd assay to be made of the said swags; which was found wars [worse] than sterling xx^{dj} weight. Whervpon, at this co^{r}t, Mr. Wardens sent the said Rob't Alyn to the Compt^{r}, there to remayne at ther pleasure."

In the next entry, also for "misworking," the offender was visited by the wardens with a more disgraceful punishment.

1529-30. (February 14.) "This day, John Carsewell, which for workyng of newys for salts and flo^{u}ris vnder the knoppis, wars than st^{r}lyng some vj oz. dj. iijd. and some vj oz. viijd., was, by Mr. Wardens, sent to the Compt^{r}, the vth day of this monyth, and this day brought before them to the Goldsmyths' Hall, at viij of the cloke in the mornyng, and ther *sette opynly in the stocks*, and there rested tyll aft^{r} dynn^{r}; and then browght into the p^{r}lo^{r} before Mr. Wardens, the assistens, and all the lyu^{r}ey, and examynyd how many such salts he had made. Whervpon, he confessed that he had made a doz^{n} such salts with such newys and flo^{u}rys. And it was demandyd of hym, what reco'pence he coude make to the p'ties that had bowght the said salts? He answered, that he 'had not wher wth to recompence them.' Whervpon Mr. Wardens, by the advise of all the feliship, co'mandyd that he shold be had to Newgate,—which was done, there to remayne till his acts were better examynyd,—and there he *dyed*."

The following are a few of the offences not so largely noticed, and which were chiefly subject to fine only.

	s.	*d.*
1443. "For j trespas done against German Bastora's man" . . .	6	8
"For setting of estrangers at work wthout leve"	3	4

The defects in working, two years afterwards, amount to 56*s.* 2*d.* and include the following entries:—

		s.	d.
1445.	"Will^{a}m Weelbrand, for selyng of vntrewe gold" . .	6	8
	"John Woolhythe, for sellyng [turning over] his app^{r}ntice wthout leve" .	6	8
	"For an after attempt" . . .	6	8
1449.	"For workyng and gyldyng openly before a stranger" . .	10	0

We conclude our notices as to the Goldsmiths' Trade Government, by the following very curious account of a trial of skill, between the English goldsmiths and the foreign ones just mentioned, which took place at the Pope's Head Tavern, Cornhill, (now Pope's Head Alley,) in the fourth year of Edward IV.,—and which, for the honour of England, was adjudged in favour of our native workmen.

"A wayger, made of kunnyng werkemanshipe, betwene citezens and goldsmythes of London, and Alicant straungers goldsmythes of the same citie, towne of Westmyster, and borow of Suthewerke, as hereafter dothe appere:

"Hit is to be hade in mynde and to be putte in p'p'tuall remembraunce in this place, that where as a contraversye demaunde and a question of cun'yng werkmanshipe was had and made betwene Olyver Davy, citezen and goldsmyth of y^{e} citee of London, and White Johnson, Alicant strangioure goldsmyth of the same citie,—that Englismen were not so conyng in werkemanshyp of Goldsmythry as Alicant strangiours: In the terminacion of which question, the xxi day of Novembre, the iiijth yere of kyng Edwarde the iiijth, in the tau^{r}ne called the *Pope's hede in Lumbarde strete*, in the citie aforesayd, in the presens of Humfrey Hayford, alderman; Robert Boteler, John Byrlyney, the elder, and Richard Mesyngre, citezens goldsmythes of the citie of London; Garrard Hawerbeke, Diryke Ryswyke, Alicant straungioures and goldsmythes of the same citie, with other me' of dyverse nations, goldsmythes of London;—the said Olyver and White Johnson compromityd theym, makyng a cou'nant and bounde theym in leying a wager, in the p^{r}sence aforesayde in manere and forme that followythe:—

"Fyrst, that Olyver Davy shulde make worke and grave ynwarde, by the hondes of an Englyshman or prentys Englysh, in iiij pownsons [puncheons] of stele, in the brede of a peny sterlyng, a cat's face outward, enbosyd in one of the sayde pownsons, and the same cat's face to be gravyn inwarde, in anothere of the same pownsons; and a nakyd man outwarde, enbosed in the iij^{de} pownson, and a naked man inwarde, to be graven on the iiijth pownson. And in lyke wyse the said White Johnson shulde make, werke, and grave inwarde, by the handes of an Alicant straungeo^{r}, or Alicant's childe, (takyng his liberte of whate nacion he wolde, within the cytie of London, towne of Westmynstre, or borowe of Suthwerke,) a mellyng [milling] of a cat's face enbosed outewarde, and the same to be graven inwarde; a naked man outwarde, and the same to be graven inward, in manere and fourme as hyt is afore rehersed of Olyver Davy. And the said ij persons shulde begynne at Newyrtyde next folowyng hyr werke, and have respite to Candelmasse next sueyng after that the space of v wekes. Which pownsons, so made and wroght, shuld be broght to the Goldsmythes' halle afore the said feste of Candelmasse, be the said Olyver and White Johnson delyveryng theym to the wardens for the tyme beyng. And in tryal of thys wager, whethere the pownsons of the Englysshemen were better, or the pownsons of the Alicant strangeo^{r}s? It was covnantyd and agreede betwene the forsaid Olyver and Whyte Johnson, that the wardens of Goldsmythes shulde fully det^{r}myn and jugge the said wageo^{r}, callyng to theym John Brewell, John Hamyrton, Herry Exmyng, goldsmythes, John Hawe, Alicant strangeo^{r}, goldsmyth, Phelip Lymner, and Jaunce, Alicant strangeours, indeferently to jugge which pownsons were bett^{r} and more werkmanly wrought and graven; and whose pownsons the said wardens, wyth the vj persons, founde better, shulde wynne; and the leser [loser] shuld pay to the wynner a craune [crown], wythe the purtenaunce in a dyner to be made at Goldsmyth halle to the wardens, and to all theym that hadd any entresse in thys mater; and the said leser to pay to the wynner, for the makyng of the pownsons so allowed, the costes of ye makyng and gravyng of the said pownsons. And where as Olyver Davy brought into ye Goldsmyth halle at his day, as is to fore lemytid by the said wag^{r}, iiij pownsons, in brede [breadth] of a peny starlyng, as is to fore rehersed, and wrought and greven accordyng to his wager, made be the hondes of Thom^{a}s Coterell, the app^{r}ntice of ye said Olyv^{r}; and the said Whyte Johnson brought in, by the space of vi wekes after that, (contrary to his wager), but two pownsons, one of a cat's face graven inwarde; and anoth^{r} wyth a naked man graven inwarde, of a more brede than his wager, made by the handes of lytill Court Ducheman, dwellyng in ye bourgh of Southwerke, and not ij other pownsons enbosyd outeward, accordyng to his wager,—and to the said pownsons, brought in by bothe p^{r}ties, the wardens, wyth ye said vj persons, by grete delyberacon, goode avysement, and sadde ou^{r}syght of the said pownsons, in desscruyng wiche pownsons were best made and graven, gave ther jugement by the mouthe of John Drewell, in the name of the said wardens and vj p'sons, in the p^{r}sence of the ryght honourabel and discrete Mathew Phelippe, then mayre of London, affermyng and jugyng the iiij pownsons of the said Olyv^{r} to be better and kunynger wrought than ye ij pownsons of the said White Johnson. Also they juggyd that White Johnson shall pay the said crown, with the appurtenance of a dyner, as is to fore said. And also they jugged that White Johnson shulde pay for the costs makyng and gravyng of the said Olyver's pownsons, accordyng to his covenante and wager. And where as the said Olyu^{r} Davy hathe kepte the said pownsons the space of v yere in his own hondes, in the tyme of the reverende persons John Alyn, Robert Hardyng, Steven Kewe, and John Ernest, wardens of Goldsmyths, the said Olyver Davy broughte into Goldsmythes' halle, at ther instance, the said vj pownsons, to the wardens of the Goldsmythes and to the cominalte of the same crafte, and to there successors in p^{r}petuaitte, and to be leide in the cheste with vj keyes, To yat entent, that they be redy yf any suche controversy herafter falle, to be shewede that suche traverse hathe be det^{r}myn'd afore tymes; and that no wardens hereafter beyre theym oute of the said halle, but to remayne p^{r}petually in the said place, for the cause aforesaid. And that thys p^{r}sent writyng be leide wyth the sayd pownsons, in the said cheste, that men may understonde hereafter the cause of the makyng of the seyde pownsons."

LORD MAYORS OF THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

The master, wardens, and other principals of the Goldsmiths' Company, who arrived at the dignity of chief magistrate of London, were as follows:—

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried.
	Provost.		
Reg. Hen. I.	Leofstanus.		
	Lord Mayors.		
1275 to 1281, and 1285.	Gregory de Rokesley.[1]	Old Change.	

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[1] Chief assay-master of all the king's mints throughout England.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried
1308-13, 1320-23.	Nich. Farindon, M.P. 1314, 1340.[2]	Chepe.	St. Peter le Chepe.
1326. 1327.	Richard Betane, M.P. 1327-28.		Gray Friars, Newgate street.
1370.	John Chichester.		
1387.	Sir Nich. Twyford.[3]		St. John Zachary, Aldersg.
1391. 1397.	Sir Adam Bamme, M.P. 1358.[4]		St. George, Botolph lane.
1399. 1409.	Sir Dru Barentyne, M.P. 1391 and 1413.	Foster lane.	St. John Zachary, Aldersgate.
1401.	John Fraunces.		Ditto.
1441.	Sir John Pattesley.[5]		St. Mich. Crooked la.
1464.	Sir Matthew Philip, K.B.[6]		
1478.	Sir Humph. Hayford.[7]		
1483.	Sir Edmund Shaa.[8]		Mercers' Chapel.
1486.	Sir Hugh Brice.[9]		
1502.	Sir John Shaa, M.P. 1496 and 1502.	Wood street, Cheapside.	
1503.	Sir Bartholomew Rede.		Charter-house.
1518.	Sir Thomas Exmewe.[10]		St. Mary Mag., Milk street.
1523.	Sir John Mundy.[11]		St. Peter le Chepe.
1546.	Sir Martin Bowes, M.P. 1547, 53, 4, 5, & 1558.	Abchurch lane.	St. Mary Woolnoth.
1577.	Sir John Langley.[12]		Guildhall Chapel.
1589.	Sir Richard Martin.[13]		St. John Zachary.
1612.	Sir James Pemberton.		
1644.	Sir John Woollaston.		
1654.	Sir Thomas Vyner.		
1675.	Sir Robert Vynar.	Lombard street.	
1687.	Sir John Shorter.		
1699.	Sir Francis Child, M.P. 1702, 1722.	Temple Bar.	Fulham churchyard.

EMINENT MEMBERS.

The following were a few of the more eminent members of the Goldsmiths'.

Gregory de Rokesley, already mentioned as chief assay master of all the king's mints throughout England, keeper of the

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[2] Son of William Farendon, goldsmith, and sheriff 1281.

[3] He was knighted with William of Walworth in 1388.

[4] Sheriff in 1382.

[5] Son to Simon Pattesley, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

[6] Son to Arnold Philip, of the city of Norwich; made knight of the Bath the 5th of Edward IV., and after, in the field, the 10th of Edward IV.

[7] Son to Roger Hayford, of Stratford le Bow, near London.

[8] Son to John Shaa, of Dronkenfield, in the county of Chester. He caused the postern of Cripplegate to be newly built.

[9] Son of Richard Brice, of Dublin, Ireland. He was keeper of the King's Mints at London.

[10] Son to Richard Exmewe, of Ruthin, Flintshire. He made the water-conduit in London Wall by Moorgate.

[11] Son to William Mundy, of Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire.

[12] Son to Robert Langley, of Althorpe, county of Lincoln.

[13] Served part of the year after Sir Martin Calthorpe.

King's Exchange at London, and eight times mayor,—is praised by Stow for having refused to compromise his dignity of chief city magistrate, by attending a mandate from the king's justices at the Tower (except as a private individual); and in which character he appeared before them, after having formally disrobed himself of his mayor's dress in the neighbouring church of Allhallows, Barking. For this bold behaviour his office was seized, together with the liberties of the city, and committed to the keeping of a custos; but who, after a time, was again displaced for a mayor. Rokesley appears, from the little that is found of him in records, to have been of foreign extraction, and to have chiefly dealt in wool, which business he carried on with his trade of a goldsmith; and besides the office of assay-master and keeper of the King's Exchange, was evidently, from other offices of trust held by him under the crown, and different grants made to him, a favourite of Edward I. In an inquest amongst the Hundred Rolls, as to the names of the chief woolstaplers and exporters at that date (2 Edward I.), his name is returned at the head of a list of fifty-seven wool-merchants, who are there said to export wool beyond the seas. The pleas in *quo warranto* in Eyre, charge them, in this traffic, with having caused dissensions between "Henry and Edward, kings of England, and the Earl of Flanders;" but the jurors return that they are ignorant how many sacks were exported by them. Rokesley was a commissioner, with John de London, for collecting the crown dues under the operation of the special commission from which the pleas mentioned originated, and died in 1292, leaving a son, named Roger, and several other relatives. Sir Gregory himself, as well as his kindred, were great landholders, particularly in Kent. Foot's Cray, Lullystone, Hutcham, and many other manors, are mentioned as the property of Gregory. *Reginald de Rokesley held the manor of Folkstone in the same county; which, asserting his claim to before the king's justices, he states, was granted by Edward I. to a certain Gregory de Rokesley, and his heirs in perpetuity, together with the right of a market, fair, and other feudal privileges. Robert de Rokesley was sheriff of London in the mayoralty of Sir Gregory in 1285. Richard de Rokesley, a still more eminent member of the family, was seneschal and governor of Poictors and Mortrieul, in Picardy;

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* In 13 Edward I., Sir Gregory de Rokesley obtained a faculty from the abbat and convent of Bagham, for his oratory which he had built for the use of himself and family at Herkesham, in their parish of West Greenwich, saving to them all oblations and other rights.

and was, for his valour, made a knight banneret by Edward I., at the seige of Carlaverok. He married Joan de Criol, heiress to the great family of that name in Kent, and became possessed, in her right, of numerous manors in that and other counties, several of which afterwards descended to the viscounts Poynings. Walter de Rokesley, Adam de Rokesley, and others of the name, were all related, and seem also to have been wealthy persons.

Sir NICHOLAS FARINDON, was the son of William Farindon, alderman of Farringdon ward, *extra et infra*, and sheriff in 1281. William, the father, was distinguished for having given his name to this ward (which it still retains). He purchased, says Stow, of Ralph le Feure,* "all the aldermanrie, and the appurtenances, within the city of London and suburbs of the same, between Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same gates, which Ankerirus de Avene† held during his life, by grant of Thomas Averne. To have and to hold to the said Ralph and his heirs, freely without all challenge; yielding therefore yearly, to the said Thomas and his heirs, one clove, or slip of gilliflower, at the feast of Easter, for all secular service and customs which the said le Feure had warranted unto him by the said Thomas Ardene, in consideration of 20 marks, which the said Ralph le Feure did give beforehand, in name of a gersum or fine, to the said Thomas. Dated 5 Edward I.

"Witnesse, G. de Rokesley, Maior,
B. Arrer, one of the Sheriffes,
H. Wales,—P. le Taylor, } Ald$^{\text{a}}$ of
G. de Basing,—N. Blackthorn, } London."

This aldermanry descended from William to his son Nicholas, and his heirs, and continued under the government of William Farindon, the father, and Nicholas, the son, for the space of eighty-two years. Munday contradicts Stow in some of the above particulars (not material to notice here); but is proved by Strype to have drawn his inferences from a different deed to the above.

Nicholas de Faringdon was appointed mayor in 1308, by Edward II., "as long as it pleased him;" the mayoralty being then, "for certain causes, in the king's hands," saith the record; and he again held the office in 1313, 1320, and 1323. He lived to a great age, as he witnessed several deeds in the year 1363.

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* Qy. Ralph le *Flael*, who is stated by Madox to have held the aldermanry in the reign of Henry II. Vide Hist. Essay, pp. 24 and 127, *ante*.

† Ardene, 1st edition.

His will is dated 1361, fifty-three years after his first being mayor. He first occurs as warden of the Goldsmith's Company in 1338, and, for the last time, in 1352. He was buried in St. Peter le Chepe. See *ante*, p. 200.

Sir DRU BARENTINE was a refounder of Goldsmiths' Hall, about 1410, and served warden of the company several times. He dwelt in Foster lane, opposite, from whence he made a gallery to the hall. He was a sheriff, 1393, and lord mayor and representative of the city in the several years mentioned in the preceding list. His gift of estates to the Goldsmiths' Company will be seen under the head of "Trust-Estates and Charities." He died in 1415, and was buried in the church of St. John Zachary, Maiden lane, Wood street. His epitaph may be seen in Stow.

Sir MARTIN BOWES flourished in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., and was a generous benefactor to the Goldsmiths' Company.* In 1544, he lent Henry VIII. 300*l.* He founded a lecture in St. Mary Woolnoth church, to be preached every St. Martin's day, in November, to which he gave 20*s.*, to be paid by the goldsmiths. He gave lands for the discharge of Langbourne Ward of all Fifteenths to be granted to the king by parliament. He died 4th August, 1566, and was buried in St. Mary Woolnoth church, under a marble tomb close to the communion table. See Strype's Stow, vol. 1, p. 483, and head "Trust-Estates and Charities."

Sir FRANCIS CHILD, served his apprenticeship to William Wheeler, the goldsmith and banker, and, marrying his only daughter, succeeded to his estate and business; and from which originated the present old and highly respectable firm of Child and Co., bankers, of Temple Bar. Sir Francis was alderman of Farringdon Ward [without], sheriff in 1691, lord mayor in 1699, and M.P. for the city of London in the first of queen Anne, 1702. He lies buried in Fulham church-yard, under a black marble stone enclosed with an iron palisado. The insignia of lord mayor, with the sword and mace, are engraven on the north and south sides, and his own coat of arms, and his lady's, at the head and feet. The words of the inscription are as follow:—

"In a vault under this tomb is deposited the body of Sir Francis Child, knight and alderman, and president of Christchurch Hospital in London; who departed this life, October 4, 1713. Ætat. 71. He was lord mayor in the year 1699, and, in the year

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* In the court-room of the Goldsmiths' Company is a portrait of Sir Martin Bowes, knt. 1566. Æt. 66, falsely ascribed to

1702, was chosen one of the four citizens to serve for the said city in the first parliament of the reign of queen Anne. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of William Wheeler, goldsmith, by whom he had twelve sons and three daughters. The bodies of his sons James and William, and of his daughter Martha, wife of Anthony Collins, Esq., are removed from the church into this vault."

In the hall of Christ's Hospital are portraits of Sir Francis Child, president, died 1713, and Sir Francis Child, president, died 1740.

Sir CHARLES DUNCOMBE, son of —— Duncombe, of Draiton Beauchamp, Bucks., near Tring, in Herts., esq., and uncle of Anthony, lord Faversham,—was alderman of Bridge Ward Within, sheriff in 1700, and lord mayor in 1709; and did high honour to the latter situation by his splendour and liberality. He is commemorated by the well known magnificent clock and dial, to the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, the whole charge of which (amountlng to 485*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*), was defrayed by him whilst sheriff, in 1700. Sir Charles's country-house at Teddington, Middlesex, which, in 1755, was in the occupation of the earl of Thanet, was built and fitted up by Sir Charles in the latter part of the seventeenth century; the ceilings were painted by Verrio, and the carvings executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons.* Two rooms, thus ornamented, were remaining some years since. Anthony Duncombe, M.P. for Heydon, Yorkshire, and brother of Sir Charles, died April 4, 1709; their mother, Mary Duncombe, lived to the great age of 97, and was buried in Teddington church, November 7, 1716.

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

DRESS.—The company's books contain regulations as to their "clothing," or livery, as early as the 34th and 39th of Edward III., but there are no descriptions of its colours until the 13th of

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Holbein (who was then dead). Sir Martin is drawn in his civic robes, and collar over a vest of purple silk. He wears a little black hat, has his own hair, and without either beard or whiskers. The features have an odd expression, and the complexion is very brown, or the colours have changed. He holds his gloves in the right hand, placed on the breast; the left on a table, on which is the cup he received by right of office at the coronation of queen Elizabeth. This identical cup is said to be still preserved amongst the company's plate, and to be very elegant. It is copiously filled on the anniversary of this great benefactor to the company.

* Poem on Teddington House, addressed to Sir Charles Duncombe, by Francis Manning. See his Poems, 8vo. p. 180.

Edward IV. At the latter date, the charges for "violet and scarlet" for the livery, are 12*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, including 4*l.* 10*s.* for nine yards of the same violet and scarlet, at 10*s.* per yard, "for the wardens of the fishmongers," who, as well as certain others of that company, it will be seen, wore the goldsmiths' livery. A subsequent entry of the 18th of the same king, merely states an order that "four persons of the craft shall be chosen when there is a clothing, to see that it be good and of reasonable price;" and either of whom making default, was to be fined 10*s.*

In 3 Henry VII., amongst the items of charge for the new livery, 4*l.* is set down to the wardens "for their gowns, in manner accustomed;" and 3*l.* 6*s.* "for seven yards of blue and murrey, given to the fishmongers, for their hoods." In the 8th of the same king, the company agree that the four wardens "after their wise discretions, shall p^r^ovide and ordeyne for an ensample of cloth, for gownes of puer and fyne vyolett in greyne, and fyne black for hoods." Every man to buy his gown and hood where he pleased. In 10 Henry VIII., the order is, that the new livery shall be given on St. Dunstan's day, then next coming; and that "the gownys shalbe violet and the hoodys violet & scarlet." After entries shew the colours, as described in the other companies, to have kept varying till James.*

The head "OBSERVANCES" embraces much interesting matter, in the case of this company, and particularly as relates to those of a religious kind. They include very long accounts of their obits, and the estates left to maintain them, and of their ceremonies on St. Dunstan's day. Several of their pageants, and "ridings," or civic processions, are also more copiously described than those of the other companies, with the exception of their lord mayor's pageants. The customs connected with their trade have been given.

The only religious customs, noticed in the extracts from their books of the reign of Edward III., and subsequently, we have seen, consisted in maintaining lights at St. John Zachary and other churches, and ringing on St. Dunstan's day; both which are too slightly noticed to afford much information. In later entries the accounts are longer and more explanatory.

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* See Hist. Essay, p. 61.

"*An Ordinance made, anno* 1521, *for the holding of all Obits in the year,*"

States, That the wardens had yearly held and kept TWENTY-FIVE OBITS, at divers parish-churches, and went to the same obits *twenty-five times*, to the great hinderance and trouble of the said wardens and all the livery; wherefore it was resolved, at an assembly held at Goldsmiths' Hall, 10 July, 12 Henry VIII., by all then present, That the wardens and their successors, for the time to come, shall hold and keep, yearly, Two Obits, upon one day, at two several churches; and shall cause to be spent upon a potation, at every of the same two obits, holden in one day, 12*s*. 6*d*. Total of the obits in the year, 7*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*. Which sums, the said wardens and their successors, shall take and receive yearly, at every of the said two obits, holden, of the potations and overpluses of all the obits bequeathed by testament, and of which the following are the names :—

				£	*s.*	*d.*
1.	Bequest of	William Beton	Potation	0	7	2
2.	...	John Pattesley, Ald.	ditto	0	6	0
3.	...	Matthew Hall	ditto	0	17	0
4.	...	Sir Edmund Shaa	ditto	0	14	4
5.	...	Edward Mazareth	For the overplus of his Testament	0	2	8
6.	...	John Edmond	Potation	0	8	4
7.	...	John Standolf	ditto	0	6	2
8.	...	John Carbyll	ditto	0	9	0
9.	...	William Porter	ditto	0	10	4
10.	...	Thomas at Haye	For the overplus of his Testament	0	3	4
11.	...	Olyver Darby	Potation, and ditto	0	17	8
12.	...	Wm. Walton and Tho. Walton	Potation	0	3	4
13.	...	John Fraunceys	For the overplus of his Testament	0	1	6
14.	...	Richard Bradcok	Potation	0	9	4
15.	...	Sir Nicholas Twyford	ditto	0	12	6
16.	...	Drew Barantyne	ditto	1	4	10
				£7	12	6

Notices of the keeping of these and other obits, the places they were held at, and the number of persons of the company who attended; the following are some of them, as also a few of the more interesting entries connected with the subject of the company's funeral observances generally.

The Table of Obits, in 1444, at the commencement of Book A, before mentioned, (page 129,) is much fuller in its descriptions, but the number of obits is less, amounting only to ten, instead of sixteen, as here. It is concisely abstracted below—

Obits of Benefactors, 1444.

Date when kept.	Founder's Name.	Where buried.	To be spent yearly.	To pay or find.
			£ s. d.	
March.	John Pattesley, Ald., his wife, and Robert Hall,	St. Michael, Crooked lane, London,	....	Rector, 3*s*. 4*d*.; to the parish-clerk, 8*d*.; to each chaplain, 4*d*.; the wardens, 6*s*. 8*d*.; two wax tapers of 6 lb. weight —.
May, 1369.	John Hyltoft, goldsmith,	St. Dunstan's Chap. in St. Paul's Cath.	....	Wardens of Goldsmiths, 6*s*. 8*d*., to be equally divided.
....	Simon le Maserer, goldsmith, and wife,	St. Matthew, Friday street, London	0 5 0 per Ann.	To be expended by the wardens, and such of the assistants as should attend his obit, at their discretion.
May.	John Standulf, goldsmith,		....	Parson, 2*s*; one poor man, 1*s*.; 13 *poor men and* 13 *fishmongers of the gild of goldsmiths.* Every priest and clerk, 12*d*.; the residue to poor men.
18 June.	Thomas Polle, goldsmith,	St. Matthew, Friday street,	0 13 4	To the wardens of Goldsmiths, to find two wax tapers of 8 lb. weight; the rector, 8*d*.; chapl^{n} of the chantry, 6*d*.; every other chaplain, 6*d*.; and every clerk, 4*d*.
June.	John Carter,	Not stated.	0 13 4	For a "Remembrance," to be holden the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, two wax lights of 4 lb. weight; rector, 8*d*.; chapl. of the chantry, 6*d*.; ev^{y} chapl. and clk., 4*d*.; the residue to the ward^{ns} of the goldsmiths.
July.	Wm. Stapyldon and Jno. Mapyldon,	St. Vedast, Foster lane.	....	To the wardens, 6*s*. 8*d*., in equal shares; two wax lights, 6*s*. 8*d*.; rector and clerks, according to the wardens discretion; residue to be laid out in repairs.
	Nich. Twyford, kn^{t} et Marg^{t} ux^{r},	Not stated	0 13 4	To find two wax lights of 4 lb. weight.
1405, Nov. 26.	Jno. Fraunceys	Ditto	Griffin in Chepe, &c.	To the wardens, for attending, 6*s*. 8*d*. each.
	Drugonis Barantine,	St. John Zachary	....	To the wardens of Goldsmiths, 6*s*. 8*d*., to oversee his anniversary.
	Jno. Carbonell,	St. Vedast, Foster lane	0 6 8	For holding a yearly obit for him.

1369, 42 Edw. III. The earliest notice in the books relative to keeping their obits, is the copy of an agreement made this year between the wardens of Goldsmiths and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, for maintaining a chantry in the chapel of St. Dunstan, in that cathedral, for the soul of John Hyltoft, goldsmith, of London. It allows, on the part of the dean and chapter, that such chantry shall be kept in "the chapel of St. Dunstan, in the south part of the new work in St. Paul's Cathedral, next to the chapel of the glorious Virgin Mary." The services to be performed are particularized, but are too long to be noticed here. The annual sum to be divided amongst the wardens who attended has been given in the table.

Occasional notices of obits occur after this, but none worth mentioning till the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII.; from which period they continue regularly. The following are specimens:—

1 Henry VIII., April 18. "This day was kept the obit of Sir Edmund Shaa, at St. Thomas of Acons," [Mercers' Chapel] "when there was a general assembly at Goldsmith's Hall. The following attended the said obit." 37 names are enumerated, including three of the wardens.

N.B. This was election day. The obit was kept before the election took place.

——. "Agreed to keep the obits of Alderman Thomas Woode, and Robert Bolder, at St. Peter le Chepe, on the 2nd of August ensuing, with mass on the morrow. Also a dinner to be for the four wardens, the auditors, and the renters, and such others as it shall please the wardens; and to spend Mr. Thomas Wood's gift of 20*s*. thereat." Twenty-three persons are named as having attended.

——, May. Appointment to keep the obits of Oliver Davy and Robert Walton, on the ensuing Monday, and to give five gown cloths of "lyght blew" to five persons, according to the will of the said Robert Walton. N.B. The persons are named, and receive four yards each.

——, 14 Nov. Notice of keeping the obits of John Fraunceys and Richard Bradock; 35 names enumerated as present, including Alderman Exmewe, master, and the four wardens.

——, 16 Jan. Notice of keeping the obits of Drue Baryntin and John Hille; 29 members present, including the master and four wardens.

N.B. "At this meeting was shewed Mrs. Jonys's offer, which was, that she offeryd to geve to the feliship, for to have a p^{r}st founde for eu^{r} to syng for Robert Johnsons sowle, her late husband; and for her sowle; and also to have an obite kept yerely for eu^{r} of xxvj^{s} viij^{d}, cccc m^{r}k^{s}. To the which the c'mpany wold not agree, but said that she shold pay v^{c} m^{r}k^{s} & no lesse. And if she wold not do so, then she to be spoken wthall, to bring in to Mr. Wardens c marks, which her husband did bequeth vnto the feliship; or els ther shold none of the lyu^{r}ey come to the obite of her said late husband."

2 Henry VIII., July 20. Order, that the almsmen come weekly to the Goldsmiths' mass at St. John Zachary's, in their blue gowns; and to every obit in their black gowns.

——, Oct. 30. Notice of keeping the obit of Sir Bartholomew Rede, knight: present—Alderman Exmewe, master, the four wardens, and 37 others.*

3 Henry VIII., May 8. Notice of Lady Rede having offered certain lands, to the value of 12*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* per annum, (clear of all outgoings, except for reparations), that the company should be charged, yearly, for ever, with 10 marks, for the finding of a priest, in St. John Zachary's church; the said priest always to be nominated by the fellowship. The court, on receiving this offer, think proper first to go and view the said lands, and having done so, agree, at their next meeting, to all her conditions. And further, that the priest shall have a chamber of 6*s.* 8*d.* by the year.

——, 19 Sept. The company agree that Edward Frodsham

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* The following are fuller accounts of the keeping of this, and the before-mentioned obit of Drue Baryntin, and will serve as patterns of the style of keeping the rest.

"SIR B. REDE.

"The second daye of Novembre, that is to saye, on Allhal'owen daye, the obit of Syr Barth'u Rede, knyght, is kepte at the Charterhowse, in the best lyvery; and at Seynt John Zacharyes. At whyche the renters must laye out the sum of xxxiiij^{s} iiij^{d}, in fowrme followyng, that ys to saye:—To the iiij wardeyns of thys companye of the goldsmythes, eu^{r}y man, iii^{s} iiij^{d}.

It'm. To the p^{r}son of Seynt John Zacharyes churche, s'm^{a}, xiii^{s} iiij$_{d}$.

Beyng p^{r}sent at dyrge and at masse, xvj^{d}.

It'm. To eu^{r}y preeste-hyerd p^{r}sent, viij$_{a}$ s'.

Item. To the clerk and those of the churche, xii^{d}.

It'm. For ij tap^{rs} of waxe, waste, and makyng, xij^{d}.

It'm. For the expence of a potac'on for the companye, xij^{d}.

And the residue, remaynyng of the sayd xxxiiij^{s} iiij^{d}, to be geven to the sexten of the s^{d} churche, and to the chyldren syngynge there in the quere, whyche ys — —."

"SIR DRUE BARYNTIN'S OBIT.

"9 Hen. VII. To the four wardens, 13*s.* 4*d.*; for the offering, 4*d.*; to the parson, 1*s.*; to Drue Baryntyn's priest, 6*d.*; to three other priests, 1*s.*; to the clerk, 8*d.*; for two tapers, weighing 3 lb., 2*s.*; to 27 q'rt'rs of coals, given to poor people, 11*s.* 3*d.*; to the beadle of the hall, 6*d.*; and in alms, 1*s.* 4*d.*—Total 1*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*"

[a former member of the court, but now reduced to an almsman] shall have 18*d.* weekly, during his life, "to pray at his liberty for the sowle of Olyv^{r} Davy, and for the sowlys of all the bretheren & susters of St. Dunston; and also that he shall kepe and dwell in the beadle's house, wthin Goldsmiths' Hall, till Alhallow tyde next, and then depart therefrom."

——, Oct. 1. At an assembly held this day, it was agreed to accept from Lady Rede, 250 marks for the following uses, viz. to buy 100 quarters of coals, to be given to poor folks, that is to say, to St. John Zachary, 20 quarters; to St. Mary Steyning, 15 quarters; to St. Anne, Aldersgate, 15 quarters; to St. Michael, Hoggen lane, [Huggin lane] 10 quarters; to St. Peter in Chepe, 15 quarters, to St. Vedast, Foster lane, 15 quarters; and to St. Leonard, Foster lane, 10 quarters. And further, to expend 10*s.* yearly, to keep a lamp burning at St. John Zachary church; to pay to the twelve alms-men, "being p^{r}sent at the dirge & masse at S^{r} B. Rede's obite, xij^{d} each;" to the two renter wardens, for their attendance, 5*s.*; to the beadle 12*d.*; and, weekly, to two poor goldsmiths' widows, "whilst such be of good disposicion and honeste credit, 8*d.*, otherwise, the wardens to have power to chuse two others."

Lady Rede wishing to double the said two widows' allowance afterwards, gives the company 20 marks more for that purpose, and which they accept.

9 Henry VIII., Aug. 28. Blue gowns ordered to be given to four almsmen, named, to keep the obits of Olyver Davy and Robert Walton. "And forasmoche as John Sawyer," [one of such alms-men] "had altered the last new gown geven hym, and made thereof a cote, Mr. Wardens appointed that he shold have Robert Girdler's gown, whiche was newe made the last yere; and that the same Robert shold have the said new gown, and the same enjoy & kepe as an olde gown."

10 Henry VIII. It was shewed this day to the fellowship, that *Nicholas Farrington* gave out of his lands in the parish of St. Peter in Chepe, towards maintaining a light, to be burning before Our Lady, there, for ever, 4*s.* Which lands are now said to be in the hands of this fellowship of Goldsmiths, by the gift of William Walton; the examination whereof is committed by all this fellowship, to Mr. Lowth, Mr. Lupset, and Mr. Preston; and for them to order the same according to right and good conscience.

11 Henry VIII. Order, that no warden in future lend out any of the plate belonging to the fellowship to no man, except to a

goldsmith of the livery, to enjoy in his own house and in no otherwise whatsoever.

16 Henry VIII. July 17. A general assembly, "at which tyme was shewyd, that a gentilman wold geve to the felyship xl^{li}, to th' entent that they shold yerely, for ever, kepe an obyte for his fryndys sowlys, in what church it shall please them, and to ley out what they wyll for the same: which was agreyd to be takyn."*

To give grandeur to their funerals, the goldsmiths, like the other companies, had a rich pall or herse-cloth, which is thus noticed in an entry of 3 Henry VIII.

The wardens shewed the company "the goodly and rich herse-cloth, which was made with the goods of Sir Hugh Brice, Dame Elizabeth his wife, and Dame Elizabeth Terrell." When it was agreed, that the said cloth should not be lent to any other person than a goldsmith, or a goldsmith's wife. That whenever used, the company assembled should pray, as well for the said two donors' souls, as the soul of the said Dame Elizabeth Terrell; and that the beadle should have for his safeguard and attendance, at least, 12*d.* The funerals were occasionally accompanied with great feasting:—

At the funeral of Dame Juliana Shaa, widow of Sir Edm. Shaa, which was kept at the monastery of the Black Friars, Ludgate, near the above date, two whole bucks formed part of the entertainment.

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* The following entry as to one of the company's obits, (not mentioned in the preceding lists and notices,) occurs in their books under this reign. [Henry VIII.] It relates a dispute between one of their officers and two others,—seemingly chantry priests,—which took place in St. John Zachary's church, on a Sunday, at afternoon mass, about the will and bequest of a Bartholomew Seman, (probably related to Richard Seman, the endowment of whose chantry is mentioned in the return just given,) and wherein the company are, by the priests, charged with not having appropriated the profits of the deceased's lands, in maintaining his obit, and, by their officer, are defended, on the ground that the Goldsmiths never had received any of the profits charged. The account is left unfinished, but is a curious specimen of the colloquial English of the time.

"Mem^{m}. That one Sondaye, being Bartholomy's daye an^{o}xxxj^{o}, Reg^{s} Hen' Octavi, at Highe Masse, I, John Samkyn, came into Seynt John Zacharyes churche,—then and there walkyn vp and downe in the myddyle of the body of the same churche Henry Sayer and John Stalker,—and there they resonyd me of the wyll of Barth'u Seman: Insomyche, they sayd, 'that I knewe so myche of theyr counsell, that they were sorry that I knewe so myche as I dyde; and that I could not be of ou^{r} mast^{rs} counsell and theyrs to [too], for I was a sworn man to our k'g. And, in conclusyon, George Stalker sayde to me, 'Wyll yo^{r} masters, the wardeyns of the companye, paye the arrearages of the prests wages and the obyte; wth the penalties y^{t} are behynd, and let Shewyn take the lands; for an' [if] we wer paid off that, we care not who hath the lands?' And I sayd to theym, 'that I supposed oure masters wold paye none, for they neu^{r} resceyued penny profytt of the sayd lands.'"

The honours paid by the company to St. Dunstan, shewed their high veneration of that saint. His image of silver gilt, set with gems, adorned their hall; and his memory was drank at particular times from a great cup, equally rich, called "St. Dunstan's cup."* They had their "St. Dunstan's light," in St. John Zachary church,† and their chapel of St. Dunstan, with a second image of him, in St. Paul's cathedral.‡ The style given him in their books is—"Seynt Dunston, our blessid patron, protector, and founder."

To the various chantries and obits above noticed, the company always admitted the priest; who, as a qualification, was previously obliged to be made a freeman. Examples of these admissions follow.

1 Edw. IV. Admission of four priests, viz.—

Sir Thomas Bagot, Sir William Herte, Sir William Copes, and Sir William Brown, as chantry priests, for the separate chantries of

Sir Dru. Barantyn, at St. John Zachary; Sir John Paddesley, at St. Michael, Crooked lane; and Sir Thomas Polle, at St. Matthew, Friday street.

8 Henry VII. Admission of two priests, viz.

Sir Edward Harryngwold and Sir John West; who were sworn to sing,—the first, for the soul of

John Carbonel, in the church of "St. Fosters;"

The second, for the soul of

Thomas Pelham, in the church of St. Peter le Chepe.

7 Henry VIII. The oath of the priests states—That they were to be ready at all Obits and Dirges, and were to say once every week Placebo and Dirige.‖

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* See *ante*, p. 142.

† "The costs of the light of St. Dunston, in St. John Zachary," was, as shewn, a regular yearly item in the wardens' accounts.

‡ "Mem^{m}. Payed for a Riddel and scowing of the Blew Buckram for the Tabernacle and Ymage of Seynt Dunston at Paul's, 6*l*. 16*s*. 10*d*." Wardens' Accounts, 1 Edw. IV.

‖ The Return in the Valor Ecclesiasticus, 30 Henry VIII., notices the following chantries under the head Goldsmiths' Company.

S'ti Egidij Crepulgate.

"Cantaria ex fundac'one Artis de le Goldsmythes per annu' clare, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiijd.

S'ti Joh'is Zacharie.

"Cantaria ex fundac'one Bartholomei Rede, unde Johannes Turney cl'icus est incumb', valet clare per ann. in p^{r}m'ts denarijs, vj^{li} xiij^{d} iiij^{d}.

"X^{a} inde, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one.—Lichefeld valet clare p' annum, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"Alia Cantaria ib'm fundat' per Drugonem Barantyne, p' annu' clare valet, vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"X^{a} inde, xiii^{s} iiij^{d}.

"Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one Johannis Frenche et Rici Seman, per annu', vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"X^{a} inde, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

The ordinances enjoin, as to this subject, (amongst other of the beadle's duties,) That he shall warn all the craft, with the four priests, a day before St. Dunstan's Eve, to be at Goldsmiths' Hall, in their second livery, by two o'clock of the afternoon; and to warn the beadle of *Fishmongers*, to warn his wardens, to be there at three o'clock of the same afternoon, to go to Paul's, with the crafts, as it hath been accustomed. And the company's beadle shall also warn every person of the craft, dwelling in London, Southwark, and Westminster, as well strangers as English, to shut in their shops by seven o'clock of the same even,[*] and to be, on St. Dunstan's day, at Goldsmiths' Hall, by eight of the clock, to hear the new wardens' oath.

The ceremonies attending this visit to St. Paul's, are afterwards detailed in the following statement, (of which, from its great curiosity, we give an exact copy), entitled—

"THE MANER HOW THYS FELLYSSHIPPE SHALL BE ORDERED YERELY ON SEYNT DUNSTON'S EVYN AND DAY FOR THEYR GOYNG TO PAWLL'S CHURCHE.[†]

"M^{d}. That on Seynt Dunston's Eve, allways hytherto, M'rs [Messieurs] the Aldermen of thys fellysshippe, hathe bene vsed to assemble in theyr vyellett gownes and clookys: and all the hoole companye of the lyvery to assemble at the Goldesmyths' Hall, in theyr second lyverey; and to have iiij chapeleyns, to wayte and goo before theym to Pawll's.

"M^{d}. How the fellysshyppe shalbe ordered on Seynt Dunston's Even and daye to goo wth the worshypfull felyshyppe of *Fysshemongers*."

"M^{d}. That of olde tyme, in custome y^{t} hathe bene vsed uppon the sayd even and daye, that M'^{rs} the Alderm'n, and the vj wardeyns of the sayd *Fysshemongers*, wayte uppon thys fellyshyppe

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S'ti Muthei.

"Cantaria ex fundac'one artis de Goldesmythes per annu', vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"X^{a} inde, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

S'ti Petri in Chepe.

"Will'mus Aley cl'icus cantarista cantarie Nicho'i Farringdon fundat' in eccl'ia parrochali pred'ca, que quidem cantaria valet clare p' ann. promp's den^{r}rijs, cvj^{s} viij^{d}.

"X^{a} inde, x^{s} viij^{d}.

"Alia Cantaria ib'm ex fundac'one Johannis Palmer per annu' clare, vi^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"X^{a} inde, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

[*] 2 Hen. VIII. On its being debated, whether St. Dunstan's day should be kept by shutting up their shops, the company agreed that they should "shut their shops and keep holiday." Absence from the above-mentioned procession on St. Dunstan's day, entailed on the offender, (by a regulation of 9 Edw. IV.) a forfeit of 8*d*.

[†] Book B. fol. 189, 90, and 91.

of Goldesmythes, in *theyr* [the Goldsmiths'] lywery, at Seynt John Zacharye's Churche. And there, as soone as the sayd Fysshemonge^{r}s be comen thether, M^{rs} the Wardeyns, use to send vnto theym to the sayd churche, spyce brede, bothe caaks and bunnys wth ale, rede wyne, and clarett wyne and ypocras, by certeyn of the yonge men wayeters, appoynted by the wardeyns for the tyme, and they to serve theym after the best man^{r}. In the mene tyme, whyle oure lyuerey be ready to go to Pawle's, and when our companye be redy to goo, then oure beadyll, at the comyng owte of the sayd churche of M^{rs} of the sayd Fysshemongers, at the corn^{r} of our hall, agaynst the sayd churche, to joyne aldermen together; they that hathe bene sheryves together; wardeyns together; *a Fysshemonger and a Goldsmythe together;* and so to goo into Woode streate, uppe to the Crosse in Chepe, and so to Pawllys. And the beadell to come behynde, in his lyvere gowne and hoode: and the [company's] ij brokers to wayte vppon the wardeyns to knowe theyr myndes, and to wayte styll vppon theym, vnto [until] the mastrys comyng home agayn to Goldesmytheshall w^{t} the sayd Fysshemongers; and there to be s^{r}ved wth spyce brede, ale, wyne, and pyppens, etc."

"And on the morowe, beyng Seynt Dunston's daye, the sayd brokers to bere spyce brede, ale, and wyne, to Seynt John Zacharyes churche, to geve drynke to M$^{rs.}$ the Fysshemongers; and oure beadell to wayte uppon the M$^{rs.}$ of oure companye, in the hall, whyle the ordynances be redd and the dyatt sealled,—the iiij newe wardeyns, and the *sayer* [assayer] for the tyme beyng, with the hole companye, beyng in theyr lyverey, and syttyng in the hall, on the formes, and heryng of the ordinances red, and M$^{rs.}$ the aldermen, beyng in theyr skarlett gownes and skarlett cloaks: and that done.

"Then oure beadell to goo to the sayd Seynt John Zacharyes churche, to the sayd M$^{rs.}$ the Fysshemongers, to geve theym knowlyche of the redynesse of o^{r} companye; and the same beadlle to set our companye in lyke order, at the sayd corn^{r} of the sayd churche; and to goo lykewyse into Woode-streate, and vnto the Crosse in Chepe, and so thorow ye Chepe vnto Pawlls, (pari modo et forma sicut in die precedente, etc.), and to come home thorowe Fast^{r} lane to the hall to dyner."

"The order of goyng to Pawllys aft^{r} dyner."

"Here foloweth howe the fellyshippe shalbe ordered in goyng in theyr last liu^{r}ey whan they go into Pawls.

"Also aft^{r} dyner on Seynt Duntone's daye, M$^{rs.}$ the Fysshemongers, done [do] depart, and M$^{rs.}$ the aldermen of thys oure companye, wthowte theyr clookys, must goo to Pawllys, wth all the hoole lyverey, thorowe Faster lane; and wth the iiij chapeleyns before theym, to the *Exaltavit*, etc.

"And then, when yt ys done, to come home ageyn thorowe Faster lane, vnto Seynt John Zacharyes, vnto the gen^{r}all obyte and dyryge, for all the brethern and systern of thys companye, wythe the chapeleyns before theym.

"And the sayd beadell to see that the best hersse-clothe, and waxe, be provyded and made ready by the almesmen, accordyng to the olde custome, at the sayd Seynt John Zacharyes churche, agaynst the lyvery come."

"*On Seynt Dunston's daye, aft^{r} the dyner ys endyd and done, ys kept at Seynt Maryes* [le Bow] *churche*—

"The obyte of all the brethern and sistern of Seynt Dunston, in the best lyverey; at the which the renters must laye owte their p^{r}cylees [parcels] folowyng, viz.—

"Imprimis. To eu^{r}ry preeste theyr lyvery, and beyng present,	iiij^{d}.
"Item. To the clerke there . .	vj^{d}.
"Item. ij wax-tapers of waxe, waste and makyng .	vj^{d}.

"And they muste praye for the goode estate of all the brethern and systers of Seynt Dunstone, beyng alyve, and for the sowllys of all the brethern and systers paste vnto God, and all Chrysten sowllys. Amen."

Great part of the beadle's duties, and almost wholly those of the almsfolk, were connected with the keeping of the above and the company's other obits. As to the beadle, the ordinances enjoin—

That he must remember the wardens of the obits, when they fall, where held, and what livery kept in; and to warn two priests to be present at every such obit,—to give notice to the priest or clerk of every place where any obit is held, in order that the souls of him or them, there commemorated, may be prayed for in the pulpit, the Sunday or holiday next before the day of the said obit.

The company's twelve almsmen, called the "almsmen of Saint Dunstan," were to be warned by him, that they, every Wednesday and Friday, should be at St. John Zachary's church, at mass, by eight o'clock. At the service called "the Goldsmith's Mass," (or that for the company generally,) those almsmen who failed, forfeited their alms—8*d*. An order of 28 Henry VIII. further says, "they shall, ev^{r}y Fryday, cum in theyr blew gownes: and at eu^{r}y obyte that the companye vse to goo to in the seconde lyvery, the same allmesmen to be in theyr blew: and at eu^{r}y obyte that the companye vse to goo in theyr best lyvery, the same allmesmen to be in theyr blake gownes." This order respected the services for the company; at the obits of individuals, the almesmen wore blue or black, according to circumstances. At the obit of Oliver Davy and Robert Walton, five of them had sixteen yards of blue cloth given them for new gowns; whilst, at the obit of John Hill, another benefactor, a sum of 40*s*. was left them, for black gowns.* Wax, mentioned as a constant item of expense in all the wardens' accounts, was bought, to furnish the lights used at these and other religious celebrations; and so much was required, that they manufactured their own tapers, "waste and making" being always allowed for.† The almesmen held them at the general obits, whilst surrounding the altar and herse, which were kept ready in the church. At the ordinary mass, they

> "Every day their wither'd hands held up
> Toward heaven,"—

to pray for the souls of deceased members, and for the prosperity of those who were still living.

THE PAGEANTS and "Ridings" of this company are more than usually amusing.

The first notice on this head occurs 39 Edward III., and consists of the particulars of payment by William Eynglewyk, Robert Fraunceys, and William Scamelden, then wardens, to nine minstrels, "John Bak, John Whyte, William Crempeney, and their fellows," for their dress and attendance, on Thursday, the feast-day of St. Simon and St. Jude, or Lord-mayor's day; and when they probably accompanied the Goldsmiths in the procession. The account specifies, amongst other items of charge, 30*s*. for the said nine minstrels' attendance, besides various sums for their hats, or head-dresses [chaperons], and other articles, amounting together to 4*l*. 7*s*. 8*d*.

1 Rich. II. 1377. The coronation of this prince gave the Gold-

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* 1511. The sum of 12*d*. "gown-money," is paid for nineteen persons named; and the same to twelve almsmen, for attending Sir Drue Baryngton, at St. John Zachary's church. The regular costume of the almsmen was,—black gowns, with "a coupe [cape], and two broches, according to the quarterages of the goldsmiths' arms." Their weekly allowance, at this date, was 18*d*., but they almost always had gratuities for attending obits left by the wills of the donors they prayed for.

† The general style of entry of the fact, as already given, is:

"P^{r} les cirges des pou^{r}es ove le fazon." See *ante*, pp. 11-129, (Note) 163 and 165.

smiths an opportunity of exhibiting one of the best pageants with which the citizens honoured his entrance into the city. The company's books have no account of it, though they have of another immediately succeeding; but it will be proper to notice it in speaking of their pageants. Historians tell us, there was erected, on this occasion, at the upper end of Cheap, a *castle*, with four towers, on two sides of which ran wine. In these towers four beautiful damsels, with white vestures, blew on the king's face leaves of gold, and threw before him and his horse counterfeit golden florins. When he was come before the castle, they took cups of gold, and filling them with wine from the spouts of the castle, presented the same to the king and his nobles. On the top of the castle, betwixt the towers, stood a golden angel, holding a crown in his hand, and so contrived, that when the king came, he bowed down and offered him the crown. This, they say, was the most striking of several pageants, and was furnished at the expense of the goldsmiths.

6 Rich. II. On the procession of the crafts to meet and welcome the new queen (Anne, of Bohemia), the ornaments of the Goldsmiths' dress, as stated in the next entry, must have had a very splendid effect.

"Memorandum. That the Wednesday after the feast of the Epiphany, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, were ordered to ride against [to meet] the Queen, sister of the Emperor. And, forasmuch, as all the mysteries of the city, had it in charge, that they should not have vestures of other colours than red and black, the Goldsmiths were arrayed in the same colours. Notwithstanding, as all the other mysteries had divers conuzances, the said Goldsmiths chose theirs; and did wear on the red of their dress, bars of silver-work and powders of trefoils of silver: and, each man of the same mystery, to the number of seven score, had upon the black part, fine nouches [knots] of gold and silk; and upon their heads, they wore hats covered with red, and powdered with the said trefoils. The cost for the minstrels who attended, and their dress, etc., as above, is thus reckoned up—

	£	s.	d.
To the seven minstrels		60	0
For vestures for the same minstrels		24	5
For foil for their hats and chaperons		5	0
For silver skins		3	4
To the porter of St. Bartholomew's and his servant		13	0
To a potation for the minstrels		2	2
	£4	16	1

In Cheapside the company had a pageant similar to the last mentioned, and in which, probably, the same machinery was used. It consisted, like that, of a castle, but with only three female characters. The woodwork of this machine cost 2*l.* 4*s.* The silver skins, or leather, for covering it, 8*s.* 10½*d.* There was a sum of 13*l.* 5*s.* expended for black and red cloth, whether for the castle or liveries, is not said; and a sword also occurs amongst other items enumerated, which cost 6*s.* 8*d.* The total expense, including the charge for the minstrels, amounted to 35*l.* 0*s.* 9½*d.*

The Company's Riding to meet Henry VI.'s Queen has been already described.

Mayoralty Procession of John Gedney, 6 Henry VI.

The following is a very curious document, on this occasion, in the company's books. We preserve the old orthography.

1417. 6 Hen. VI. Remembrance, the 3d day of November, in this year, "that how of holde custume of the worshipful cite of London, the craftes of the saide citie have vsed to ride withe the maire of the same citee, to the Palyes of Westm^{r}, atte eche makyng of the maire, and fro' thens to the citee ridyng ayen, and the craftes ridyng afore the maire. And whan they come in CHEPE, every craft, eche be other holdyng, a horsbak, abode tille the maire rode thurgh hem. And of olde tyme the Goldsmythes of the same citee, whan of her craft is no mayr, they haue vsed to houe and stonde aboue the CROS OF CHEPE afore *the Goldsmytherowe*, withoute eny forstallyng afore of eny of the craftes: tille nowe late it fell, that in the moneth of the Apostels Symond and Jude last past, John Gedney, drap^{r}, then beyng mayer, as the said goldsmythes rode afore hym, comyng into Chepe for to ha' houed and stonde in the place afore seide, as they haue of old tyme oute of a mynde, cam the Bochers of the same citee, and hoved into the place there as the saide Goldsmythes were wontyd to stonde; and, for no prayer of the wardeins of the said Goldsmythes, the saide Bocheres wolde not voide; where thurgh hit happyd that there fell grete variaunce and stryfe amonge hem. For the wiche stryfe, the said Bocheres compleynyd hem to the said John Gedney, mayer, and submityd hem to stonde to his award; and axed the Goldsmythes if they wolde do the same: and the wardeins of the Goldsmythes answeryd the mayr and seyd, they wolde be rewled hight and lowe at hys award, knowing well hys disposicon substantiall, wyse, and rightfull. Whereon the saide mayer, the day of the commemoracion of all Sowles, sitting in his parisshe cherche of Seynt Christofer's, next the Stokkys, and as well the wardeins of the Goldsmythes as the wardeins of the Bochers, being p^{r}sent afore hym,—the matt^{r}e of every p^{a}rty herde and cosideryd,—the same mayer awarded, that the craft of Goldsmythes fro' hensforward, shulde ayen have here stondyng in the same place as they haue vsyd of olde tyme; and chargyd the wardeyns of bothe craftes aforesaide, to take eche other be the handys, in sign of love and pees,—and so they dede,—and chargyd hem that alle thyngs afore doo shulde be no more spoke' of, but euery crafte to loue and cherisse other, as they owyd to doo."

SHRIEVALTIES OF MR. SHAA, ETC.

16 Edw. IV. Expenses on Mr. Shaa being chosen Sheriff of London.

8 Trumpets, to go to Westminster 8 Hats of white sarcenet . The minstrels' tippets, and their drink	Total £13 3 4.

N.B. The following year, when Robert Harding was sheriff, the eight minstrels wore green hats.

MAYORALTY PAGEANTS.

The accounts of the later Pageants of the Goldsmiths' Company, at the several mayoralties of their members. Sir James Pemberton, mayor, 1611—Sir Robert Vyner, mayor, 1674—Sir John Shorter, mayor, 1687—Sir Francis Child, mayor, 1698—and Sir Charles Duncombe, mayor, 1708, have all been printed (as follows)—

1611, Sir James Pemberton.	"Chryso-thriambos; the Triumphes of Golde; at the Inauguration of Sir James Pemberton, Knight, in the dignity of Lord Mayor of London, on Tuesday, the 29th of October, 1611; performed in the harty love, and at the charges of the right worshipful, worthy, and ancient Company of Goldsmithes. Devised and written by A[nthony] M[unday], Citizen and Draper of London; printed by William Jaggard, printer to the City. 4to."	In the Sales of the late Mr. Birdley and Mr. Heber.
1674, Sir Robert Vyner, Knight.	"The Goldsmiths' Jubile; or London's Triumphs; containing a Description of the several Pageants; on which are represented emblematical figures, artful pieces of architecture, and rural dancing; with the speeches spoken on each Pageant. Performed October 29, 1674, for the entertainment of the Right Hon. and truly noble pattern of prudence and loyalty, Sir Robert Vyner, Knt. and Bart., Lord Mayor of the City of London. At the proper costs and charges of the worshipful Company of Goldsmiths. The King's most sacred Majesty and his Royal Consort, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Monmouth, several foreign Embassadors, chief Nobility, and Secretaries of State, honouring the City with their presence. Composed by Thomas Jordan. London: printed by W. Godbid, for John Playford. 1674."	Sold in the late Mr. Garrick's Sale, 1823.—Reprint of, in the City Library, Guildhall.

A striking feature in this show, the London Gazette of November 2, informs us, was "in the brave appearance of the Company of Archers, to the number of 350, armed with long bows and half pikes, under the command of Sir Robert Peyton, knight, then captain." Jordan, who apologises for being obliged to put this information (from its late arrival) into a postcript, adds, they had "hats turned up on one side, upon which were knots of green ribon."

1687, Sir John Shorter.

"London's Triumph; or the Goldsmiths' Jubilee. October 29, 1687: performed for the Confirmation and Entertainment of the Right Hon. Sir John Shorter, Lord Mayor. By M. Taubman."

Bodleian Library.

The Goldsmiths' Company have a MS. particular of the expenses of the mayoralty pageants on this last occasion, which were furnished at their expense.

1697-8, Sir Francis Child.

"Glory's Resurrection; being the Triumphs of London revived, for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Child, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London: containing a Description (and also the Sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole solemnity of the day. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Published by authority. London: printed for R. Barnham, in Little Britain. 1698."

Sold in the late Mr. Bindley's Sale, 1818.

It appears, from the London Gazette of October 31, "that the day was celebrated with marked respect. The civic fleet, instead of embarking its honorable freight at Blackfriars, as usual, stopped at Dorset Stairs, where chairs being placed for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, they were entertained by the Earl of Dorset with sweetmeats and wine, the king's music playing all the while. The dinner, too, was at Guildhall, as if royalty itself had been present. The act of parliament against throwing of squibs was strictly observed on this occasion."—*Account of City Pageants, Gentleman's Magazine for May*, 1825.

1708-9, Sir Charles Duncombe.

"The Triumphs of London; for the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Charles Duncombe, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing the Description (and also the Sculptures) of the Pageants, and the whole solemnity of the day. Performed on Friday, the 29th of October, anno 1708. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the honourable Company of Goldsmiths. Published by authority. London: printed for and to be sold by A. Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick Lane. 1708. By E. Settle."

In the City of London Library, and the Bodleian Library.

Jordan's "Goldsmiths' Jubilee, or London's Triumphs, at the Inauguration of Sir Robert Vyner, Knt. and Bart. 1674," gives the following, as the then dressed procession of this company:

1. The master, wardens, and assistants, in gowns faced with foyns.

2. The livery, in gowns faced with budge and their hoods.

3. Divers foyns batchelors, in gowns and scarlet hoods.

4. Thirty budge batchelors, in gowns and scarlet hoods.

5. Sixty gentlemen ushers, in plush, and some in velvet coats, each of them a chain of gold about his shoulders, and a white staff in his hand.

6. Thirty other gentlemen, for carrying banners and colours, some of them being in plush coats, the others in buff.

7. The serjeant-trumpet, and thirty-six trumpets more, whereof sixteen are His Majesty's, the other the Duke of *York's*, the serjeant-trumpet wearing not only a scarf of the Lord Mayor's colours (allowed by his lordship as his fee), but also another, of the company's colours.

8. The drum-major to His Majesty, wearing a scarf of the company's colours, cross his shoulders; four more of his Majesty's drums and fifes attend the service; also seven other drums and two fifes more, each of them (except His Majesty's servants) are habited in buff-coloured doublets, black breeches, and scarfs about their waists.

9. The two city-marshals, riding each of them on horseback, with six persons to attend them, with scarfs and colours of the company's.

10. The foot-marshal and six attendants, with like scarfs and colours.

11. The master of defence, with the same scarf and colours, having persons of his own science to attend him.

12. Many poor men, pensioners, in green gowns, red sleeves, and caps, each of them employed in bearing of standards and banners.

13. Divers other pensioners, in green gowns, red sleeves, and caps, each of them carrying a javelin in the one hand and a target in the other, whereon is painted the coat-armour of their benefactors.*

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* The following two pageants of the Goldsmiths' Arms and their Trade Pageant, was exhibited in the land procession on this occasion; and if any ways answering the inflated, but quaint description of them, must have had a striking effect. They were similar to what have been noticed [Hist. Essay, 208], but are more largely described. We copy them exactly as printed.

PAGEANTS AT LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.

First Pageant. "A Large Triumphant Chariot of Gold, richly set with divers inestimable and various-colour'd jewels, of dazzling splendor, adorned with sundry curious figures, fictitious stories, and delightful landskips; an ascent of seats up to a throne, whereon a person of majestick aspect sitteth. The Representer of *Justice*, hieroglyphically attired, in a long red robe, and on it a golden mantle fringed with silver; on her head, a long dishevel'd hair, of flaxen colour, curiously curl'd, on which is a coronet of silver; in her left hand, she advanceth a touchstone, (the tryer of *Truth* and discoverer of *Falshood*); in her right hand, she holdeth up a golden balance, with silver scales, equi-ponderent, to weigh justly and impartially; her arms dependent on the heads of two *Leopards*, which emblematically intimate *Courage* and *Constancy*: this Chariot is drawn by two golden *Unicorns*, in excellent carving work, with equal magnitude, to the life: on whose backs are mounted two beautiful raven-black *Negroes*, attired according to the dress of *India;* on their heads, wreaths of divers colour'd feathers; in their right hands, they hold golden cups; in their left hands, two display'd banners, the one of the King's, the other of the Company's Arms. All which represent the Crest and the Supporters of the ancient, famous, and worshipful Company of Goldsmiths."

Trade Pageant. "On a very large *Pageant*, is a very rich Seat of State, containing the Representer of the Patron to the *Goldsmiths'* Company, Saint *Dunstan*, attired in a dress properly expressing his prelatical dignity, in a

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The site of Goldsmiths' Hall belonged, in the reign of Edward II., to Sir Nicholas de Segrave, brother to Gilbert de Segrave, bishop of London in 1316, and both of whom were of the ancient and noble family of Segrave, of Segrave in Leicestershire. Copies of the transfers of this property, till it finally became assured to the Goldsmith's Company, are contained in their first book of wardens' accounts, commencing 9 Edward III., and of which the first of such transfers, containing the particulars of the sale, and describing the premises, will afford all the information here wanted.

"By Deed of Sale, dated 19 May, 1323 (16 Edward II.,) and made between Sir John de Lisle, sen. knt. of the county of Essex, brother George de Wakerle, and Thomas de Flore, rector of the church of Hillingsburgh, in the diocese of Lincoln, executors of the will of Sir Nicholas de Segrave, knight, of good memory, of the one part, and Sir William de Clift, clerk, of the other part,— The said Sir John de Lisle, Wakerle, and De Flore, in consideration of '*a certain sum of money*,' Do give, grant, sell, and, by their said writing, confirm, unto the said Sir William de Clift, the afore-mentioned site, etc. by the description of*—

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robe of fine white lawn, over which he weareth a cope or vest of costly bright cloth of gold, down to the ground; on his reverend grey head, a golden mitre, set with topaz, ruby, emerald, amethyst, and saphyr; in his left hand he holdeth a golden crozier, and in his right hand he useth a pair of *Goldsmith's* tongs: Beneath these steps of ascension to his chair, in opposition to St. *Dunstan*, is properly painted a *Goldsmith's* forge and furnace, with fire and gold in it, a workman blowing with the bellows: On his right and left hand, there is a large press of gold and silver plate, representing a shop of trade; and further in front, are several artificers at work on anvils with hammers, beating out plate fit for the forgery and formation of several vessels in gold and silver. There are likewise in the shop divers wedges or ingots of gold and silver. And a step below St. *Dunstan* sitteth an assay-master, with his class frame and balance, for trial of gold and silver, according to the standard. In another place there is also disgrossing, drawing, and flatting of gold and silver wyer. There are also *Finers* melting, smelting, fining, and parting gold and silver, both by fire and water, And, in a march before this orfery, are divers *Miners* in canvass breeches, red waistcoats, and red caps, bearing spades, pickaxes, twibills, and crows, for to sink shafts and make addits. The Devil also appearing to St. Dunstan, is catch'd by the nose at a proper *Qu*, which is given in his speech. When the speech is spoken, the great anvil is set forth, with a *Silversmith* holding on it a plate of massive silver, and three other workmen at work, keeping excellent time in their orderly strokes upon the anvil."

* "Totu' Tenementu' cu' domib'z sup' edificatis libtatib'z & omib'z alijs p'tiu' suis ad dictu' ten' spectantib'z q'd quond^{m} fuit d'ci D'ni Nich'i in vico vocat' S'ci Vedasti in parochia S'ci Joh'is Zacharie London' quod eidem

"All that tenement, with the houses thereupon erected, liberties, and all other their appurtenances to the said tenement belonging, late of the said Sir Nicholas de Segrave, [situate] in the way called Saint Vedast, in the parish of St. John Zachary, of London; which same lay between the tenement late of Walter de Lincoln, goldsmith, of London, the tenement late of Walter de Hendon, and the tenement of the Abbot of Wardon, on the east part, and the said way of St. Vedast, on the west part; and breadthways, between the lane called *Ing-lane*, on the north part, and the tenement of the said lord abbot of Wardon, on the south part; that is to say, the whole, in like manner as the aforesaid Sir Nicholas at any time, or the said Thomas, or his heirs, in any way or sort lawfully had, in lands, buildings, wood, stone, length, breadth, height, depth, and otherwise [whatsoever], without anything therefore to be rendered or deducted:

"To have and to hold all the aforesaid tenement, with the houses thereupon erected, liberties, and all other things appertaining unto the said Walter de Clift, his heirs and assigns whomsoever, freely, quietly, entirely, well and peacefully, in fee and inheritance for ever, of the chief lords of the fee thereof, by the services thence due and of right accustomed; and [clear] of all other secular services and dues whatsoever.

"And the said John, George, and Thomas, all the said tenement, with the houses thereupon erected, liberties, and all other their appurtenances, unto the aforesaid Sir William de Clift, his heirs and assigns whomsoever, Do, by this their charter, warrant and confirm against all persons whatsoever.

"Witness, Nicholas de Far'ndon, mayor of the said city of London; John de Grantham, and Roger de Ely, sheriffs of the same city; Henry de Lecheford, alderman of the ward [Alders-

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jacet int' ten' Thome de Lincoln aurifabri London & ten' quond^{m} Walteri de Hendon & ten' abb'is de Wardon exparte orientali & d'c'm vicu' S'ci Vedasti exparte occidentali & jacit in latitudine int' venellam vocat' Ing lane exparte aquilon^{i} & ten' d'ci D'ni abb'is de Wardon exparte australi, vide licet, q'icqid et p^{r} fat^{r} Dn'us Nich'us vnqu^{a}m ibidem Thome vel hered' sui aliquo modo seu m're her'e pot^{r} ite et in 'tris edificiis lignis lapidib'z longitudine latitude altitudine profunditate et reb'z........absqz aliquo inde revencione, &c. hend' et tenend' tocu' p^{r}dcu' teut cu' domib'z supedificat' libtatib'z et omibz alijs p^{r}d'co Walt. de Clift hered' et assign' suis quibuscunq' lib'e quite integre bene et in pace in feodo' in heredita'te impptu'u de capitalib'z d'nis feod' illius p' s^{r}vicia inde debita et de jure consueta et omib'z alijs s^{r}vicib'z secularis et reb'z etc' Et nos p^{r}dc' is Joh'es Frat' Georgius et Thomas de Flore toc'u p^{r}dc'u ten' cu' domib'z sup' edificatas libtatib'z et omib'z alijs p^{r}tinen' suis p^{r}dcis Will'o de Clift hered' et assign suis quibuscunqz' con^{r}a om'es gentes warrantizabim^{s} impp'un, &c. In cuius rei testimoniu'," &c.

gate], Richard de Wyhale, Robert Box, Thomas de Lincoln, goldsmiths, etc. Dated at London, the 19th day of May, 1323; and in the 16th year of the reign of king Edward, the son of king Edward."*

At what period, subsequent to the date of this document, the company began first to build on the spot, is unknown; but it must have been long before the foundation of the hall by *Sir Dru Barentyn*, in 1407. Assemblies of "the good folks of the mystery" [des bons gentz de mester], are mentioned in the earliest wardens' accounts, 1336, and continue to be noticed for several years afterwards; at which times the entries uniformly charge 12*d.* as the fee for calling them together. No spot of meeting is specified in these entries, or before 1366. At this date, an ordinance occurs amongst the minutes of the court, for regulating the wearing of the livery, which is stated to be made by the said "good folks, assembled at their *common place*, in the parish of St. John, Zachary, in the city of London: and a subsequent entry, 1401, leaves no doubt of this "place," or building, having stood on the present site,—an assembly of the company being said, at the latter date, to have been holden "in their hall in Fasteres [Fosters] lane."

Previously to the last date, viz. in 1380, we have also the particulars of expense of building a new parlour and a cellar. The walls appear, from the enumeration of materials, to have been constructed in the then usual way, with rubble and chalk: the roof of the parlour was leaded; the inside of it wainscotted with "planche bord," and painted in oil, but of what colour is not said; and there are two chimneys mentioned, implying the apartment to have had that number of fire-places. Loam, sand, chalk, tiles, and pitch and tar [" pich and tagh"], occur in the list of materials paid for; and amongst the fittings-up, hinges, locks, bolts, bells, latches, and various other articles.

Of the second hall, or that thought to have been built by Sir Dru Barentyn, in 1407, the company's records neither mention date nor founder. The scattered notices which occur of it, in the wardens' accounts, do not commence till the reign of Henry VI. They, however, with others of subsequent dates, enable us to form a tolerable idea of it. The first of them, 26 Henry VI. [1448], merely consists of entries of 20*s.*, "for wood and coal for the chimney," and of 3*s.* 4*d.* "to the parson of St. John Zachary, for the offering of our hall." In 26 Henry VI., the livery of the company raise a subscription, "towardes making of the *Parlour*." Or, rather, it may be supposed, completing or altering the one just mentioned, which we see had only been begun sixty-eight years before. Four years afterwards (33 Henry VI.), "John Woodale, LL.D.," is admitted on the livery, in consequence of "glazing a windowe of the parlour."

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* The lane in the above deed called *Ing lane*, and afterwards Ingene, or Engene lane, is the same which is now called Maiden lane. Vide Strype's Stow, i. 621.

From other entries, of different dates, we learn that this second hall, or pile of building, contained, exclusively of the parlour mentioned, a chapel; a chamber (probably a superior apartment, from being denominated "The Chamber"); an armoury;* granary;† gallery; assay-office or house; vaults;‡ a court-yard, or as it is sometimes called "The Garden;" an entrance gate-house, etc. The Hall, or as it is now called, "Livery Hall, occupied precisely its present situation. It is described as having a *bay-window*, with armorial bearings, on its east side, or next Huggin-lane, and such "baye-windowe on the east side of the hall," the entry acquainting us with this fact, adds, "was made as it nowe standeth, oonly at the p'pre costes, expences, and charges of Sir Edmund Shaa, knight, and Thomas Wode." The roof was surmounted with a lantern [funeral] and vane, erected in 1454.‖ Elizabeth Philip, daughter to John Wolke, a goldsmith of the company, gave, in 1487, for furnishing this hall, "five fine cushions of verdone, with the Goldsmithes' arms wrought in the middle of them, and the name of the said John Walshe wrought with red and white letters." also a great pall of 26 lb. and 4 oz. weight, and a great pair of balances, on condition "that the felishipp should the more oftener praye to Almighty God for the soule of the said John Walshe and for all Cristen soules." Previously (viz. 1467), the sum of 6*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* is booked for "v benches, of tapstry-werke, wth Goldsmyth armes; and vij custhons [cushions], of y^{e} same, for cushons and banches for y^{e} hall." There is also mention made, at this date, of the expenses of paving the hall,§—and of the purchase of "ij peses of rede worstede *for y^{e} chapell and y^{e} chamber of Gold-*

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* In 31 Hen. VIII. Edward Dyson agrees with the wardens "to make clene viij almond ryvetts of thys house before Mydsom^{r}, and the same to make fytt, for the sum of xij^{s}."

† July, 1665. Mr. Hardman, the minister of St. John Zachary, is stated to have received 45*s.* for a quarter's tithe of Goldsmiths' Hall, "and for the houses and cellars within and under the same."

‡ 1665. Jan. 14. "Paid for skreening the company's corn, and to the granary keep, £——."

‖ 1451. "For the costs for making the *Funerall* in the hall, that is to say, for carpentry & lede & glasing & other costs, & for makyng of the *vane* to the said Funerall."

§ "Payd for ij^{m} rayling tyle for the hall & for lyme & sand and other expensis & pavyng, iiij^{li} viij^{d} ob."

smyth Hall, and for lynen cloth and tassels; and for ij curteyns of silk, and for steyning of y^{e} seyd hangyns for y^{e} chapell of ou^{r} hall."

In addition to these particulars of the company's ancient hall, we learn from the books of wardens' accounts, in the reign of Henry VIII.,—that the reredos, or screen, of the livery hall was surmounted by a silver-gilt statue of St. Dunstan, the order for breaking and selling of which, at the Reformation, has been noticed,—and that it was, in the same reign, furnished with rich hangings, representing the history of St. Dunstan, which were expressly made for the purpose, in Flanders. The bill of expenses, and description of these hangings, as copied below from the original entry, is a great curiosity:

"Money delyv'yd to Mr. Garard Hughis for the ryche arras for the hanging of the hall.

"Fyrste, delyv^{r}yd by Master Sayeles, xx^{li}.

"Itm. by Master Wastell, the xviijth daye of Apryll, xiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

"Itm. by hym the xvijth daye of June, lx^{li}.

"Itm. by hym the xxth day of September, xl^{li}.

"Itm. by hym the xiijth daye of Decembre, xl^{li}.

"Itm. by hym the xjth daye of Apryll, lx^{li}.

"Itm. by Master Fenrother, xxx^{li}.

"Sm^{a} Tot^{lis}, ij^{c}lxiij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

"Of whiche payd for one piece for the highe deasse in the hall, conteynynge iiij^{xx} vij ellys iij q^{r}tres Flemyshe, price the ell in Flemyshe money l^{s} whiche is in Englisshe money xxxiij^{s} iiij^{d}. sm^{a}, cxlvi^{li} v^{s} Flemysshe.

"Itm. For ij other pec^{s} conteynynge cviij ells dj' Flemysshe, price the ell Flemysshe xxx^{s} and sterlyng money xx^{s} sm^{a}, cviij^{li} x^{s}, sterlyng.

"Itm. P^{d} to Rychard Hyll of the Custome-house for the custome of the Arras, sm^{a}, x^{li} stg.

Itm. Payd for the dyuysyng of the storye, for the exchaunge makyng of the money, & for costs & charg^{s} of Mr. Hewes' s^{r}vant lyeng there, and for the canvas, & leeryng & lynyng of all the sayd Arras, sm^{a}, xxjx^{li} viij^{s} viij^{d}.

"Sm^{a} to^{lis} chargys of all the seyd three pec^{s} of arras, amoth to the sum of cclxxxiiij^{li} iij^{s} iij^{d}."

"The pcells of the charg^{s} for makyng of the storyes in white and blacke.

"Fyrste paid to iiij masters eu^{r}y of theym for xvj dayes, the daye xij^{d} sterlyng, iij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"Itm to a boye to sharpe ther colys,† for xvi dayes, the daye ij^{d} sterlyng ij^{d}, ij^{s} viij^{d}.

"Item for the translatynge of the storye oute of Englyshe into Duche, x^{s}.

"Itm payd for the Towne-seale of Brussels, and for Counsell, x^{s}.

"Itm to the iiij warderers for the yndyng of the iij clothys, the ell Flemyshe j de^{r}nez st^{r}lynge, xv^{s} vj^{d}.

"Itm to the seyd iiij warderers geven in rewarde iiij^{li} Flemysshe st^{r}lyng, liij^{s} iiij^{d}.

"Itm for a cheste-locke and key, vj^{s} viij^{d}.

"Itm to a Spanyard to have money at syght in Flawnders, xl^{s}.

"Sm^{a} x^{li} ij^{s} ij^{d}.

"Itm for the Expences of Mr. Hewghes s^{r}vante for goyng into Flawnders, lyenge there, and comyng home, by the space of xj wekis and a daye, Sm^{a}, vi^{li}.

"Sm^{a} Pagine, xvi^{li} ij^{s} ij^{d}.

"Sm^{a} to^{les} of all the seyd Arras hangyngs and charg^{s} amountyth to the s^{u}m off, ij^{c}lxx^{li} xvj^{s} ij^{d}.

"In the Testament of Dame E. Thurston.

"Itm. I gyve & bequeth to & for the p^{r}formance of the hangyngs of Arras of lyff and story of Seynt Dunston for the Goldsmythis Hall, and toward that pce of Arras for the said S^{r} John Thurston, for the seid Goldsmythis Hall to be made, xx mrks."

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* Pointing the charcoal or black chalk, with which they sketched.

An ancient heraldic MS. in the British Museum describes the following, as "armes taken out of the ould wyndowes in the Gouldsmythes Hall, in Foster-lane," but does not mention from what rooms.

"Alcock, 5 shields, surmounted with helmets and crests. Sir Mathew Philip, 1 shield. Wood and his wife, da. of Prekleton, 2 shields. Rous, 1 do."[*]

Stow, describing Goldsmiths' Hall, in 1598, says, "On the east side of Faster-lane, at Engayne-lane ende, is the Goldsmythes Hall, a proper house, but not large: and therefore to say that *Bartholomew Read*, goldsmith, mayor, in the yeare 1502, kept such a feast in this hall as some have fabuled, is far incredible and altogether vnpossible, considering the smalnes of the hall, and the number of the guests, which, as they say, were more than an hundredth persons of great estate. For the messes and dishes of meates in them serued, the paled parke in the same hall, furnished with fruitfull trees, beastes of venery, and other circumstances of that pretended feast well weighed, Westminster Hall would hardly haue sufficed, and therefore I will over passe it."[†]

From 1641 till the Restoration, Goldsmiths' Hall was the Exchequer of the Parliamentarians, which circumstance comprises nearly all we know of its history during that interval. All the money accumulated by what were called "Sequestrations," or forfeitures of the Royalists' estates, was here stored up, and disbursed as occasion required, to pay their adherents. The newspapers of the time furnish continual notices of these transactions.

The *Perfect Diurnall* of August 17th, 1646, says, "the report of the commissioners at Goldsmiths' Hall, for composition of delinquents, was debated by the committee yesterday." To which the *Scottish Dove* afterwards adds—"The house took into consideration that, by the often not sitting of the committee at Goldsmiths' Hall, about compositions, on the days they usually did, delay is made of the proceedings in that business,—when it was ordered that 'the said committee should sit on the usual days, constantly, as they had formerly done.'"

January 1, (same year). "Tuesdays and Thursdays in every week are ordered by the commissioners to be set apart for the consideration of the business of Excise, *the Committee at Goldsmiths' Hall*, and the Customs."—*Perfect Diurnall.*

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[*] The same MS. mentions the arms underneath, as then remaining in the church of St. John Zachary:—"Chichester, mayor; S^{r} Barth^{w} Read; Jn^{o} Frauncеys & wife, 1405; Dru Barentyn [with epitaph 1415;] Rob. Otley, maior, 14—; and Catherine his wife, styled "maioriss a Londini;" S^{r} Nich. Twyford & wife, 1390; Jn^{o} Sutton, cit. & ald^{n} of Lond^{r}."

[†] "Survaie of London," ed. 1598. p. 308.

1647, May 4. "A message this day from the lords, concerning Goldsmiths' Hall, desiring that Goldsmiths' Hall may be part of the security for the 200,000*l.*;—the commissioners, after much debate, would not agree to this, but concurred on some other points they recommended."

The following notices, tending to give some further idea of the nature of the ancient hall, appear in the books after this date:

1665. Oct. 20. "Paid to the paviour, in full, for paving work about the hall, 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*"

——, March 18. "Paid the collectors for one year's payment for 33 fire-hearths, for Goldsmiths' Hall and the houses within the same, ending the 29th of September last, 3*l.* 6*s.*"

1666, July 6. "Paid to Smailes, the joiner, for work done for the company, in and about the hall, for the year past, 24*s.*"

The effects of the fire of London on the company's hall, are slightly noticed in the following entries, from the wardens' accounts of the year 1666:

1666, (15 Sept.) "This being the first meeting of the wardens and assistants since the late lamentable fire, Sir Charles Doe made known, that having now obtained the keys of the company's treasury, he had thence taken out all their late writings and other their concerns, for the present preservation of them, and that he caused the same to be removed to a house at Edmonton, well known to Mr. Brattle, deputy-assayer, who affirmeth that all is there well secured. For which careful and prudent act of the said Sir Charles Doe, the thanks of the wardens and assistants present were given him."

At the same meeting Mr. Jermyn made report, that several of the stacks of the chimneys belonging to the company's common hall, are in some danger of falling, if not in time secured; for prevention whereof it was ordered, that Mr. Jermyn, and Mr. Burredge, the company's bricklayer, do forthwith take a view of the same chimneys; and if with safety they may be preserved, then to stand; otherwise to take them down. And that they likewise clear the vaults and officers' houses of the rubbish, as soon as conveniently they may. Also ordered, that Mr. Smithies, Mr. Stoner, Mr. Colfe, Mr. Mason, Mr. Layton, and Mr. Wm. Hall, or any two of them, with Mr. Warden Hulin, be a committee to survey the premises, and to see that such things as are there useful be secured, and in readiness for the service of the company when need shall require.

Also ordered, that the said committee be entreated to take care that some convenient place within the hall be forthwith fitted and prepared, for the assay and touch of the workmen's plate, in like manner as the same hath been there anciently used.

Moved also, that some convenient house, in or about London, may be taken for the company's meetings; wherein their clerk and beadle may inhabit, and their writings and other concerns be placed and secured. And, two several houses being proposed, the one in Jewin street, and the other in Grub street, further agreed, that the committee do view and examine which of the said two houses will best suit, and then to agree for the same; but not for less time than two years, or for more than three years,—and to report.

Ordered, at the same meeting, That the company's plate, so soon as Sir Robert Viner's house is fitted up, be brought from Edmonton, and then lent to the said Sir Robert, who is sheriff elect, to be by him used in his shrievalty, and which Mr. Wardens are entreated to deliver to him by inventory indented, as in like case hath been accustomed, wherewith he was content.

Ordered, That the next meeting be on Monday, at nine in the morning.

Friday, Sept. 17, 1666. The house in Jewin street, for the temporary use of the company, is reported to have been looked at; and that the owner offered it, and to provide a large additional room for general meetings, as also two lodging chambers, at 25*l.* rent per annum. To be considered of.

Sept. 1666. Report of the last-mentioned house having again examined, and that it was inconvenient; and another house, also situated in Jewin street, proposed, stated to have a large room, for the company's meetings, and three other rooms or chambers for their offices,—and for which only 30*l.* rent was asked.

Saturday, 22 Sept. 1663. Another tenement, late belonging to Edward Greene, goldsmith, late a member of the company, mentioned, situated in Grub street, and which being thought more suitable than the above, is ordered to be taken on lease, from a Mr. Edward Greene, stationer, for 21 years, fine not exceed 100*l.* nor the rent 60*l.* per annum, with liberty for the company to quit at pleasure, so said Mr. Greene can make out a title to satisfy the committee.

N. B. This house is afterwards said to have been the residence, formerly, of Sir Thomas Allen, grocer, and lord mayor in 1659.

Friday, 5 Oct. 1666. A court of assistants, held at Carpenters' Hall, Agreed, That the clerk, collector of the company, have a letter of attorney, to demand their rents from their respective tenants; and which tenants shall be desired to attend at Goldsmiths' Hall, for payment thereof. At same court, a committee appointed to examine the benefactors' wills, and as to the company's public debts:—their houses being mostly demolished; and yet several things, of necessity, proper to be paid.

Saturday, 13 Oct. 1666. The company's plate is delivered to Sir Robert Vyner, for his shrievalty, as before agreed on. The form of indenture for its safe return, and inventory, accompanying it.

Wednesday, 28 Nov. 1666. At this court, complaint being made, that the sink for conveying water out of the hall yard, was stopped, to the prejudice of the vault or cellar lying under the same. Ordered, that workmen do forthwith view the same, and amend it.

Wednesday, 11 December, 1666. Mr. Warden made known, that he had delivered to Sir Robert Vyner, a bag, with some of the standard pieces, and some molten silver, sealed; both which belonged to the company.

18 Dec. 1666. Order, for a new common seal and a small seal to be made; the old ones having been burnt in the fire.

At same court, Mr. Burridge, the company's bricklayer, ordered to sift the rubbish in the hall yard; and to lay by the same in the most convenient place until it may be wanted.

15 March, 1666. The committee are entreated to consider and advise with Mr. Jerman touching the repairing of the hall, or so much thereof as of necessity ought to be done for preservation of the vaults, and also for the chimneys and walls yet standing. And to report their opinion at the next court.

17 March, 1666. At this court, Mr. Jerman presented a draught or platform [ground plot] on paper, of the company's common hall, and of the rooms, and officers' houses, belonging to the same; and gave an estimate of the carpenter's work for the roofs and flooring thereof, which, at the rate timber then was, he considered might amount to £1,600 or thereabout. But for the flooring part, it might be forborne at present, if the court thought fit, and only joists laid into the walls, for the better strengthening thereof to support the roof. For the charge of the brickwork, he was not

prepared to give them an estimate: but would be ready with the same when the committee next met. At which time, the same was to be taken into further consideration, and accordingly presented to a court of assistants.

18 April, 1667. At this court, a treaty was had with a servant of Colonel Nevill's, in Berkshire, (brought by Mr. Smithies,) concerning the price of timber, (Mr. Jarman being present,) who demanded 43*s.* the load, to deliver it at the water-side there, and made no other price thereof. It was thereupon ordered, that Mr. Jerman, when he next went to Windsor, should speak with Colonel Nevill about the price, and to take a view of the timber, and to give the wardens, and committee for rebuilding an account, which committee were by this court ordered to provide 100 load of timber this season, for the company's service, and wherein Mr. Jerman was desired to give his advice and assistance.

Said committee were also desired to treat with Mr. Burridge the bricklayer, and to know of him, what the charge will be to make good the walls of the hall, as to workmanship, making mortar, scaffolding, and nails. And which of the walls are to be *repaired,* only; and which are to be *rebuilt.* And upon his valuation, to take the same into further consideration.

Wednesday, 5 June, 1667, Quarter-day. At a court held in the afternoon of this day, intimation was given, that part of the south wall, belonging to the company's gallery, and the clerks house, was this day fallen down; and that with the fall thereof it had broken down the arch, or vault, lying under the same. Whereupon it was ordered, that the committee (employed on the business of treating with the company's tenants about rebuilding their houses) do consult Mr. Jerman and Mr. Burridge about the repairing of the same, and of the company's common hall, and offices thereto belonging. And for the committee's better information, the workmen are to draw up in writing, what is at the present necessary and fit to be done; together with the charge thereof; and to deliver the same to the clerk, for him to make copies to send to the said committee, between then and the court's next meeting, so that they might inform themselves what the charge thereof would be by other workmen. And when they were fully satisfied thereon, then to make report to a court of assistants.

7 June, 1667. At a court of committee of this date, appeared Mr. Jerman and Mr. Burridge the company's workmen, with whom the committee advised as to making the repairs of the hall, and of the charge thereof. And in order thereto the bricklayer's work was first to be agreed for. Mr. Burridge, and one Edward

Goodman, (whom Mr. Burridge brought with him to undertake the work) discoursed as to the necessary repairs of the same, viz.

1. Rebuilding that part of the south wall, lately fallen down.

2. Making good the arches of the cellars adjoining to the hall, and also of the inward wall, next the court-yard belonging to the gallery. And

3. Of all other the walls, both of the gallery, parlour, great chamber, and common hall, and fitting for floors to be set therein. —And

4. The making firm and substantial the shafts of the several chimnies, their standing in the aforesaid places.

For the doing of which said work, the said Goodman, first demanded 40*s*. a rod, and to make all scaffolding for the same; the company finding poles, ladyers, boards, and putlogs; which the committee conceiving to be too high a rate, he afterwards proposed to do the same for 38*s*. per rod; and of that he affirmed, he could not abate. And for the tiling of all the said work, he demanded, for workmanship and materials 35*s*. for each 10 foot square; and for workmanship only 5*s*. the foot square. Of which demands, the court took time to give an answer, and so they parted.

Wednesday, 26 June, 1667. The court were shown the draft of certain articles of agreement prepared by their late clerk, between the Goldsmiths' company and John East, respecting the repairs of their hall, and directed such articles to be ingrossed forthwith; said court conceiving it necessary, that all expedition ought to be used in going on with the said work, on account of the Summer being much spent. The management and oversight to be left to the committee, who as they see cause, are to advise with Mr. Jerman, the sole surveyor nominated for the work.

At same court £5 ordered to be given to Mr. Burridge, for attending the work at Goldsmiths' Hall in erecting the new assay-house.

N.B. 5*l*. 2*s*. 1*d*. is afterwards paid him, in full for his work done at Goldsmiths' Hall for erecting the said assay-house, and clearing the rubbish in the hall yard.

Mr. Dawes, the painter, also paid at the same time, for work done at Goldsmiths' Hall, and for the house in Grub-street.

Wednesday, 18 July, 1667. Agreed to accept the proposals of Lingard to do the mason's work of the hall, and with Wilcox, Haines, and Oliver, to do the carpenter's work.

Wednesday, 1 Oct. 1667. Mr. John Haines, carpenter, treated with for the flooring and roofing of the whole building at

Goldsmiths' Hall. He to perform all said work, except the hall, buttery, and larders, before the 25 of March, 1668; and the latter on or before the 24th of the following June.

Notwithstanding the apparent expedition used in repairing, and partly rebuilding the hall, which these contracts and payments would imply, the work proceeded but slowly, and was not finally completed until 1669. Want of money appears to have been the cause, as well with this, as other companies after their great losses by the fire of London. One instance of the distress this calamity entailed on the Goldsmiths, and which will be sufficient to prove what is asserted, follows,—several of similar import are however to be found in the company's books near this date:—

5th July, 1667. "In consideration of the many urgent and pressing occasions of the company, for the raising of money for their present service, and more especially for that of repairing the hall,—which should it be omitted at this season, might endanger the falling of the walls now standing. And that the company have no occasion to make use of their plate, nor place convenient where the same may be secured. It is at this court agreed, that all, or at least such part thereof as is not serviceable shall be sold. Yet with such respect to the benefactors' gifts, as that such as shall be parted with, the *coats of arms* and other *inscriptions*, may be carefully taken, and the same recorded in the company's court books. In order that such amount of plate may be restored, and made again, when the company shall be thereunto enabled."*

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* Following the above entry is

"A note of the arms and other expressions of several pieces of plate, and the several weights, which were the gifts of several benefactors to be entred, whereby in time they may be new made and restored as their gifts to the company. And also of several other pieces of plate, being the company's proper plate. All being sold according to an order of a court of assistants, the 10th of this instant July."

The following list of it appears afterwards in the books, together with the arms of the donors, in trick, viz., Mr. Leudam, a cup, No. 2; Rob. South, a ditto, No. 3; Anth^{y} Bradshaw, No. 4; John Terry, No. 5; John Acton, No. 6; Rd. Martin, Esq., No. 7; Wm. Symonds, No. 12; Jas. Feake White, No. 4; Mr. Maninge, No. 5; Wm. Daniel, No. 10; Richard Morrell, No. 11; George Courtho[illegible], No. 14, &c.

Several of these and other cups mentioned were of great weight, and of silver gilt. One of them, described as "one standing cup and cover, half chased, inscribed "the Gift of Robert Sherley the Elder, An^{o} D'ni 1612," is said to have weighed 93½ oz. They almost all, besides the names and arms of the donors, have also verses or mottos. Mr. Leadham's, the first in the above list, is described as "one standing cup and cover, with his coat of arms engraven, and these words about—

"The Gift of Tho^{s} Leadham, Goldth, M^{r} Ward^{n} in An^{o} Dni. 1630," and these words about the middle of the cup—

"This gift I leave among my friends
Of that which God did give,
That when I die this gift of mine
Among my friends may live."

The company's late hall, as we learn from the entries respecting it just given, was merely a repair, and part rebuilding of their hall before the fire of London. Allowing for the alterations caused by this means, therefore, a description of such late hall, is, as to site, form, and general outline, a description of their hall before 1666; the interior casing, fiting up and decorations; were, of course, new. This hall is correctly described in the following account of it, which we quote: "The buildings were of a fine red brick, and surrounded a small square court, paved; the front being ornamented with stone corners wrought in rustic, and a large arched entrance, which exhibited a high pediment, supported on Doric columns, and open at the top, to give room for a shield of the company's arms. The *livery*, or *common hall*, which was on the east side of the court, was a spacious and lofty apartment, paved with black and white marble, and very elegantly fitted up. The wainscotting was very hardsome, and the ceiling and its appendages richly stuccoed; an enormous flower adorning the centre, and the city and goldsmiths' arms, with various decorations, appearing in its other compartments. A richly carved screen, with composite pillars, pilasters, &c.; a balustrade with vases, terminating in branches for lights, (between which were displayed the banners and flags used on public occasions), and a beaufet of considerable size, with white and gold ornaments, formed part of the embellishments of this splendid room.

"The balustrade of the staircase was elegantly carved, and the walls exhibited numerous reliefs of scrolls, flowers, and instruments of music. The *court room* was another richly wainscotted apartment, and the ceiling very grand, though perhaps somewhat loaded with embellishments. The chimney-piece was of statuary marble, and very sumptuous."

FEASTS.

The accounts of this company's feasts,—from the remote date they extend back to, and the bills of fare themselves,—form a very curious part of their history. The principal or election feast, is first mentioned under the name of "La Gest de Seynt Dunston," in 1353, when it is said to have cost 4*l*. No items are enumerated then, or for many years afterwards, the entries being confined to one, or two lines, as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1357. Paid for the feast of Saint Dunstan .	4	0	0
1359. Paid for the feast of Saint Dunstan .	10	10	0

	£	s.	d.
1360. Expenses,—the costs of the feast of Saint Dunstan and the dinner of the wardens, besides the collections . . .	10	10	0
1361. Costs for the feast of Saint Dunstan and of the wardens' dinner . .	14	2	3
1363. The costs of Saint Dunstan's feast* .	16	0	0

1367. The company appear to have had a sort of *fête champetre*, either in addition to the dinner at the hall, or in lieu of it; but probably the latter: the following entry of expenses being the only notice that occurs of any feast:—"Costs on St. Dunstan's day in the *fields*, in wine, blandrett, minstrels, and other things, 30*s*."

Two years afterwards the company seem to have made up for this slight fare, as we find by the next entry:—

1369. Expended on St. Dunstan's feast, this year, 21*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*.

1380. The account of the election feast is, for the first time, given at such length as to make it interesting, though not so much so as afterwards; the particulars being confined to an enumeration of the principal visitors whom the company invited, without specifying the fare or amount of expenses. It was honoured, it will be seen, by the presence of a princess, several of the courtiers, the lord mayor (John Hadley, grocer), and some of the most eminent of the citizens.

"Memorandum. That in the time of Robert Lucas, John Corant, Herre Bame, and Herre Malvayne, on their taking office, there was, by the consent of the good folks of the company, and of the commons, a feast made; at which feast were the men and ladies following:—My most honourable lady, *Isabel*, daughter of the king of England, and her daughter the countess of Oxenford; the lord de Latimer; the grand master of St. John of Clerkenwell; and the mayor of London; with six other good folks of the city. On this account the wardens were at great cost, and prayed the company to allow the same:"*—this a subsequent entry states they did.

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* A few of the earlier of these notices have been given in the specimens of Wardens' Accounts, but are repeated here in order to bring the whole into one point of view. The original entries of them follow:

"1357. It'm, paiez p^{r} la gest de Seynt Dunston, iiij^{li}.

"1359. It'm, paiez p^{r} la fest de Seynt Dunston, x^{li}. x^{s}.

"1360. It'm, a despenses les costages de la fest de Seint Dunston, et le dinner des dites gardeyns, outre les q'lettes.

"1361. Costages p^{r} la fest de Seint Dunston et le dinn^{r} des gardeyns, xiiij^{li}. ij^{s}. iij^{d}.

"1363. Les costages de la fest de Seint Dunston, xvj^{li}. etc."

Towards the middle of the reign of Henry VI., the accounts of St. Dunstan's feast generally include the bill of fare and prices, together with the other attendant expenses; and, consequently, become much more interesting than the early entries, which, (with the exception just given,) sum up the whole in a line or two, stating merely the gross amount in the company's books. The following are specimens of bills of fare of the latter kind, from 22 Henry VI. to 14 Henry VII.

1444.

(22 Henry VI.) Expenses of St. Dunstan's day.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
To minstrels . .	1	6	8	3 pikes and a jowl of fresh			
Their hoods and dinner .	0	12	8	salmon . .	0	7	8
18 lb. of spices .	1	1	0	5 lampreys and 2 green fishes*	0	10	8
200 "pepyns" (pippins)	0	1	8	"For vij crabbys" [crabs]	0	0	7
400 blanderett . .	0	3	8	10 roches . .	0	0	6
16 gallons of wine .	0	18	8	Bread . . .	0	0	6
Bread . .	0	9	4	1 potel wine, to the cooke	0	0	5
Ale . .	0	9	8	"1 quart^{r} coles" [coals]	0	0	7
1 hogshead of wine .	1	16	4	Washing of napery .	0	0	7
Keeping of the cupboard .	0	0	8	For white cupps .	0	0	9
Hire of earthen pots .	0	0	4	For making clean the hall	0	0	2

1449.

(27 Henry VI.) Expenses and fare on St. Dunstan's day.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
To the minstrels . .	5	marks		For beer . .	1	0	6
12 hats for ditto .	0	10	0	For "watyr" . .	0	1	0
Their drink . .	0	1	8	"For vj dysshes of boter			xij^{d}."
For a harp . .	0	1	0	"For erbys . . .			vj^{d}."
For a pipe . .	0	0	2	"Colys [coals] . .			iij^{s}. iij^{d}."
1 gallon of ypocras .	0	10	6	Bread . .	0	0	3
"For co'feccions" [confections]		39	8	"To Rogier Botiller, his labur			iij^{s}. iiij^{d}."
Fish on the Saturday .	0	4	2	To Robert Botiller .	0	2	4
Flesh on the Sunday .	0	11	0	To two others . .	0	6	0
"To the moorysh dauncers			xvj^{s}. iij^{d}. dj.	To Short . .	0	1	10
Two hogsheads of red wine	2	18	4	To P. Botiller . .	0	1	4
One barrel of sweet wine	0	15	0	"For cuppes and potells			vi^{s}. ix^{d}."
Six gallons of wine for jelly	0	2	1	For wafers . .	0	0	2
For ale . . .	0	16	7½	For water . .	0	0	1

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* "1380. Fait a Rememb^{r} en le temps de Rob' Lucas, John Corant, Herre Bame, and Herre Malvayne, al commencement de lour office, p' assent de bons gentz de la compagnie et co'es ils font une *Fest;* a quele fest furent h'mes et dames suivant, Ma t^{rs} hon^{a}ble madame *Isabel*, file roy d'Anglet^{r}e, et sa file comitesse de Oxenford et le S^{r} de Latimer et le p$_{r}$cipal M^{r}stre de Seynt Joh'n de Clerkenwell, et le maire de Lound$_{r}$s, oue sez autres bons gentz de la cite p^{r}quoi les ditz gardeyns furent a g^{r}ntz costages. P^{r} quoi lez ditz gardeyns prient q'ils p^{r}mis estre alowe de sez g^{r}antz costages," etc.

† "Green," fresh salted.

The articles for the kitchen, included

Meal, 13*s.* 4*d.*; butter, 6 dishes, 2*s.*; "grete birds and small, iij^{s};" "erbes, viij^{d};" for carriage in and out of necessaries for the kitchen,—3 pottells of honey, 3*s.*; 1 doz. hens, 3*s.*; "vij doz. chekyns, vij^{s} vj^{d};" grey ditto,—400½ eggs, 19*s.* 2*d.*: 8 gallons of cream and 8 ditto of milk, 3*s.* 4*d.*; 6 herons, 6*s.*; 3 doz. geese, 1*s.* 10*d.*; half a doz. chickens, 1*s.* 10*d.*; eight doz. and a half of rabbits, 16*s.* 6*d.*; moor geese, 5*l.*; two loins of veal, 8*d.*; apples, 2*d.*; eight fillets of veal, 1*s.* 4*d.*; half a sheep, 10*d.*; lambs, 7*s.* 4*d.* There are also enumerated amongst the provisions, salt fish, 2 pikes, salmon, eels, 6 legs of beef, and 2 doz. marrow-bones;—and amongst the groceries, pepper, cloves, mace, sugar, [1 lb. 2*d.*], saffron, dates, flour of rice, "raisins of Corantz" [currants], almonds, powder of ginger, etc. The total expense of the whole feast was 23*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.* Of this sum, 9*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* is stated to have been received "from diverse p^{r}sons of the feliship and ther *wyfes* being at Seint Dunstone's fest;" shewing that in the Goldsmiths' Company, as well as the others mentioned, there were *sisters.*

1473.

(12 Edw. IV.) Expenses of St. Dunstan's feast.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
To 8 minstrels, in manner accustomed .	2	13	8	Red wine, 17 qrts. and 3 galls.	0	11	10
10 bonnets for ditto .	0	6	8	Four barrels of good ale	0	17	4
Their dinner .	0	3	4	Two do. of 2dy halfpenny	0	6	0
2 hogsheads of wine .	2	10	0	In spice-bread . .	0	16	8
1 barrel of muscadell .	0	6	6	In other bread .	0	10	10

In comfits and spice (36 articles), 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*
Poultry, including 12 capons, at 8*d.*, 2*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.*
Pigeons, at 1½*d.*, and 12 more geese, at 7*d.* each.

The "Butchery" included

Two kids, 4*s.* 4*d.*; 2 kid lambs, 4*s.* 8*d.*, at 1*s.* 2*d.*; a sirloin of beef, 1*s.* 8*d.*; 2 legs of mutton, 6*d.*; 12 marrow bones, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 4 pair of calves' feet, 8*d.*; 3 knuckles of veal, 9*d.*; a shoulder of veal and a mouse piece of beef, 4*d.* Total 14*s.* 5*d.*

The "Fishmongery"—

Three qrs. of "Colnbrooke Salmon," 6*s.* 4*d.*; 14 lampreys, at 1*s.* 3*d.*; 17 pikes, at 14*d.*; 2 tench, at 8*d.*; Salt fish and crabs, 6*d.* Total 2*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The miscellaneous Articles—

Butter, milk, and eggs, 8*s.* 2*d.*; verjuice, 4*d.*; mustard and vinegar, 8*s.*; the chandler, for honey, —; "gold foyle," 2*d.*; "peauterer" [pewterer], for 9 doz. of platters, 7 doz. of dishes, and 3 doz. of saucers; for the hire of every doz. garnished, 6*d.* In all 4*s.* 0½*d.*

Total amount of the feast, 26*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

1474.

(13 EDW. IV.) EXPENSES OF ST. DUNSTAN'S FEAST.

Twenty-four persons, named, subscribe towards this feast, 2*s.* each. Sir Edmund Shaa, alderman, pays 3*s.* 4*d.*, and Sir Matthew Philip, knight, 6*s.* 8*d.* Twenty-one messes of meat are stated to have formed part of the entertainment. There was also a breakfast on the following morning. The wine, ale, and payments to nine minstrels, amounted to 15*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* Amongst the miscellaneous articles were—

	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
"Herbz, onyons, sorell and berryes"	ij	viij	Hire of pots and stews	2	8
One load of billets	3	6	Cook's hire and his stuff	20	0
Ten mess of wafers	1	8	Turn-broches	0	10
			"Watyr"		viij

1495.

(10 HEN. VII.) DINNER AND DRINKING ON ST. DUNSTAN'S DAY AND EVE.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Wine	3	16	4	Butter	0	16	8
Baker	1	0	5	The cook	1	7	10
Brewer	0	14	6	Chandler	0	2	8
Venison	0	13	8	Wood and coals	0	5	8
Butcher	1	4	3	Various small articles	0	15	9½
Poulterer	5	13	8	The porter	0	15	2
Fishmonger	5	2	10	500 oranges	0	3	0
Grocer	8	2	11	5 green geese	0	6	0
Ditto and cook	1	10	9				

Total amount of the feast, 32*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

1498.

(13 Hen. VII.) *For a Fish Dinner on St. Dunstan's Day.*

Wine.	£	*s.*	*d.*
One hogshead of red wine and one hogshead of claret	2	13	4
To the porters, for carriage	0	1	2
Baker.			
10 Bushels of cake, and 6 ditto of Manchets, at 3*s.* 4*d.* per bushel	1	15	4
400 Eggs, at 8*d.* per 100, 2*s.* 8*d.*—22 dishes of butter, 6*s.* 6*d.*	0	9	2
Bread, 3 bushels at 20*d.*, 5*s.*—Third-bread and bread for the cake, 6*s.* 8*d.*	0	11	8
Bread, 1*s.*; manchets, 1*s.*; 5 bushels of flour, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and ale and salt, 1*s.* 2*d.*	0	9	10
Total	6	0	6

"To Stoteley for Fyshmongery."

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
10 Great Lyng	0	11	8	To Robert Wall for—			
15 Blote-fish	0	8	0	6 Great pike			
16 Pieces of Sturgeon	0	16	0	10 Tench			
12 Turbots	2	0	0	3 Great eels			
8 Congers	2	2	10	12 Breamys.—His labour in fetching them, and horse-hire	1	3	4
15 Mulletts	0	17	10				
5 "Bremyes"	0	2	8				
2 Bases	0	1	10	18 Pike	1	4	0
A fresh salmon	0	11	0	24 Tench	0	13	4
Plaice and mack'rel, for the cook	0	1	4	82 "Chaste eels"	0	13	4
40 Lampreys	0	16	3	A great salmon	1	0	0
5 "Chevynes" (chubb)	0	10	0	John Lord, for purveying same	0	1	5
3 Tench	0	1	9	2 Salmon-trout	0	2	8

Groceries.

These include, cinnamon, sugar, comfits, ginger, carraways, "loffe sugar," 6lb. at 2½*d.* per lb.; pepper, English saffron, dates, almonds, 16lb.; milk, raisons, prunes, cloves, mace, anniseed, rice, great raisins, "brokyn sugar," and 38 messes of wafers, 3*s.* 4*d.*

The Cook's, and Miscellaneous Charges.

To Wedall, for his labour and 4 servants, 2*s.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
2 Labourers there	0	1	0	700 Oranges	0	2	4
1 Gallon of gooseberries	0	0	3	Cream cloths	0	0	8

1 Quart of bastard for the almond cresse, 3*d.*

White wine to souse the congers in, 3*s.* 4*d.*

6 gallons of claret for seasoning the oranges, 2*s.*

To Farnham's wife, and for bread and ale for the cook and others, that swept and drest the hall and parlour, 1*s.* 3*d.*

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
3 Quarters of coals	0	1	0	Ale and beer	1	1	6
3 Ditto of faggots, and 1 quarter of touchwood	0	4	4	Cooks and others	0	2	0
100½ Of peppins	0	4	9	Stoteley, 6 bills	6	9	1
2 Carvers at 1*s.*	0	2	0	Ditto, for fishmongery	9	19	7
				A water-bearer, for water	0	1	4

To Robert Barefoot, porter, for attendance and keeping the gate, 1*s.*

Total amount of the feast, 29*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

1499.

(14 HEN. VII.) DINNER AND DRINKING ON ST. DUNSTAN'S DAY.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Wine	2	14	6	Grocer and butler	3	2	1
Baker	3	4	7	Grocer and baker	0	10	5
Brewer	0	16	6	Grocer, for cook	1	13	2
Butcher	0	2	0	Sundries	3	19	11
Fishmonger	13	0	3				

Total, 29*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

1499.

EXPENSES OF A QUARTERLY DINNER.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Baker	0	9	6	Pikemonger	0	17	0
Brewer	0	4	0	Venison	0	10	8
Wine	0	10	4	Grocery	0	14	5
Poulterer	1	13	3	Butcher	0	16	10

Total amount of the feast, *5l. 5s.*

REIGN OF HENRY VIII.

The account of the company's feasts during this reign are numerous and ample. The following are some of the principal ones at length, and abstracts of others.

N.B. The first bill of fare is copied with the ancient spelling, the rest are modernized.

1518.

"The charg^{s} of the drynkyng and dinn^{r} on Seint Dunston's day and eve, the ixth yere of the reign of king Henry VIIIth; then beying wardens, S^{r} Tho^{m}s Exmewe, knyght; Rog^{r} Mundy, H^{y} Calton, and Rob^{t} Oxendly."

Baker.	s.	d.
In spyce bred	xviii	viii
It'm, In chete bred, v busshels, at xxii^{d} the busshell	ix	ii
It'm, For ob' bred	ij	vii
It'm, For Frencher bred		xviij
It'm, di bushell of fyne flou^{r}		xvj
It'm, For ale		ij
It'm, For bred for galantyne, &c.		v

Sm^{a} xxxiii^{s} 10^{d}

Breur.	s.	d.
Payd to T. Hoskyn, bruer, for ij barrells of good ale	viij	iiij
It'm, For iij barrellis of iij^{d} ob. ale	ix	
It'm, For a stand of ale, for spice bred		xij

Sm^{a} xviij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Wyne.	s.	d.
Paid for a hoggished of red wyne	xx	viij
It'm, For a qr^{tr} of claret wyne	xiij	viij
It'm, For cariage thereof		viij
It'm, For c dj pepyns	iiij	iiij
It'm, For a q'rte of malmesy		iiij

Sm^{a}. xlv^{s}. iiij^{d}.

To Groc^{r}.	s.	d.
Paid for ij lb. pep^{r} for the cok^{s}	iiij	
It'm, For j oz. saffron		xiij
Clovis and mac^{s} j q'rte	ij	viij
Sug^{r} iij lb.		xvj
Qrte cynamo', xvj^{d} and qrt gyng^{r}.	ij	
Prewyns, iiij lb.		vj
Coran^{s}, ij lb. dj		vij
Cynam'en, vj oz.	ij	
Gyng^{r}, a qrt.		viij
Crympet, iij lb.	ij	iij
Bisketts, ij lb.		xvj
Sug^{r}, iiij	vj	vj
For spice bred.		
Sug^{r}, xij lb.	vj	vj
Comfitts, ij doss^{n}.	xiiij	
Clovis and mac^{s}, a q'rt	ij	viij
Pep^{r}, j lb.		xxij
Saffron, a q'rt.	iiij	viij
For Ipocras.		
Cynamo', iiij lb.	xxj	iiij
Gyng^{r}, ij lb.	iiij	iiij
Clovis, j oz.		v
Sug^{r}, xl lb.	xxij	viij
Small raysons, ij lb.		vj
Dat^{s}, j lb.		iiij

Sm^{a}. iiij^{li}. xviij^{s} ix^{d}.

Sm^{a}. of bothe, v^{li}. xxj^{d}.

Pult^{r}er.

	s.	d.
Paid to Mrs. Nicholson, for viij doss^{n} of chekyns		xiij
It'm, For iiij doss^{n} vj gees	xxxj	vj
It'm, For ij doss^{n} capons	xxx	vj
It'm, For vj herons	xij	
It'm, For v doss^{n} quayles	xx	
It'm, For viij doss^{n} rabbetts	xj	viij
It'm, For iiij doss^{n} pijons	iiij	
It'm, For cc eggs		xxij

Sm^{a}. vj^{li}. ix^{s}.

Fishmong^{r}.

	s.	d.
Paid to the fishmong^{r} for ij cong^{rs} and ij turbut	xxj	viij
It'm, For a turbut	iij	iiij
It'm, To a port^{r} for carriage out of iij plac^{s}		iiij
It'm, For a cong$_{r}$	vj	iiij
It'm, For a turbut	iij	viij
It'm, For xxx lamprys	xxv	
It'm, For ij fresh samon	xvij	j
It'm, For a fresh samon	xiij	iiij
It'm, For a cong^{r}	iiij	

Sm^{a} v^{li}. iij^{s}. ix^{d}.

Cooke.

	s.	d.
Paid to Will^{a}m Morland, cooke, for dressing of the den^{r}, and his turnbroch and lab^{r}	xxj	
It'm, For herbys		ix
It'm, For xvj disshes of butt^{r}	viij	
It'm, For xiij disshes of butt^{r}	iij	vj
It'm, For colys [coals]	v	viij
It'm, For fagot	iij	vj
It'm, For iij busshell meel	iiij	iij
It'm, For xx galons crudde [curd]	ij	vj

Sm^{a} xliiij^{s}. iij^{di}.

Bocher.

	s.	d.
Paid for a surloyne of beeff	ij	ix
It'm, For dj moton		xx
It'm, For half a veell [calf]	ij	
It'm, For xvj maribonys [marrowbones]	ij	viij
It'm, For xij lb. suet	ij	
It'm. For ij lamys [lambs]	iij	
It'm, For a surloyne pece of beeff		viij
It'm, For vj lb. sewet		xij
It'm, For a ribbe of beeff		viij
It'm, For a neat's tonge		v

Sm^{a}. xvj^{s}. x^{di}.

Botiller.

	s.	d.
It'm, To Ferrers, botiller, for his labo^{r}	xiij	iiij
It m, For wafers	v	
It'm, For ashen cuppis		xx
It'm, For a kilderkyn of beer		xj
It'm, For cloth for the butters	iij	vj

Sm^{a}. xxiiij^{s} v^{di}.

Chandeler.

	s.	d.
Paid for a busshell dj salt		
It'm, For viij pannys [pans]		
It'm, For white vyneg^{r} iiij galons		viij
It'm, For ij galons red vyneg$_{r}$		x ob.
It'm, Tappis [tapes] and otemelle		ij
It'm, Pakthrede — verj^{s} [verjuice] ij galons		viij
It'm, Sponys [spoons]		ob.
It'm, For the hyre of vj potts for ipocras	iij	
It'm, For iij doss^{n} potts (lost)		viij
It'm, For the hyre of ij doss^{n} potts		vj
It'm, For broomys [brooms]		ob.

Sm^{a}. viij^{s}. ij^{di}.

Pewter^{r}.

	s.	d.
It'm, Paid to Towle, pewterer, for the hire of xx garnysh of vessell	xiiij	
It'm, To the peticanons [petty canons] of Paulis [St. Paul's], for their dyn^{r}	x	
It'm, To Edmere, karver [carver]	vj	viij
It'm, For billets		xx
It'm, To the wat^{r} berer [water-bearer]	ij	x
It'm, Rewards for venisn iiij bucks	xiij	iiij

Sm^{a} Tot^{s} [Sum Total] xxviij^{li}. ix^{s}. vj^{di}.

The charg^{s} of the drynkyng and dyn^{r} on Seynt Dunston's eve and day, the xviij yere of the reign of kyng Henry the viijth. Mr. Pike and Mr. Calton.

Baker.

	s.	*d.*
In spyce bred	xvj	
It'm, For iiij bushells of chete bred, at xvj^{d}. the busshell	v	iiij
It'm, For ob. [½dny] bred	ij	x
It'm, For trencher bred		xvj
It'm, For iij busshell meel, at viij^{d}. the busshell	ij	ij

Sm^{a}. xxviij^{s}. ij^{d}.

Brewer.

	s.	*d.*
It'm, For iij barellis of ij ob. ale	ix	
It'm, For ij barels of good ale	viij	iiij
It'm, For a stand of ale for spyce bred		ix
It'm, For a galon of the furst tappe		ij
It'm, For a kylderkyn of beer		xj

Sm^{a}. xvj^{s}. ij^{d}.

Wyne.

	s.	*d.*
It'm, For a hoggyshed of redde wyne	xxij	
It'm, For a qrt. of claret wyne	xj	
It'm, iij galons of whyte and claret wyne	ij	
It'm, To the porters carrige and wharfage		viij
It'm, For cc pepyns	viij	
For spice bred		

Sm^{a}. xl^{s}. viij^{d}. ob.

Groc^{r}.

	s.	*d.*
It'm, ij dosyn comfetts	viij	
It'm, For a qrt. clovys and mac^{s}	ij	vj
It'm, For pep^{r}, 1 lb.		xix
It'm, Saffron, a qrt.	iij	vj

Sm^{a}. xix^{s}. viij^{d}.

For Ipocras.

	s.	*d.*
Synamon, iiij lb.		xix
Gyng^{r}, ij lb. dj	iiij	iiij
Clovis, j oz.		v
Suger, xx—iiij lb., the lb. v^{d}	xxxviij	

Sm^{a}. iij^{li}. x^{s}. x^{d}.

For the Cook—Grocer.

	s.	*d.*
Pep^{r}, iij lb. dj	v	vj
Saffron, j oz. dj . ob. qe.		xvj
Hole mac^{s}, a qrt.	iij	iiij
Pystads, ij lb.		xiiij
Gyng^{r}, dj lb.		x
Synamon, ij lb.	ij	iiij
Orenges, iiij lb.	iij	

Sm^{a}. xlij^{s}. vj^{d}. ob. qe.

Pult^{r}er.

	s.	*d.*
For ij doz. fatt capons	xxxij	
It'm, For ij doz. and iiij capons to boyle	xx	iiij
It'm, For xiiij capons	ix	
It'm, For vj herons	x	
It'm, For vij doss^{n} quayles	xxj	
It'm, For vij doss. and viij pe-ens [pea-hen]	vj	viij
It'm, For ix doss. rabetts	xiij	vj
It'm, For cclx eggs	ij	vj
It'm, For iiij doss. dj geese	xxvij	

Fysshmong^{r}.

	s.	*d.*
For ij grete coungers	xij	
For ij coungers and iij turbitts	xviij	viij
It'm, To a porter for bryngyng of them		ij
It'm, For iiij fressh samons	xl	
It'm, For x pyk^{s}	xj	viij
It'm, To a port^{r} for bryngyng of the same		ij

Sm^{a}. iiij^{li}. ij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Cook.

	s.	*d.*
Payd to the coke, W. Morland, for a bucke	x	
It'm, To hym, for his laber and sy^{r}vants	xvj	
It'm, For xxxvj dysshes of butt^{r}	vj	
It'm, For herbys		xij
It'm, For xxvj galons of crudde, at j^{d}. ob.	iij	iiij
It'm, For xxij quarters colys	iiij	ix
It'm, For iij q^{a}rs fagot	ij	vj

Sm^{a}. xliij^{s}. vj^{d}.

Bocher.

	s.	*d.*
For a surloyne of beeff thorow the oxe	ij	
It'm, For dj veal		xx
It'm, For dj moton		xxij
It'm, For iij lamys	iij	x
It'm, For xviij maribonys	x	viij
It'm, For xviij lb. white		xviij

Sm^{a}. xij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Butteler.

	s.	*d.*
For vij ellys of clothe for necke towellis .	iij	vj
It'm, Wafers . .	v	
It'm, For iij doss. dj of ashen cuppys . .	ij	iij
It'm, To Ric. Ferrys, boteler, for his laber .	xiij	iiij
Sm^{a}. xxiiij^{s}. j^{d}.		

Chaundel^{r}.

	s.	*d.*
For v galons and a potell of whyte vynegr .	ij	viij
It'm, For iij galons of redde vineg^{r} .		xij
It'm, For ij galons verg^{s} .		vj
It'm, For mustard .		j
It'm, For white salt .		xvj
It'm, For whete meell .		j
It'm, For iij panys and ij potts		iiij
It'm, For pake thred .		ij
It'm, For bromys .		j
It'm, For ij doss. and v pichers lost, and for the hire of iij doss. .		xxj
It'm, For the hire of viij grete stemys . ob.		iij
It'm, For tappys .		ij
Sm^{a}. viij^{s}. vj^{d}. ob.		
Payd to W. Fowle, pewterer, for the hire of xvij garnyssh of vessell and vj doss. platers .		
It'm, For vij sawsers, lost, w. v lb. the lb. iiij^{d}. .		xx
Payd for wat^{r} . .	ij	vii

Rewards.

	s.	*d.*
It'm, To the peticanons of Paulis, for ther dyn^{r} .	x	
It'm, To Edmar and his co'panyons . .	vj	viij
It'm, For rewards for iij bucks . .	ix	vj
It'm, For a brekfast .		ix
It'm, To the good man, Bossy, for corne and bred for the capons . .		xvj
Sm^{a}. xxx^{s}. iij^{d}.		

Sum of all, xxvij^{li}. iiij^{s}. ob. qe.

The charges of drinking and dinner on St. Dunstan's day and eve, the 8th year of the reign of king Henry VIII; then being wardens, Mr. Fenrother, alderman; Mr. Ashley, Mr. Wastell, and Mr. Reed.

Baker.

	s.	*d.*
In spice bread . .	24	9
Item, In 1ny white bread .	8	3
In trencher bread . .	2	0
In manchetts . .	2	0
In chete bread, 6 bushels and a half . .	9	9
In bastard flour, 2 bushels .	2	0
	2 8	9

Brewer.

	s.	*d.*
Item, A barrel of 3*d.* ale, received of Rich. Pattey .	3	0
For a kilderkin of good ale, received of him .	2	0
For 3 kilderkins of good ale, received of Rich. Jonys .	6	0
For 2 barrels of good ale, received of Rich. Smythe	8	0
For a barrel of 3*d.* ale, received of Wm. Thomas .	3	0
For 2 kilderkins of beer .	2	0
For a kilderkin of good ale .	2	0
	1 6	0

Wine.

	s.	*d.*
Item, For a hogshead of red wine	33	4
For a hogshead of claret wine	30	0
For carriage thereof .	0	4
To the porters for their labour	0	8
For 7 gallons and a pottell of claret wine from the Horsehead . .	5	0
For 3 gallons of white wine from thence . .	2	8
For a pottel of muscadel .	0	8
For carriage of the wine, 4*d.* and to porters, 8*d.* .	0	12
	3 13	8

For the Butler—Grocer.

	s.	*d.*
Item, Cinnamon, tried, 7 lb., the lb. 3*s.* 4*d.* . .	24	4
Ginger, Venice, 3 lb., the lb. 16*d.* . .	4	8
Grains, 3 oz. . .	0	3
Cloves and nutmegs, .	0	4
Ginger, 68 lb., the lb. 2½*d.*	14	2
Comfits, 3 doz , the lb. 3½*d.*	10	6

	s.	*d.*
Item, Saffron, 6½ oz.	4	10
Cloves and mace, half a lb.	3	4
Pepper, 1¼ lb.		16
Ginger, 8 lb.		20

For the Cook.

Pepper, 2 lb. at 14*d.*	2	4
Cloves and mace, half a lb.	3	4
Grains, 1¼ lb.		20
Sanders, 6 oz.	0	9
Saffron, 6 oz., at 9*d.* the oz.	2	3
Ginger, bruised, ¼ lb.	0	4
Cinnamon, bruised, 2 lb.	6	8
Turnesole, 1½ lb., at 12*d.* the lb.	1	6
Almonds, 2 lb., at 2*d.* the lb.	0	4
Carraways, 1 lb.	0	6
Pystades, 2 lb., the lb. 8*d.*		16
Ressans, currants, 8 lb. the lb. 2*d.*	1	6
Prunes, 6 lb. at 1½*d.*	0	9
Dates, 6 lb., the lb. 3*d.*	1	6
Cinnamon, 2 lb., at 3*s.* 4*d.*	6	8
Ginger, 1 lb.		16
Cloves and nutmegs	0	2
Ginger, 70½ lb., at 2*d.* the lb.	13	4
Sugar, fine, 23 lb., at 3*d.*	5	10
Dates, 3 lb., at 3*d.*	0	9
Sugar, broken, 24 lb. at 2*d.*	4	0

Poulterer.

Item, To Edmere, poulterer, for 20 herons	36	8
To him, for 6 doz. and 2 geese	40	0
To him, for 5 doz. rabbits	16	8
For 9 doz. pea-hens	12	0
For 8 doz. chickens	11	6
For 7 doz. quails	35	0
For 8½ hundred eggs	7	4
For 16 capons	23	8
For 12 capons	8	0
For 11 capons	13	4
For 12 capons	8	0
For 4 capons	4	0
For carriage of them	0	4
For meat for them		16
For 7 herons	10	0

Butcher.

Item, Paid to Pynchyon, butcher, for 16 pair of calves' feet	2	8
For 8 shoulders of veal		21
For 4 mouse pieces of beef	0	8
For a peck of pricks	0	4
For 3 quarters of mutton	2	0
For half a veal [calf]	2	0
For half a lamb	0	8
For 26 ———	2	2
For 2 whole sirloins of beef	6	8
For a mutton [sheep]	2	8
For half a veal [calf]	2	0
For 18 lb. of white	0	2

Fishmonger.

Item, To Wolmerston, fishmonger, for 6 great turbots	36	0
For 4 mean turbots	16	0
For a great conger	8	0
To Stone, fishmonger, for 7 great congers	40	0
For 6 small congers	10	0
For 2 great turbots	10	0
For 2 doreys	5	0
For 2 salt fishes	0	6
For 6 plaise	0	8
For whitings	0	6
For 2 salmons	15	0

Butler.

Item, To the butler, J. Rogers, for 4 doz. green pots	2	0
For the hire of 3 doz. pots and pitchers	0	6
For 2 stemys	0	3
For the hire of 7 stemys	0	3½
For 7 doz. white cups	2	11
For a reward for J. Rogers and his servants	8	4

Chandler.

Item, Paid to Hoome, chandler, for 8 gallons white vinegar	4	0
For 3 gallons of red vinegar	0	12
For 2 gallons of verjuice	0	8
For a quart of mustard	0	1
For 2 bushels and a peck of white salt	2	3
For 6 jelly pans	0	6
For 4 jelly pots	0	4
For 8 sauce pots	0	4
For packthread	0	1
For candle	0	1
For oatmeal	0	1
Sum		

Cook.

Item, To Woodale, cook, for his reward, and his servants	20	0
For oranges	5	8
For herbs, berries, and flowers	2	4
For 28 dishes of butter	4	9
For 6 trees [trays]	0	12
Sum		

Waferer.

Item, To the waferer, for 40 mess of wafers	6	0
To the petty canons of Paul's, for their dinner	10	0

The charges of drinking and dinner on St. Dunstan's day and eve, the 9th year of the reign of king Henry VIII.; then being wardens, Mr. Fenrother, alderman, Mr. Lowth, Mr. Udale, and Mr. Twyssilton.

Baker.

	s.	d.
In spice bread	21	11
For trencher bread		19
In halfpenny white bread	5	6
In cheat bread, 6 bushels and a half, 18*d.*	9	9
In manchets		18
In bastard flour, a peck	0	6
A load of meal, received of the steward	5	4
For ale, for the same bread	0	10
For bread bought, &c.	0	10

Brewer.

	s.	d.
For a barrel of good ale, and a barrel of 1½*d.* ale, received of Rich. Jennys	6	8
A barrel of good ale, and a barrel of 1½*d.*, received of John Palmer	6	8
Received of Rich. Downys, a barrel of good ale, and a barrel of 1½*d.*	6	0
For a barrel of beer received		22

Wine.

	s.	d.
For a hogshead of red wine and another of claret wine	16	8
For carriage thereof	0	6
To the porters, for their labour	0	8
For 7 gallons of white wine	3	8
For 3 gallons of white wine		18
For a hogshead	0	8

For the Butler—Grocer.

	s.	d.
In Ginger, 47 lb., price the lb., 3½*d.*	14	5
Cinnamon, 4½ lb.	18	0
Ginger, 2 lb., price the lb. 15*d.*	2	9¾
To the baker, 5½ oz. of saffron, the oz. 9*d.*	4	1½
Cloves and maces, 5 oz.	2	0
In pepper, 1 lb.		16
Sugar, 8 lb., the lb. 3¼*d.*	2	4
To the Cook, for sugar, 66 lb., the lb. 3½*d.*	16	4
In fine sugar, 20 lb., the lb. 5*d.*	8	4
Cinnamon, 3½ lb., the lb. 4*s.*	14	0
Ginger, 2½ lb., the lb. 16*d.*		22½
Saffron, 3 oz., the oz. 9*d.*	2	4
Pepper, 2 lb., the lb. 16*d.*	2	8
Cloves and maces, 3 qrs. and 1 oz., the lb. 7*s.*	6	8¼
In grains, ¾ lb.	0	6
Sanders [wood] a ¼ lb.	0	6
Turnesole, 1½ lb., the lb. 16*d.*	2	0
Carraways, 1 lb.	0	8
Pistards, 2½ lb.		16
Almonds, 1½ lb.	0	3
Corants, 13 lb., the lb. 3½*d.*	3	6
Prunes, 7 lb., at 1½*d.* lb.		10½
Dates, 14 lb., at 3*d.*	3	6
Isinglass, 2 lb., at 1*s.* 6*d.*	3	0
Comfits, 2 doz. 4 lb., at 5*d.*	12	8

6 0 7

Poulterer.

	s.	d.
To Seward, poulterer, for 11 doz. chickens	15	2
For 7 doz. geese	49	0
For 7 doz. quails	26	8
For 8 doz. pigeons	8	0
For 10 doz. rabbits	18	4
For 1½ doz. herons	28	0
Mr. Lowth, for 4 herons and 16 showlers	20	0
800½ eggs, of the poulterer	6	10½
Of him, 3½ gallons of butter	9	4
Of Mr. Vdale, 16 great dishes	4	0
A gallon of surry [sothery] butter for the steward	2	0
38 capons, of Mr. Vdale	45	4
For porterage	0	3
For a gallon of sotherey butter	3	4
10 gallons of cream from him	3	4
30 gallons of crudde [curd] from him	3	9
6 ells of saltwich from him	0	10

Butcher.

For a clod of beef
- 28 lb. of white
- 22 lb. ditto

16 pair of calves' feet
8 shoulders of veal
8 mouse pieces
3 whole sirloins of beef
Half a veal [calf]
2 doz. of marrow-bones
Half a lamb
Half a mutton [sheep]
For 2 muttons
18 marrow-bones
Half a veal
A round of beef

1 11 0

Fishmonger.

	s.	d.
For 30 pikes, received of Marston . .	40	0
3 turbots and 3 congers .	22	8
3 turbots and half a conger .	14	2
4 turbots and 3 congers .	34	3
A small conger (half from the steward) . .	4	6
2 haberdines . .	0	9
6 "makerellis" (mackerel)	0	4
4 salmon . .	40	0
For porterage .	0	4

Chandler.

Item, For 2 bushels of white salt . .	2	0
A bushell of bay salt .	0	8
5 gallons of white vinegar .		20
2 gallons of red vinegar .	0	8
4 gallons of verjuice .		16
8 jelly-pots and pans .		16
Mustard, oatmeal, and brooms		3
Packthread . .		½
8 saucepots . .		4
Herbs, received of the steward . .		16
	9	4

Steward.

	s.	d.
Paid to the steward, Nelson, for his reward .	6	8
The hire of 8 stoves .		4
9 pitchers . .	0	4½
The hire of 15 pitchers .	0	2½
4 doz. pots . .		19
The hire of a doz. and 8 pots	0	4
5 doz. ash cups . .	2	5
2 doz. tapes . .	0	4
A reward to Rich. Ferren, butler, and his company	13	4
For a hogshead . .	0	8

Waferer.

For 41 mess of wafers .	6	8
Damask water . .	4	0
To J. Milman, for € of fine gold for scutcheons . .	5	4

Cook.

Paid to Rich. Parker, cook, for his reward . .	18	4
To 8 labourers, his servants, the year, *2d.* . .		16
To 2 labourers . .		16
For a load of billet .		
For 3 quarters of faggots .		
To the priests of St. Paul's, for their dinner . .	10	0

Five bills of fare of election dinners, and one supper bill, occur in the book from which the three preceding bills are taken; but they enumerate so uniformly the same sort of articles, and under the same arrangement as here, that it will be sufficient to name the different dates when the entertainments took place, and the amounts of expenses, selecting from them merely such items as are singular, or differ from the others. The five dinner bills, and their amounts, are—

10th Henry VIII. .	cost	£37	12	4
11th Henry VIII. .	do.	38	5	9½
12th Henry VIII. .	do.	47	13	8
13th Henry VIII. .	do.	45	12	4
16th Henry VIII. .	do.	31	12	9

The items enumerated in the dinner of 10 Henry VIII. amount to 132, and are arranged, as are all the succeeding ones, under the heads of Baker, Brewer, Grocer, Butcher, Poulterer, Chandler, and Miscellaneous.

The species of bread called "Manchets" is again mentioned as forming part of this and the other dinners. A hogshead of red wine and a hogshead of claret, only cost *52s.*; and eight gallons of white wine and of claret, 4*s.* Under the head "Grocer," *sugar in gobbetts*, forms a new item, 59½ lb. of which, at 4¾*d.* per lb., amounts to 1*l.* 14*s.* 11¾*d.* Ginger, bruised, ½ lb., turnesole, 2½ lb., and grans, 1 lb., for gely [jelly], are also noticed; as are, "fine sugar, in *loaves;* cinnamon, large and fine, and cinnamon, middling; and ginger, tried." Six pheasants, under the head "Poulterer," cost 14*s.*

The only new articles introduced in the after bills, are—

Great lings, blote-fish; jowls and middles of sturgeons; doreys; whiting; mackerel; fresh and salt lampreys; soles; a seal and porpoise.

A supper bill, which occurs in the 11th of Henry VIII., only amounts to *5l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; and enumerates the following, amongst other provisions:—bread, 2 bushels of meal, a kilderkin and a firkin of good ale, 12 capons, 4 dozen of chickens, 4 dishes of surrey [sotherey], butter, 11 lb. of suet, 6 marrow bones, a quarter of a sheep, 50 eggs, 6 dishes of sweet butter, 60 oranges, gooseberries, strawberries, 56 lb. of cherries, 17 lb. 10 oz. of sugar, cinnamon, ginger, cloves and mace, saffron, rice flour, "raisons currans," dates, white salt, bay salt, red vinegar, white vinegar, verjuice, the hire of pewter vessels, and various other articles.

The unfortunate years of the plague and the fire of London, 1665 and 1666, are characterized by the very reduced and altered bills of Fare of the company's entertainments. The following are specimens:

1665, 5 November.

Dinner agreed on for Sir Martin Bowes' day,
(being the 17th of November).

Four Mess for the First Course, viz.

Boiled capons, with oysters and sausages; one piece of roast beef, for breakfast; roast beef; mince pies; capons roasted.

For the Second Course.

Pike; warden pies; cocks and partridges.

For the Cooks, Butlers, and Almsmen.

Three legs of mutton, to be boiled.

For Wine.

Two dozen canary; one dozen of claret; and one dozen of white.

1666, 4 May.

Quarter Day's Dinner.

Five Mess, viz.

Chickens boiled; roast beef, three sirloins; three ribs, one for breakfast;
Lamb pieces with forced meat; green geese, three in a dish;
Roast capons, three in a dish; gooseberry tarts, and asparagus ["sparrow-grass"].

Wine.

Ten gallons of sack; five gallons of claret; and six gallons of white.

1667, 5 July.

Wardens' Dinner after the Fire of London.

Two legs of mutton and cauliflowers ["colly-flowers"].
One leg of veal and bacon; one sirloin, or ribs of beef.
Two rabbits; one dozen of chickens.
Nine, or twelve twelve-penny tarts.
Three pounds of sugar; strawberries and raspberries.
Six bottles of canary; twelve bottles of claret: six bottles of white.

GIFTS AND CHARITIES

INTRUSTED WITH THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS OF LONDON.

The following is a Table of the Goldsmiths' Trust Estates and Charities, as furnished by the Company's Clerk for Strype's Stow, before 1720.

Free-schools, Alms-houses, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.	*By whom founded and endowed.*	*Benefactors' Names.*	
FREE-SCHOOLS.			
A Free-school in Dean, in Cumberland.	John Fox, above 150 years ago.	Thomas At-hay Francis Ashe *Sir Martin Bowes Robert Brockleby Robert Blanchard Peter Blundel Henry Banister Robert Butler Richard Cheney *Richard Crowshaw John Carlior Sir James Drax Oliver Davis John Fox Sir Thomas Fowles Anthony Fickets Alderm. Fenrother William Feake Hannah Girling John Hill Alderman Heydon Mrs. Agas Harding	Tho. Jameson, cl. *Robert Jenner John Loveday Alice Lupset *Sir H. Middleton. He gave a share in the New River Water to this company, for the benefit of the poor members of it: which is so much now advanced, that the dividend of one half-year, received an. 1704, amounted to 134l. Which dividends are customably bestowed upon the said poor, at 26s. a-piece.
Another at Bromyard in Herefordshire.	20l. per annum to the master,		
At Cromer in Norfolk.	10l. per ann. by Sir Barthol. Read.		
At Stockport in Cheshire.	10l. per ann. by Sir Edmund Shaa, who lived in Hen. the VIIIth's time.		
ALMSHOUSES.			
An Almshouse, to contain six rooms for six poor men, speedily to be erected in or about London, lately given by the last will of	Richard Worral.		
Land is purchased in a brick-field going to Hackney, for the build-			

Free-schools, Alms-houses, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.	*By whom founded and endowed.*	*Benefactors' Names.*
ALMSHOUSES. ing these Rooms; which is ready to be gone in hand with: and behind the houses will be a convenient piece of ground for a garden.		John Morley Richard Morrel Gaius Newman Robert Paine *John Perrin, ald. William Pierson *Alderm. Pattesley Sir Ja. Pemberton, alderman Ralph Robinson *Lady M. Ramsay *Sir Barthol. Read, alderman Lady Elizab. Read *John Smith, esq. *Philip Strelly† John Standolph *Sir Edmund Shaa, alderman *Sir Thomas Viner, alderman *Sir J. Wollaston Anthony Walters William Walton William Walker John Walpole Rich. Worral, [Morrell]; Who left the company an estate of 2 or 300*l.* per ann., besides a great deal of money, for erecting the almeshouse before mentioned, and endowing it. This man was but a letter-carrier; but, by great thrift and good husbandry, left such an estate. Amongst these ought to be numbered Drugo Barentine, mayor, an. 1398; who is said to have given fair lands to the Goldsmiths.
EXHIBITIONS. One Exhibition or more, in either of the Universities, at the discretion of the company.	Alderman Perrin.	
SCHOLARSHIPS. Two Scholarships, at 5*l.* a-piece, one to each University.	Mr. Strelly.	
LECTURES. To the Lecturers at Bromyard in Hertfordshire.	26*l.* per ann.	
ANNIVERSARY SERMONS. One at St. Mary Woolnoth.	Sir Martin Bowes, knt.	
Three Sermons to be preached at Hackney, on Good Friday, Ascension-day, and the 5th of November, 20*s.* each.	Mr. Jameson, sometime vicar there.	

N.B. The persons whose names have this mark * set before them, were such as were chief Benefactors.

† Mr. Strelly, above named in this Catalogue of Benefactors, besides many liberal gifts to the company for charitable uses, invested them in an Estate of 5 or 600*l.* per ann., with this trust, to make a lease of it to a relation of his own name, for fourscore and nineteen years, if he should so long live; and, upon his decease, the like lease to his heir, for fourscore and nineteen years, if he should so long live; and so successively. By which politic means, this estate is perpetual to the family, and is put out of the power of a spendthrift to alienate it, or to cut off the entail, and so beggar the posterity. And of this some heirs are so sensible, that, when they have come to the company for their lease, they have thanked God, that put it into the heart of their ancestor so to tie the estate, which otherwise, they have acknowledged, such an extravagant father or relation, that went before, had certainly destroyed; as John Smith, esq., a late worthy member and benefactor of the said company, hath related to me.

The Charities, by these above given, are some for the relief of the poor of this company, some for the city hospitals, some for the poor of certain parishes, but chiefly St. John Zachary's, where formerly the goldsmiths especially lived, and where the Hall stands. Besides the other Charities for Schools, Almshouses, Exhibitions, &c., already mentioned.

The sum of all the charitable donations yearly bestowed by this company, amounteth to 1000*l.* and better.

Communicated by Mr. FOXAL, Clerk, by Order of the said Company.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

The commissioners precede their enumeration of charities under the management of the Goldsmiths' Company, by the following statement as to the manner in which the poor of the company, who participate in those charities, are classed, in order to receive the distributions allotted to them.

They describe the two great divisions of the company's poor to consist of what are called *Settled Pensioners* and *Unsettled Pensioners.*

The *Settled Pensioners* are 100 freemen of the company, of the age of 55 years at least; and 110 widows of freemen, of the age of 50 years at least; who retain their pensions for life. They are subdivided into the following classes, and succeed as vacancies occur, from the lower to the higher classes, except to the first class, who are especially appointed by the wardens.

SETTLED PENSIONERS. (*Men.*)

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st. Class.—Six men in the almshouses at Hackney, receiving each 21*l.* per annum, and two specific benefactions of 2*l.* and 1*l.* (which will be noticed in the account of the almshouses, under the head of "Morrell's Charity"), making in the whole 24*l.* each	144	0	0
The six senior pensioners, who are generally the six Hackney almsmen, also receive Hall's gift, hereafter mentioned, of 6*l.* each	36	0	0
2d. Class.—Called "The 26 Alms-men" receiving each 9*l.* 2*s.* per annum, and 3*l.* 6*s.* derived from the division among them of ten specific benefactions hereafter stated (viz. Crowshaw's, Jenner's, one of Perryn's, Mrs. Ramsay's, Sir Thomas Vyner's, Payne's, Fickett's, Brooklesby's, Robinson's, and Henry Hoare's), making, in the whole, 12*l.* 8*s.* each	322	8	0
The three seniors of this class also receive Watkin's gift of 2*l.* each	6	0	0
3d. Class.—Twenty, called "The New Men Pensioners," receiving each 10*l.* 8*s.* per ann.	208	0	0
	716	8	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	716	8	0
Each person in the above three classes receives also 2*l.* 12*s.* a year from the donation of Sir Hugh Middleton	135	4	0
4th. Class.—Called "The forty-eight Men Pensioners," receiving each 10*l.* per annum	480	0	0
N.B. All the preceding pensions are payable quarterly.			

SETTLED PENSIONERS. (*Women*).

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1st. Class.—Four widows, receiving each 11*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum	45	6	8
2d. Class.—Eighteen, receiving each 11*l.* per annum, (including Perchard's and Gurden's gifts)	198	0	0
3d. Class.—Receiving each 10*l.* per annum	280	0	0
4th. Class.—Sixty, receiving each 8*l.* per annum	480	0	0
These pensions are payable half yearly; eight of the senior alms-women also receive Sir Richard Hoare's gift of 1*l.* each	8	0	0
Ten men and ten women pensioners, placed in the almshouses at Acton, receive each 11*l.* a year, in addition to their pensions, besides other advantages.—*See Perryn's Charity*	220	0	0
Total	2,562	18	8

A division is also made among all the women pensioners of the contents of the poor's box, consisting of small donations made on the admission of freemen and liverymen, and the binding of apprentices, which produces from 14*s.* to 20*s.* each per annum.

UNSETTLED PENSIONERS.

The *Unsettled Pensioners* receive no permanent payments. The persons so denominated consist of about 100 freemen and 50 widows of freemen; among whom a sum of money is distributed at Christmas, by the wardens, at their discretion. The sum so distributed is generally about 150*l.*, partly supplied from the charitable funds, and partly from an annual donation by the company. A portion of Sir Hugh Middleton's charity, of uncertain amount, is also given in February and October, among the unsettled pensioners.

It may be proper likewise to observe, that, in consequence of the intermixture of property derived from different sources of the company's estates, which lie chiefly in London; and the alterations made therein by local improvements and other causes, it is frequently impossible to identify the property applicable to particular charities. The company have made up the required amount of the pension fund, by marshalling the revenues of their different charities in such manner as appeared most convenient. The proportion of the fund carried to the account of each charity, will be noticed in the progress of the following enquiry.

SCHOOLS, SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS, ALMSHOUSES, AND EXHIBITIONS, WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDENCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS, ETC. (OTHERWISE CALLED MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES,) THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMPANY OF GOLDSMITHS; WITH THE COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES FOR THEIR ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT.

Schools.

Shaa's.—Free Grammar School at Stockport.

Reede's.—Free Grammar School at Cromer, Norfolk.

Scholastic Appointments.

Fox's.—Of a Schoolmaster to the Free Grammar School, at Dame, Cumberland.

Almshouses.

Bowes's.—Almshouses at Woolwich, Kent.

Perryn's.—Almshouses at Acton, Middlesex.

Morrell's.—Almshouses at Hackney, Middlesex.

Exhibitions.

Strelley's.—Two Exhibitions at 5*l.* each, to two poor scholars, one at Oxford, the other at Cambridge.

Schools.

SHAA'S.—At Stockport, Cheshire. "For all boys of the town of Stockport, and its neighbourhood." The Goldsmiths' Company appoint the master.

PARTICULARS.

Sir Edmund Shaa, by his will, dated 20th March, 1487, directed his executors to purchase and convey to the Goldsmiths' Company, sufficient property, whereout they might pay an annual quit rent of 17*l.*, of which 10*l.* should be paid to support a priest "cunning in grammar," and able to teach it, in the parish of Stopford [Stockport], in the county of Chester; and the remaining 7*l.* to be applied to certain superstitious uses. And he, by the same will, directed that the Stopford priest should keep a grammar-school, in the town of Stopford; and freely, without any wages or salary, should teach all manner of persons, children, and all others that would come to him to learn, as well of the town of Stopford, as of other towns thereabouts, the sentences of grammar, to the best of his own capacity. And he willed, that the Goldsmiths' Company should have, for ever, the nomination and admission of the said priest, and the removing him for reasonable causes.*

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* Dr. Shaa, who preached the celebrated sermon at *Paul's Cross*, in favour of the claims of Richard, duke of Gloucester, was his brother.

By the clause in Sir Edmund's will, relating to this school, he directs:—

"And I will, that the other honest preest (the first being appointed to preach at *Woodhead* Chapel), be a discrete man, and conning in gramar, and he be able of connyng to teche gramar. And I will, that he sing his masse, and say his other divyne service in the parishe of Stopforde, in the saide countye of Chester, at souch aulter there as can be thought convenient for hym, and to pray specially for my soule, and the souls," etc.

"And I will, that the same connyng preest keep a gramar school contynually in the said town of Stopforde, as long as he shall contynewe there in the said service. And that he *frely*, without any wages or salarye, asking or taking of any parson, except only my salarye hereunder specified, *shall teche al maner person's children*, and *other that will come to him to lerne*, as well of the said towne of Stopforde, as of other townes thereabouts, the science of gramar as ferre as lieth in him to do, unto the time that they can be convenably instruct in gramer by him, after their capaciteys that God woll geve them:—

"And I woll, that the same connyng preest, with all his scholars with hym that he shall have for the time, shall, two dayes in every weeke, as long as he shall abyde in that service ther, that is to wite, Wedynysday and Fryday, come into the said church of Stopforde, unto the grave ther, where the bodies of my fader and my mother lyen buryed, and ther say togiders the psalm of *De Profundis*, with the versicles and collects thereto accustomyd, after *Salisbury* use; and pray specially for my soule, and for the soules of my fader and my moder, and for all Christen soules:—

"And I woll, that the same preest teachinge grammer ther, shall have for his salarye yerely, as long as he abide in that service ther, 10*l.* of the said 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, residue of the said annuell and quyte rent of 17*l.*:—

"And for to corage my said feliship of the said craft of Goldsmythes, or else that other feliship, the which woll agree to ber the charge of the said annuell and quite rent of 17*l.*, to be the better willen to the supportacion of the same charge for evermore: I woll, that

On the 28th July, 1506, *Thomas Fereby*, trustee of premises purchased by Sir Edmund Shaa's executors, for giving effect to the benevolent intentions of Sir Edmund Shaa, by his will of this date, after reciting that he was seized in fee of two messuages in the parish of our Lady of Bow, and of six messuages in the parish of our Lady of Aldermary (being in Bow-lane and Watling-street), and of one messuage in Foster-lane, in the parish of St. John Zachary, and of a great messuage, in which Sir Bartholomew Reid had dwelt, and two other tenements to the same messuage adjoining, situate on the west side of Foster lane, and of twelve tenements in an alley, called Shovel alley, in Wood street, on the west side;—Gave and devised all the said premises to the Company of Goldsmiths, for ever, to the intent that they should bear and pay, yearly, for ever, out of the said premises, an annual quit rent of 17*l.*, to sustain and maintain the several charges thereinafter mentioned, which are precisely the same as those mentioned by Sir Edmund Shaa.

APPLICATION.

The company are possessed of four houses in Bow lane, numbered 40 and 43, and of three houses in Watling street, numbered 67 to 69. They have also property in Foster lane, but which seems to be accounted for from other sources; and likewise in Wood street and Shovel alley, as will be seen under the charities of Hille and Walton, to one or other of which the portions of this benefaction there situated seem applicable. The rents, however, of the houses in Bow-lane and Watling-street, alone, are far more than adequate to secure the annuity charged upon them.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

The company pay 10*l.* a year to the master of the school at Stockport, (otherwise Stopford), in Cheshire; whom they appoint, on the recommendation of the minister, or on the application of candidates resident on the spot. They interfere no further with the management of the school than to enquire into the conduct of the master, whom they have, on allegation of misconduct, occasionally dismissed.

the same felship shall have for evermore, the presentment, nominacion, and admyssion of the said two preestes of the said two services, and the removing and putting out of them, and admyttyng of other into the same services, for causes resonable, as often as the case shall so require."

The School is further endowed with 10*l.* per *annum*, payable out of the inclosed town-lands, and the interest of benefactions, making altogether about 46*l.* per *annum*. [*Carlisle's Endowed Grammar Schools*, 8vo. 1818.]

N.B. Since the publication of the above, and the Charity Commissioners' Reports of 1822, the Goldsmiths' Company, as patrons, have erected on the Wellington Road, near Stockport, a handsome and extensive school-room, with a house for the master, in the later style of English architecture, at an expense of 4000*l.*, on a site of land comprising 750 square yards, presented, for that purpose, by Lady Vernon. We know not what addition was made in consequence to the school income, but it was, no doubt, correspondent to the increase of the establishment.

READ'S.—Grammar-school at Cromer in Norfolk. "For all boys of Cromer parish:" who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic. The education was formerly classical. The company appoint the master (usually on the recommendation of the minister of the parish).

PARTICULARS.

1. *Sir Bartholomew Read*, knight, alderman and goldsmith, by his will, dated the 19th of October, 1505, gave to the Goldsmiths' Company a great messuage or mansion-place, in the parish of St. John Zachary, and divers other lands and tenements in the parishes of St. John Zachary, St. Ann, and St. Mary Staining, in London; and also certain messuages and tenements in the parish of St. Botolph beside Billingsgate, and other messuages or tenements in the parishes of St. Mildred in Bread street, and in Knight-rider street, in the said parish of St. Mildred; to the intent and under condition, that they should, out of the rents and revenues of the said estates, find and sustain perpetually, a virtuous priest, cunning in grammar, to perform certain services in the parish church of Cromer, in Norfolk; and he willed, that the said priest should always keep, in the said town of Cromer, a free grammar-school, teaching there gentlemen's sons and good men's children, and especially poor men's children, of the said town, and of the country thereabouts; and, after prescribing rules for certain religious exercises to be performed in the school, morning and evening, and for the attendance of the scholars at the parish church on holidays, he directed, that for these services, and for the good keeping of the said grammar-school, the company should pay to the said priest, 10*l.* a year, out of the revenues of the said estate. He further directed, that the said priest should be chosen by the company, with the advice of the provost of King's College, Cambridge, or of Eton College, for the time being; that he should be a master graduate, or a good grammarian, and especially such as had been brought up in the college of Eton or Winchester, if such might be had; and that the company should have power to dismiss him for misconduct, or for absenting from the school for more than a month at one time in the year.

By his same will, Sir Bartholomew Read gave to the prior and convent of the Charterhouse, in London, certain messuages, lands, and tenements in Gracechurch street, and Coleman street, London, on condition (among other things), that they should provide for the priest to keep a free grammar-school on his foundation, a chamber within the parsonage of Cromer, whereof they were the patrons, and in default of their performing the conditions of his bequest, he gave the estates to the Goldsmiths' Company, for certain purposes therein specified.

APPLICATION.

The company have property in Maiden lane, in the parish of St. John Zachary, Steyning lane, and Bread street, but they are unable to specify what portion of it was derived under this devise; as they have other property in all those places, acquired by purchase, from which the devised premises cannot now be distinguished. They have, however, in Steyning lane alone, eight houses, No. 11 to 18, the rents of which are far more than adequate to secure the payments under this will. They have now no property in St. Botolph beside Billingsgate, or in Knight-rider street.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

Ten pounds a year were regularly paid to the master of the grammar-school at Cromer (who is appointed by the company, usually on the recommendation of the minister of the parish). The provost of Eton, or the master of King's College, had not, of late, been consulted in the appointment, nor had the required qualification, that the master should be a graduate, been attended to for many years. All that was latterly taught in the school was English reading, writing, and arithmetic; no application having been made for classical instruction. Under these circumstances, upon a visitation by the wardens of the company, in August, 1820, it was determined by the company, that the school should be re-modelled upon the plan of the national schools, with the assistance of voluntary contributions, and placed under the management of a body of trustees; and it was resolved that the company should contribute 250*l.* towards erecting a school-house, and allow 30*l.* a year to the master, in addition to the stipend of 10*l.* given by Sir Bartholomew Read. A school-house has accordingly been built. Ten or twelve inhabitants of Cromer have been appointed trustees; and rules adopted for the management of the school, which was opened upon the new system at Michaelmas, 1821, for all the poor boys of the parish. At a short period subsequent, there were 65 free boys in the school.*

No apartment appears to have been ever provided for the schoolmaster, pursuant to the clause of the condition on which the donation was made to the convent of the Charterhouse; nor have the present governors of the establishment there, or the Goldsmiths' Company, any estates answering to the premises therein mentioned.

Sermon, etc. at St. John Zachary's.

2. By his aforesaid will, Sir Bartholomew Read directed that the company should attend at his obit, at the parish church of St. John Zachary, on the day of his decease, and that certain sums should be paid on that occasion, amounting to 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* There is now an annual sermon preached in the month of January, at which the company attend, and the following payments are then made, in consequence, as it is supposed, of the clause mentioned.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the minister, for a sermon	1	11	6
Organist . .	0	10	6
Clerk, sexton, and beadle .	0	8	6
Carried forward	2	10	6

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Brought forward	2	10	6
To the poor of the parish .	1	0	0
Parish children attending, 6*d.* each . .	1	7	6
Wardens . .	0	13	4
	5	11	4

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* The Company, since the above report, have raised the master's salary to 80*l.*, besides their contribution of 250*l.* towards building the new school-room.

Scholastic Appointment.

Fox's.—For the education of poor children at the Free Grammar-school of Deane; in Cumberland. The inhabitants recommend, and the Goldsmiths' Company appoint, the master. The school-room was rebuilt in 1615, at the expense of Mr. Fox's son.

PARTICULARS.

John Fox, by his will, dated the 14th of March, 1597, gave to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, for ever, after the death of his wife, his shop, situate in New Fish-street, in London, being of the yearly value of 6*l.*; and also gave to them the sum of 150*l.*, to the intent that they should therewith purchase lands and tenements of the yearly value of 8*l.* 9*s.*, or more, and should pay to a learned and godly schoolmaster, from time to time, to be appointed by the wardens of the said company, to teach poor men's children, in the free grammar-school within the parish of Deane, in the county of Cumberland, yearly, for ever, the sum of 10*l.*; and should likewise, for ever, give and allow unto a godly, aged, and honest poor man, a freeman of the said company, who should be appointed an alms-man of the same company, sixteen pence weekly, and all such other gifts, rewards, and allowances whatsoever, as any other the almsmen of the same company useth to have of the same company.

APPLICATION.

The premises given, as above, by the will of John Fox, form one half of a shop, with a vault on Fish-street hill, the whole of which shop is built over by a dwelling-house. The whole is in the occupation of George Pochim, who pays to the company a rent of 8*l.* a year, as yearly tenant, for the portion of the building to them. The company have been unable to obtain any higher rent for this property, as its peculiar situation renders it of no value, unless to the occupier of the rest of the shop.

It seems impossible now to ascertain what lands, or whether any, were purchased with the legacy of 150*l.*

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

Ten pounds are annually paid to the master of the free school at Deane, and 9*l.* 2*s.* a year is added to the settled pension fund, as the allowance of one alms-man, in respect of this charity.

Almshouses.

Bowes's.—For five poor widows at Woolwich, in Kent; each of whom must be of the age of fifty, and is allowed 10*l.* 10*s.* a year, a certain quantity of coals, candles, and other advantages. The appointment is in the company, on the recommendation of the rector of Woolwich.

PARTICULARS.

Sir Martin Bowes, knight, by deed of feoffment, dated the 28th of September, 1560, granted to 24 persons therein named, and their heirs, "All those his five messuages or tenements, and the five gardens thereto belonging, situate in Woolwich, in the county of Kent, in the paved street there, called East-street;" To the intent, that the said grantees should permit and suffer such five poor persons, to be from time to time chosen as after mentioned, to have their free dwellings and habitations in the said messuages or tenements, and have the use and occupation thereof, and of the gardens and other things thereto belonging, for the term of their lives, respectively, without paying any thing for the same; (nevertheless to be from time to time removable for just and reasonable cause, as after mentioned;) and when, and as any, cf the said places should become void by death or otherwise, such persons should be named by the heirs of the said Sir Martin Bowes, and should be chosen of the poor inhabitants and parishioners of Woolwich aforesaid, being of the age of fifty years, or above; if any such might be had in that parish, and if not, then out of the poor men or women of the Company of Goldsmiths of London, of the said age of fifty years, at the discretion of the heirs of the said Sir Martin, and, for lack of such heirs, at the discretion of the four wardens of the said mystery of Goldsmiths; and if any of the said five poor persons should at any time be of evil life, or naughty demeanour, then the heirs of the said Sir Martin should and might remove them, and in their place and places put other honest poor persons of the age aforesaid, or above; and if the heirs of the said Sir Martin should be remiss in the accomplishment of the trusts to them reserved and appointed by the space of one year, then the nomination, placing, and removing of such five poor persons should be made and done by the wardens of the mystery of Goldsmiths of London, and their successors, for ever, and thenceforth such heirs should no further intromit therein. And it was provided, that whensoever there should be but four of the said feoffees living, then, or before, those surviving should execute a new feoffment to 24 others, to the uses aforesaid.

By his will, dated the 20th of September, 1562, Sir Martin Bowes gave to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, all those his two messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, in Lombard street, London, within the parish of St. Edmund the King, then of the clear yearly value of 15*l.*; and also all that his tenement, with the appurtenances, situate and being in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, then of the clear yearly value of 20*s.*, to the intent the wardens or renters should pay and expend the said rents in the manner following; viz.—

To the five poor folk of the town of Woolwich, appointed to be in his almshouses there, 1*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* a piece a year, to be paid quarterly at Goldsmiths' hall; to a preacher, yearly, to make a sermon in the parish church of Woolwich, between Midsummer and Michaelmas, in the presence of the two younger wardens, by their appointment, 6*s*. 8*d*.; at the same time to distribute to the priest and clerk, and other poor people of the same parish at Woolwich church, 7*s*. 11*d*.; to the two youngest wardens, for their pains therein, and for overseeing his said almshouses once every year, 13*s*. 4*d*. equally between them.

And his will was, that the wardens or the renters should provide and bestow, yearly, for ever, within the parish of our Lady of Woolnoth, in London, (where he then dwelt,) in wood or coals, the sum of 3*l*. to be divided amongst the poor people of that parish, in the week after St. Martin's day, in winter, as to the said wardens or renters should seem most convenient; and 20*s*. more he willed should be given at Goldsmiths' hall, at the time before appointed, in wood or coals, to the clerk, the beadle, and the alms-men of the said company, by the discretion of the said wardens and renters.

And the surplus remaining of the said 16*l*. he gave to the wardens and commonalty of the said mystery of Goldsmiths, and their successors, for ever, as well towards the maintenance of the hall, and relief of the poor of the same company, as also towards the necessary and needful reparations of his said almshouses, from time to time, as should be needful.

The charities established by the feoffment and will of Sir Martin Bowes, are combined with others, derived under the wills of two persons, who appear to have been trustees appointed by him, for the purpose of making such charitable dispositions, and which we shall therefore notice before we proceed to the statement of the property received immediately from himself, as above mentioned.

William Southwood, grantee in trust for Sir Martin Bowes, by his will, dated 23d of October, 1557, after reciting a deed of conveyance from Sir Martin Bowes to him, to the effect after mentioned, gave to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, all those messuages, lands, and tenements which had been conveyed to him by the said Sir Martin Bowes, situate and being in Scalding-alley, in the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, being then of the yearly rent of 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.; and also several rents and quit-rents going out of certain tenements, with their appurtenances, in St. Matthew's alley, in Westcheap, in the parish of St. Matthew, in Friday street, London, which had been conveyed to him as aforesaid, amounting in the whole to the yearly rent of 1*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*. And he stated, that Sir Martin Bowes's and his intent was, that the said wardens and commonalty should for ever employ and bestow the rents and profits of all the said premises, as follows; viz.

That the wardens, and their successors, should, for ever, provide a learned preacher, to make a sermon within the parish church of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lombard street, London, where the said Sir Martin Bowes was a parishioner; that the four wardens and twelve of the assistants, and the two renters, should be present at the said sermon, which should be preached, yearly, upon the day of St. Martin the bishop, in the month of November, or within three days before or after; that the said preacher should have for his labour and pains, 6*s*. 8*d*.; each of the wardens present at the sermon, 1*s*. 4*d*.; each of the assistants present, 1*s*.; each of the renters present, and for their pains in providing a dinner for the wardens, assistants, and renters, as after mentioned, 2*s.*; the clerk of the company and the beadle, 1*s.* 4*d.*; and every alms-man of the company then present, 4*d.*; and the clerk of the church, for tolling the bell, 8*d.*; that the renters should, yearly, for ever, provide a dinner on the day of the said sermon, as therein described, and should bestow on such dinner, 3*l.*; and that the churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth should have, yearly, on the day of the sermon, 9*s.*, for a potation.

That one alms-man should be, for ever, kept at Goldsmiths'-hall, to be called Sir Martin Bowes's alms-man, and to have, weekly, for his finding, 1*s.* 4*d.*, being per annum, 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*; that such alms-man should have, yearly, towards his blue gown, to be provided every third year, according to the old custom, 7*s.*

That there should be paid, yearly, to the parson and churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth, for ever, by quarterly payments, the sum of 2*l.*, to be distributed by them as follows, viz., the churchwardens to provide twelve halfpenny loaves of bread, and every Sunday throughout the year, for ever, distribute the same, to twelve poor people (men or women, or both), at the font of the said church, when the service is done in the forenoon, and the odd loaf to be given to the clerk of the parish; and each of the churchwardens to have for their trouble, 2*s.* yearly; and he willed that 10*s.* should be paid, yearly, for ever, towards the reparation of the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, and the ornaments thereof.

And the testator stated the will of Sir Martin Bowes and himself to be, that the wardens of the said company should, yearly, for ever, pay to the parson and churchwardens of the church of our Lady of Woolwich, in Kent, by quarterly portions, in London, 2*l.*, to be distributed by them in like manner as the 2*l.* before given to the parson and churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth; and also the like sum of 2*l.* to the parson and churchwardens of St. James of North Cray, in the said county of Kent, to be distributed in the like manner; and that the surplus of the rents and profits of the said premises should remain and go, yearly, to the said wardens and commonalty, towards the reparation thereof, and the relief and maintenance of the almsmen and poor of the said company perpetually.

Roger Mundie, another grantee in trust for Sir Martin Bowes, by his will, dated the 12th of August, 1562, after reciting a deed of conveyance from Sir Martin Bowes to him, to the effect after mentioned, gave to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of goldsmiths, all that great messuage or tenement, with all stables, courts, gardens, and hereditaments thereto belonging, situate in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, in London, and also 22 gardens and a small tenement and garden, all situate in the same parish, and which great messuage, gardens, and premises, were then of the yearly rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* And after reciting that the ward of Langbourn, London, (in which Sir Martin Bowes then inhabited), was charged for every *fifteenth*, granted by Act of Parliament to the king, the sum of 20*l.* 10*s.*, which was a great burthen to the poor within the said ward, the will of the said Sir Martin Bowes, and also of him the said testator, was, that whensoever any fifteenth, after the decease of the said Sir Martin Bowes, should be granted by Act of Parliament, the said wardens and commonalty should, with the rents and profits of the said great messuage, gardens, and premises, for ever, discharge the inhabitants of the said ward of Langbourn from the payment of the said 20*l.* 10*s.*, for every fifteenth so granted. And it was declared, that for receiving the rents of the said premises, the two renters of the said company should receive 3*s.* 4*d.* each, yearly. And that one moiety of the residue of such yearly rents, &c. should be distributed amongst the poor people of the said Company of Goldsmiths, and the other moiety should remain to the said wardens and commonalty, towards the maintenance of the house of Goldsmiths' hall, and the charge of the same.

And, by a codicil to his will, dated the 10th of October, 1562, the said Roger Mundie, after reciting a deed of feoffment from Sir Martin Bowes to him, bearing date the 10th of October, in the same year, to the use and intent after mentioned, gave to the said company all those two messuages or tenements (then divided into three), with all and singular their appurtenances, situate, lying, and being in the said parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate, London, and abutting on the said great messuage towards the south, to the several uses and intents in his said will declared, for the other lands and tenements therein contained.

APPLICATION.

Under the devise in the will of Sir Martin Bowes, the company are now possessed of two houses in Lombard street, on lease to Sir Richard Carr Glynn and Co., bankers, for seven years from Lady-day, 1821, at the annual rent of 350*l.*, including 42*l.* redeemed land-tax, with a covenant at the end of the term to take down the houses and rebuild one house on the site, at a reduced rent of 192*l.* 18*s.* per annum, for a term of 61 years. The tenants are now [1822] proceeding to take down the houses, without waiting for the expiration of their term, and to build a new banking-house in lieu of them, trusting to the liberality of the company to reduce the rent at once.

The company have many houses in St. Botolph's beside Billingsgate, acquired under the will of Roger Mundie, which may comprise the tenement given by Sir Martin Bowes's will, but it appears impossible now to ascertain which of them it was.

The property acquired by the company under the will of Southwood, is situated in St. Mildred's court, in the Poultry, which is supposed to have been formerly called Scalding alley, and where they possess seven houses. All of these, except two (now forming the banking-house of Messrs. Lubbock and Co.), are attributed to Southwood's devise, and are let as follows:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
No. 5, to Mr. Wm. Storrs Fry, for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1805, at a rent of .	110	0	0
No. 4, to Messrs. Fry & Co. for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1815 . .	100	0	0
No. 6, to Mr. John Scott, for 10 years, from Lady-day, 1816, on granting which lease, a fine was taken of 420*l.*	52	10	0
Carried forward	262	10	0
Brought forward	262	10	0
No. 7, to ditto, for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1816 .	105	0	0
No. , to Joseph Wightman, one house on a building lease, for 61 years, from Michaelmas, 1779, at a ground rent of .	7	7	0
	374	17	0

No quit-rents are now received from any premises in St. Matthew's alley, Westcheap, nor is there any trace of such having ever been received.

Under Mundie's will, the company possesses 36 houses in Primrose street, Bishopsgate street, which are supposed to have been built on the several parcels of garden-ground mentioned in his will. They are let as follows, all on leases for 21 years, ending at Michaelmas, 1837, except Gibbs's, which was granted to him for 41 years, ending Christmas, 1860, on his contracting to build a dye-house upon a vacant piece of ground adjoining the messuage, which he has done:—

Tenants.	*House.*	*Rents.*	*Tenants.*	*House.*	*Rents.*
		£ s. d.	Brought forward		£ s. d. 490 1 0
John Wallinger .		0 1 0	William Basset .	1	20 0 0
Joseph Wilkinson .	1	5 0 0	R. L. Cotterell .	1	45 0 0
D. T. Menck . .	1	80 0 0	Grover and Sandell .	1	22 0 0
Alexander Gibbs .	1	70 0 0	Thomas Vigers .	1	20 0 0
James Waddelove .	1	17 0 0	Waddilove and another	1	22 0 0
John Ogbun .	2	15 0 0	Thomas Vigers .	1	21 0 0
Carrington Frome .	1	28 0 0	John Clulow . .	1	23 0 0
Charles Copley .	1	26 0 0	Thomas Vigers .	1	23 0 0
William Kirby . .	1	28 0 0	Waddilove and another	1	22 0 0
Grover and Beckett	1	25 0 0	Grover and Sandell .	1	22 0 0
Thomas Grover .	1	15 0 0	William Evans .	1	23 0 0
John Thurgar .	1	30 0 0	Thomas Binnington .	1	33 0 0
Grover and Sandell .	2	44 0 0	James Oughton .	1	26 5 0
William Moore .	1	36 0 0	John Yenlett . .	1	20 0 0
R. M. Mitchell . .	1	24 0 0	Elizabeth Dagley .	1	22 0 0
Grover and Beckett	1	26 0 0	Grover and Sandell .	1	23 6 8
(with a fine of 300*l.*)			Waddilove and another	1	23 6 8
R. L. Cotterell .	1	21 0 0	Thomas Vigers . .	1	23 6 8
Carried forward		490 1 0			924 6 0

Wallinger's premises are merely an area, at the edge of the company's ground. The house let to Menck has been unoccupied, and no rent received since Lady-day, 1820.

The company have also six houses in Bishopsgate street, which are supposed to correspond with the large house and garden and the houses adjoining thereto, mentioned in the will and codicil of Roger Mundie. It is possible that these may also comprise the tenement mentioned in Sir Martin Bowes's will, as we have before suggested.

These houses are let as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
No. 53, to John Capron, 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1820, (fine 1000*l.*) .	50	0	0
No. 24, to Lewis Williams, from year to year .	100	0	0
No. 25, to John Williams, 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1820, (fine 400*l.*) .	45	0	0
Carried forward	195	0	0
Brought forward	195	0	0
No. 26, empty.			
No. 136, to William Haines, 60 years, from Lady-day, 1807 . .	30	12	0
No 122, to George Heath, 57 years, from Lady-day, 1810 .	19	5	10
	244	17	10

The annual value of No. 26, is estimated at 175*l*., but the highest offer the company have received for it is 130*l*., and it remains unoccupied. Haines's and Heath's premises are held on building leases.

The revenues at present arising from the different branches of Sir Martin Bowes's charities are brought into one account, the amount of which is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Premises in Lombard street	350	0	0
Ditto in St. Mildred's court	374	7	0
Ditto in Primrose street	924	6	0
Ditto in Bishopsgate street	244	17	10
Carried forward	1,893	10	10

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	1,893	10	10
Or, taking the premises in Lombard street, at the reduced rent of 192*l*. 18*s*., which would make a deduction of	157	2	0
The total amount will be	1,736	8	10

If the annual value of the house. No. 26, in Bishopsgate street, as estimated, be added, it would raise the total income to 1,911*l*. 2*s*. 10*d*., independently of the interest on the fines taken on granting some of the leases as above mentioned, and which fines amount to 2,120*l*.

The application of this income is as follows:

The almshouses at Woolwich, established by Sir Martin Bowes's deed of feoffment, were rebuilt by the company in the year 1771, and are kept in repair by them. They consist of five houses, each containing four apartments, with a small garden, and are inhabited by five widows, parishioners of Woolwich, above the age of 50. The appointment of trustees has not been kept up; nor are any heirs of Sir Martin Bowes now known. The charity has fallen entirely under the management of the company, by whom the widows are appointed, on the recommendation of the rector of Woolwich. A visitation of the almshouse is had every year, in the month of July, on which occasion a sermon is preached by the rector.

The annual disbursements on account of this branch of the charities, pursuant to the will of Sir Martin Bowes, are,—

	£	s.	d.
To the five almswomen at Woolwich, 10*l*. 10*s*. each, (which includes the original endowment of 1*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*.)	52	10	0
A chaldron of coals to each, about	15	0	0
Candles (about)	5	0	0
Donation at the annual visitation	5	0	0
Taxes and water rate (about)	5	0	0
Carried forward	82	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	82	10	0
At the annual visitation there is also paid:			
To the rector of Woolwich	1	1	0
Organist	0	10	6
Clerk, 5*s*.; Sexton, 2*s*. 6*d*.; Beadle, 1*s*.	0	8	6
Poor of the parish	0	8	0
Underwardens, for attending	0	13	4
	85	11	4

To which is to be added the repairs of the almshouses.

The payments made to the persons officiating at the annual sermon preached at the church of St. Mary Woolnoth, on St. Martin's day, pursuant to the will of Southwood, at which the company constantly attend, and to the poor of that parish are,—

	£	s.	d.
To the minister of the parish who preaches	1	1	0
Organist	0	10	6
Clerk, sexton, and beadle	0	8	6
Company's pensioners attending, (1*s.* to one, 3*d.* to the rest)	0	14	0
Carried forward	2	14	0
Brought forward	2	14	0
To the poor of the parish under Bowes's will	3	0	0
Under Southwood's, including the churchwardens and clerk	2	9	8
Donations by the Company	10	10	0
	18	13	8

One of the settled pensioners, (who receives the shilling on this occasion) is called "Sir Martin Bowes's alms-man," and is always placed on the senior list of pensioners, so as to receive one of the highest pensions, and to have a gown every year.

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwardens of the parish of North Cray, Kent, as by Southwood's will	2	0	0
To which is added, as a donation from the Company	10	10	0
	12	10	0

There is also charged to this charity, as paid to unsettled women pensioners at Christmas, in sums of 40*s.* each, 40*l.*

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

It does not appear that the sum of 2*l.* a year, given by Southwood's will to the parson and churchwardens of Woolwich, for bread to the poor, and repairs to the church, is or ever has been paid; an omission for which we can discover no reason; nor is any advantage now derived under Mudie's will, by the inhabitants of the ward of Langbourn, in lieu of the specific mode of relief appointed by him, and which has become strictly inapplicable by the discontinuance of the mode of taxation there mentioned.

The summary of these different branches of expenditure is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Almshouses and visitation at Woolwich	85	11	4
St. Mary Woolnoth	18	13	8
North Cray	12	10	0
Unsettled pension fund	40	0	0
	156	15	0

Thus we see, that upon the present combined revenue of these charities, taken at 1,736*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, there is an annual surplus of 1,589*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*, out of this it appears to us reasonable, that the 2*l.* for bread to the poor of Woolwich, &c. given by Southwood, should be paid, and that some compensation should be made to the inhabitants of Langbourn ward, in lieu of the relief from the payment of fifteenths, which they no longer enjoy. The balance which would remain, after defraying these charges, is appropriated by the different wills to the repair of the almshouses at Woolwich, that of the tenements given by Southwood, to the maintenance of the Company's Hall, and the relief of their poor. The three former objects provided for, it is most probable that a sum would remain applicable to the last of them, which we are not apprized of any good reason for not carrying specifically to the Poor Account.

PERRYN'S.—At Acton, Middlesex. For ten freemen, and ten women, free, or freemen's widows. They are appointed by the wardens, from the settled pension list (on which they are always the oldest), and have 10*l.* a year each, in addition to their regular pensions, besides a liberal allowance of coals, and other advantages.

PARTICULARS.

John Perryn, formerly of East Acton, Middlesex, esq. by his will, dated 18th of December, 1656, gave and devised all his freehold messuages, farms, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Acton aforesaid, to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, London, and their successors, for ever, upon trust, that they and their successors, should (after the decease of his wife) dispose of all his said messuages, &c. in Acton aforesaid, as well freehold as copyhold, and of all the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to and for the uses following; that is to say,

He gave the sum of 26*l.* a year to maintain a weekly lecture for ever, to be preached in the parish-church of Bromyard, in the county of Hereford (wherein he was born), upon Monday in every week, being the market-day there, in the forenoon, by six or eight several godly learned divines, that should be beneficed there, and near thereunto adjoining, at the discretion of the churchwardens and twelve or more of the chiefest of the said parish, who should preach successively, and receive 10*s.* for every sermon. He gave to the clerk of Bromyard, 20*s.* a year. To the free grammar school of Bromyard 20*l.* a year, to be paid to the master of the said school for the time being, for his better encouragement to be laborious and careful for the education of youth, so as the said master should be approved of by the wardens and assistants of the said Company of Goldsmiths of London.

To the poor of Bromyard he gave 5*l.* a year, to be divided amongst the poorest of that parish, at the discretion of the churchwardens, &c. upon the eve of every of the said most usual quarter-days.

To the poor members of the said Company of Goldsmiths, he gave 20*l.* a year, to be distributed amongst them by the said wardens and assistants, as follows: that is to say, to maintain two almsmen, such as have been working goldsmiths, with such gowns and pensions as they do usually allow their almsmen there, and the overplus of the said 20*l.* a year to distribute amongst such poor decayed workmen, or the widows of poor workmen, free of the Company, by *5s.* a piece quarterly, so far as it would go.

To Christ's Hospital, in London, he gave *5l.* a year toward the maintenance of the poor children there; and also an exhibition of *5l.* a year toward the maintenance of one scholar that should be bred up a Bluecoat in Christ's Hospital, and sent to one of the universities, either Oxford or Cambridge.

To the poor of St. Vedast, *alias* Foster, in Foster lane, London, he gave *5l.* a year, to be distributed every Lord's day, amongst twelve poor people of that parish, in one dozen of twopenny bread, at the discretion of the churchwardens, &c. To the poor of East Acton, aforesaid, *10l.* a year, to be distributed, quarterly, amongst them, at the discretion of the churchwardens, &c. and to the poor of the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate, London, *5l.* a year, to be distributed in like manner.

And he willed, that all the remainder of the rents and profits of the said premises in Acton aforesaid, should be, by the wardens of the said Company of Goldsmiths, and six of the most discreet and able men of the same Company, with the approbation and consent of the assistants thereof, disposed of and distributed to pious and charitable uses, as some part thereof, to poor members of that Company, and for exhibitions for and towards the maintenance of scholars in the universities, and such other charitable uses as they should think meet.

And he directed, that the said wardens and assistants of the said Company, should, once in every seven years, meet in their common hall in London, to see that his estates bequeathed to them in trust for charitable uses as aforesaid should be, from time to time, settled and bestowed according to his will and meaning; and that at every such meeting they should go to the parish-church of St. Vedast, *alias* Foster, in Foster lane, London, and there hear a sermon by some orthodox divine, by their appointment, and from thence return again to their common hall, and there dine together, and then distribute among the poor of the said parish of St. Vedast, *alias* Foster, aforesaid, the sum of *3l.*; the charge of which sermon, dinner, and contribution to the poor, should be allowed out of the said estates.

Under this will, the Company acquired an estate at Acton, in Middlesex, consisting of two farms, and some detached houses and parcels of land; viz.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
One farm, containing about 159 acres, let to Tho. Church, for 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1808, determinable at the end of seven or fourteen years, at the present rent of	480	0	0
The rent reserved by the lease was 653*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; but it was reduced at Michaelmas, 1815, to 548*l.* 7*s.*; and in the present year, to 480*l.*, partly			
Carried forward	480	0	0
Brought forward	480	0	0
in consequence of the pressure of the times, and partly in consequence of some barns on the premises having been pulled down.			
Another farm, containing about 42 acres, let to Thomas Essex, for terms commencing at different periods, all of which expire in 1840, at the rent of	350	0	0
	830	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	830	0	0
This tenant has lately improved his own dwelling-house at a considerable expense, which induced the Company to grant an extension of his term.			
A house and land, containing about 20 acres, called the Mansion House, held by Charles Gray Graves, under a lease for 21 years from Lady-day, 1809, (originally granted to John Elderton Allen) at the rent of . .	160	0	0
Carried forward	990	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	990	0	0
A small parcel of land, let as a garden to Richard Carruthers Corne, as a tenant at will, at the rent of .	6	6	0
About half an acre of land, let on a building lease to James Heath, for 61 years from Lady-day, 1817, on which two houses have been built, at the rent of .	21	0	0
Land and garden, containing about 4A. 3R. 28P., held by the said James Heath, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of . .	40	12	0
	1,057	18	0

APPLICATION.

The preceding rents appear to be the full value of the premises. The whole amount of the rents previously to 1809, was only 180*l.* per annum.

The income of this estate is thus annually disposed of:—

	£	s.	d.
The sum of 52*l.* is paid to the parish of Bromyard in Herefordshire, on the receipt of the churchwardens and overseers. The distribution of the money is left to them, but their receipt distinguishes its appropriation in the different sums directed by the donor. The Company do not exercise any interference in the appointment of the schoolmaster . .	52	0	0
To the churchwardens of the parish of St. Vedast is paid	5	0	0
To the churchwardens of the parish of Acton .	10	0	0
To the churchwardens of the parish of St. Sepulchre .	5	0	0
The 26 almsmen, forming the second class of the Company's pensioners, receive between them from this estate	13	1	4
Carried forward	85	1	4

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	85	1	4
N.B. We cannot discover the origin of this payment, but it has been charged to this estate ever since the year 1732.			
Two of the settled pensioners receive between them .	18	4	0
There is charged to this estate, for 90 almswomen of the settled pensioners, at the rate of 8*l.* a piece .	720	0	0
And 40 of the unsettled pensioners, freemen and widows, receive 40*s.* a piece .	80	0	0
Once in seven years the Company attend a Sermon at St. Vedast's church, and distribute to the clergyman and poor of the parish about 8*l.* or 9*l.*, annually about .	1	5	0
	904	10	4

The two annuities of 5*l.* each to Christ's Hospital, were purchased by the company in 1811, for 242*l.* under the provisions of the Land-tax Redemption Act.

No exhibitions at the universities have been established under the residuary classes in this will. They have not been applied for till within these few years; and such applications as have lately been made on this score, have not been attended to, because the estate is indebted to the company for its large disbursements in the erection of almshouses at Acton.

In 1812, twenty almshouses were built by the company on part of the charity estate at Acton, for the reception of ten men and ten women, freemen of the company, or the widows of such. They form three sides of a square, with a pleasure-garden in front, and comprise each four apartments; viz. a sitting-room and a kitchen below, and a bed-room, and large closet, capable of being used as a bed-room above. The original cost of the building was 10,000*l.*, and the company have since supplied furniture and other articles, which, with the expenses of preparing the ground for building, and other charges, have made the total cost 12,000*l.* The alms-people are supplied from the settled pension list, and are always the oldest upon it. They receive each 10*l.* a year, in addition to their regular pensions, and are allowed each a chaldron and a half or two chaldrons of coals; and on the annual visitation of the almshouses, the wardens present them with 1*l.* a piece. One of these men acts as superintendant over the establishment, and one of the women as matron, who attends to the other almspeople, both men and women, in case of sickness or infirmity, and they receive each 7*s.* a week. Another of the men is called the labourer, who has the care of the gardens, lights the lamps, &c. and he also receives 7*s.* a week.

The almspeople are permitted to have one or two of their relations to reside with them, in case of age or sickness.

The annual charge of this establishment is,—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Addition to the pensions	200	0	0
Coals, about	100	0	0
Gratuity at visitation	20	0	0
Superintendant, matron, and labourer	52	10	0
	372	10	0
Which added to the former charge	904	10	0
Makes the total disbursement on account of this estate	1,277	0	0

Besides the interest of the 12,000*l.* expended upon the buildings at Acton.

MORRELL'S.—At Hackney, Middlesex. For six poor decayed liverymen, or freemen, of the company, or more. They receive pensions of 21*l.* a year, by quarterly payments, and two chaldrons of coals, and a new cloth gown, of the value of from 40*s.* to 50*s.*, every year, besides other yearly payments. The appointment is in the company.

PARTICULARS.

These almshouses were founded pursuant to the will of Richard Morrell,* dated October 7, 1703, who, besides bequeathing a perpetual annuity to the poor of St. Olave's, Silver street, also appointed a competent sum of money to be laid out in the erecting and building of six almshouses, for the habitation and dwelling of six poor decayed liverymen of the Company of Goldsmiths, and for want of such liverymen, then for so many poor freemen of the said company as the master and wardens of the said company, for the time being, should, in their discretion, think fit. And he also appointed a competent sum of money to be laid out in the purchase of one clear annuity of 31*l.* 4*s.* per annum, for ever, for the use and benefit of the said six poor almsmen, to be weekly distributed amongst them, by 2*s.* a piece. He also gave them three chaldrons of coals, and a hundred and a half of fagots, yearly, to be divided equally amongst them, and to each of them a new gown every year.

And all the residue of his real and personal estate whatsoever, after payment of his debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, he gave to the said Company of Goldsmiths, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the said company and the poor thereof. And he appointed the master and wardens of the said company, for the time being, to be executors of his will.

It does not appear that any annuity was bought for the poor of St. Olave, Silver street, but the sum of 52*s.* is annually paid by the company to the churchwardens of that parish.

The almshouses were built as directed, at the cost of above 800*l.* and are situated at Hackney. They consist of a range of six houses, with four apartments in each, and a good garden before and behind, and are inhabited by six aged liverymen of the company, appointed by the warden, if such apply for the situation; if not, by freemen of the company taken from the settled pension list. It does not appear whether any annuity was purchased for the endowment of these almshouses, but the almsmen receive from the company pensions of 21*l.* a year each, by quarterly payments, and have each two chaldrons of coals and a new cloth gown, of the value of from 40*s.* to 50*s.* every year. The company defray all charges for repairs, water rent, and other necessary disbursements.

There is a sum belonging to this charity of 400*l.* three per cent. consols, which was transferred in the year 1818, to the company's account by an unknown benefactor, in trust, to pay the dividends half yearly, to the six Hackney almsmen. The company accordingly pay them, in addition to their pensions, 2*l.* a year each. They likewise receive 1*l.* a year each, under the benefaction of Peter Perchard, which will be noticed presently.

Under the residuary clause in Morrell's will, the company derived several parcels of leasehold property, the terms of which have long since expired, and in cash, after payment of debts, legacies, and funeral expenses, 329*l.* 8*s.* 8*d*.; but the residue was charged with several annuities, which are supposed to have exhausted this property.

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* See, for account of Morrell (or *Worral*, as there called), Table of this Company's Charities, *ante* pp. 248-9.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1405, Sept. 6.	*Thomas Atte Hay*, citizen and goldsmith, by his will of this date, Gave to the Goldsmiths' Company, (after the death of his wife), — To hold for ever, in aid, relief, augmentation, and for the better support and sustentation of the infirm members of the company,—	His tenements, called the *Horse-—n—hed*, with two shops, and half the alley adjacent thereto, in Bowyer-row, in the parish of St. Martin within Ludgate; and also his tenement, with the shops, buildings, and appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in the parish of St. Dunstan, in Fleet-street, then called the *Horn on the Hoop*. From an old rental in the company's possession, of the date of 1610, it appears that there were then five tenements in Bowyer-row belonging to this charity. The name of Bowyer-row is now unknown, but it is understood to have been what is now called Ludgate-hill. The company have two houses on Ludgate-hill, and two in Cock-alley, leading from Ludgate-hill to Stationers'-hall, which are supposed to answer the premises in Bowyer-row, given by Thomas Atte Hay, together with four houses on the north side of Fleet-street, supposed to comprise his premises there,—and of all which an account will be seen in the next column.	The company's houses in and near Bowyer's-row, are held by the persons, and at the rents following:— £ s. d. Jonathan Stirtevant 210 0 0 Mrs. — Williams . 170 0 0 Joshua Gadd . . 5 5 0 Thomas Cross . 5 5 0 390 10 0 The first two of these houses are let for 21 years from Michaelmas, 1811, and the rents appear to be high. Previously to the last letting, Stirtevant paid only 55*l.* a year for his house, and Mrs. Williams, 45*l.* for hers. A competition, which took place at that time, drove up the rents to their present amounts. The houses are small and old. The other houses were erected under a building lease granted in 1769, to Sylvanus Hall, for 61 years, at a rent of 10*l.* 10*s.* The present tenants are assignees of that lease. Of the company's four houses on the north side of Fleet-street, one, formerly the *Horn Tavern*, is now Anderton's Coffee-house, and two others adjoining to the Coffee-house, on the west side. They are not otherwise to be identified with Atte Hay's donation, than by their locality; nor can it be ascertained whether the whole, or any part, were derived from him. These houses are let as follows; and, as we conceive, at their full value: The Coffee-house to Abraham Morley, for 21 years from Michaelmas, 1805, at the rent of 210 0 0 The other two houses to John Lloyd, for the like term, at the rent of 160 0 0 370 0 0 Which, with the Ludgate-hill rents, viz. 390 10 0 Makes the whole income of the charity . 760 10 0 An annual sum of 27*l.* 6*s.* is paid to the Settled Pension Fund, which is entered on the company's books as being on account of the cha

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	Thomas Atte Hay, (continued).		rities of Thomas Atte Hay, Robert Butler, and William Walker. Walker's charity will be presently noticed. Of Butler's, no further information can be obtained. It does not appear wherefore, in the arrangement of their charitable funds, the company have carried so small a portion of the revenues of this charity to the account of the settled pensions.
1430, Sept. 6.	*John Hille,* citizen and goldsmith, Gave, by will of this date, to the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths,—on condition that they should, out of the rents and profits thereof, give, at their discretion, to 13 poor goldsmiths, "in the greatest indigence," 13 black gowns, at the time the livery had new clothing, viz. on the Feast of St. Dunstan the bishop, and every three years after; and distribute 52*s*. annually, for ever, on the anniversary of one Drue Barantyn; that is to say, amongst the most indigent persons in the parishes of St. John Zachary, St. Mary Steyning, St. Ann, St. Vedast, and St. Michael, Huggin-lane, London, 20 quarters of coals, and all the residue of the said 52*s*. (which should remain after distribution of the said 20 quarters of coals, except 6*s*. 8*d*., which he gave to the wardens and their successors for their trouble), the wardens were to distribute annually, on the same anniversary, in the parish of St. John Zachary, among the aforesaid poor goldsmiths. And he further gave to the said wardens and commonalty, three shops, with the buildings and gardens thereto belonging, in Wood-street, and one shop in Fleet-street, for the support and comfort of their poor brethren of the said mystery who receive alms.	Nineteen messuages in the parish of S. Vedast, [Foster-lane,] London. The company are possessed of several houses in Gutter-lane, lying in the parish of St. Vedast; but all of these, except two, derived from another charity, are described in the old rental, as the proper lands of the company, and not referrible to Hille's charity. They have six houses in Wood-street, but it is uncertain whether these, or either of them, were derived from Hille, or from another benefactor, named William Walton, or were purchased by the company. It seems probable that they were not derived from Hille, for in the old rental are entered several messuages in Wood-street, some as given by William Walton, and others as the proper lands of the company; but none are mentioned as given by Hille, nor does the name of Hille occur in the rental. The particulars of these six houses will be detailed under the head of "Walton's Charity." The company have no other property in Fleet-street than the four houses already mentioned under Thomas Atte Hay's charity; and there appears no sufficient ground for conjecturing that the shop given by Hille now forms part of these premises.	No satisfactory reason can be assigned for the absence of all trace of Hille's property; which, situated as it was, in various quarters, seems very extraordinary. In respect of this charity, the company furnish triennially thirteen gowns, to the same number of pensioners, the cost of which is generally 23*l*. Instead of furnishing coals, they make annual payments to the five parishes mentioned in the will, of 8*s*. each, and to the parish of West Cheap, of 3*s*. 4*d*. How this latter payment, for which there is no foundation in the will, originated, we cannot discover, but it has been made for many years. These money payments amount to 2*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*. a year; allowing 6*s*. 8*d*. for the wardens, as directed, there would be remaining 2*s*. out of the 52*s*., which may be considered as accounted for in the distributions to the unsettled pensioners.

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1450, March 7.	*John Pattesley*, alderman and goldsmith, by his will of this date, Gave to the company,—on condition that they should keep the same in good repair, and should pay to five poor almsmen of their company, 1*s.* 2*d.* each, weekly,—	All his lands and tenements, with shops, cellars, solars, gardens, and other appurtenances, in the parish of St. Mildred, in the Poultry, of London.	The company have no other property in the parish of St. Mildred than what they derive under the benefactions of Sir Martin Bowes, already mentioned. We are unable to account for the disappearance of the premises given by Pattesley;—45*l.* 10*s.* a year is paid, as belonging to this charity, to five of the settled pensioners, being 9*l.* 2*s.* a piece.
1458, Nov. 20.	*William Walton*, cit. and goldsmith, by his will of this date, Gave to the Goldsmiths' Company, upon the following conditions, viz. to pay 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for an obit in the church of St. Peter, West Cheap, on the 16th of September, and to give 3*s.* 4*d.* among the poor of the parish of St. Peter; to give to four poor goldsmiths (to be named by the wardens) the weekly sum of 1*s.* 2*d.* each, and to each of them, yearly, four yards of woollen cloth (*blodii coloris*) of the price of 2*s.* per yard; the wardens to have 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for their pains, and out of the rents and profits, to keep the premises in good repair, and to apply the residue thereof towards the support of poor goldsmiths,—	All his lands and tenements in Wood-street and "Goderon-lane," in the parish of St. Peter, West Cheap, London, and also two messuages on the north side of Fenchurch-street, situate as therein described. From the old rental of 1610, under the head of "Wood-street and Shovel-alley" (which goes out of Wood-street), it appears, that the Company's property in those places consisted of thirteen houses and seventeen small tenements, which last were all in Shovel-alley. Seven houses and the seventeen small tenements are called "Proper Lands," and the remaining six houses "William Walton's." These premises were all burnt down in the fire of London, and the company have now six houses in Wood street and three in Shovel alley, which are let as follows:— WOOD-STREET. £ *s.* *d.* Two houses, being Nos. 4 and 5, held by Messrs. Reynolds, as assignees of two building leases, one for 84 years, from Michaelmas, 1764, at a rent of 8*l.*, the other for 81 years, from Michaelmas, 1767, at a rent of 15*l.* per annum 23 0 0 One house, No. 6, let to John Ingleby, for 21 years from Michaelmas, 1804, at a rent of . 90 0 0 One house, No. 118, let to Messrs. Fox and Noble, for 21 years, from Lady-day, 1804, at a rent of . 86 0 0 One house, No. 119, with some ground in Shovel-alley, on which the tenants have built a warehouse, let to Messrs. Ward, Brettel, and Ward, for 31 years, from Michaelmas, 1817, at a rent of 160 0 0 359 0 0	It has been already stated, that the company are possessed of several houses in Gutter-lane (which is supposed to be what was formerly called Goderon-lane.) In the old rental, two houses in Gutter-lane are mentioned as the gift of William Walton; but from the changes which have taken place in the state of the premises during a long course of years, it is now impossible to ascertain which of them are to be attributed to this charity. The company are also possessed of a house in Fenchurch-street, formerly two, now in the occupation of Mr. Hoggart, sadler, for 21 years, from Michaelmas, 1809, at the yearly rent of 26*l.*; which makes the total income of this charity estate, so far as it can be ascertained, 477*l.* This, as all the rest of the property of the Company, is let under the direction of their surveyor. The sum of 62*l.* 16*s.* a year is charged to the account of this estate in the settled pension fund; 32 gowns are given away among the settled pensioners; six annually to the almsmen at Hackney; and 26 every third year to the 26 almsmen, forming the second class; in which distribution Walton's gift of woollen cloth is considered to be accounted for.

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		£ s. d. Bought forward 359 0 0 One house, No. 120, let to Thomas Orchart, for 7 years from Lady-day, 1816, at a rent of . 60 0 0 SHOVEL-ALLEY. Three houses, let to Green Wilkinson, esq., at a rent of . . 52 0 0 471 0 0 It may, however, be a doubt whether these houses in Shovel-alley were in fact derived from Walton; since it is to be observed, not only that Shovel-alley is not specifically mentioned in his will, but that it expressly appears that twelve tenements, and an alley, called Shovel-alley, in Wood-street, passed to the company under the benefaction of Sir Edmund Shaa, before mentioned.	
1474, Mar. 20.	*Oliver Davy*, by his will of this date, Gave to the wardens of the craft of Goldsmiths and their successors, for ever,—To the use of his wife, for her life, and afterwards of his daughter and the heirs of her body; and if she died without leaving such heirs, then the same to remain to the wardens and fellowship of the said craft of goldsmiths for ever, upon condition, that they should keep the same in repair, and out of the rents and profits thereof pay, weekly, for ever, to two poor men of the said fellowship, 2*s*. 4*d*.; (such men, being once admitted to the said alms to continue for life, if they should be of good bearing and disposition; and the remainder of the rents he willed should turn to the common weal and use of the said fellowship),—	All his lands and tenements in London.	The company are not now able to ascertain what property they derived under this will, but it is presumed they did so derive some, as they comply with the required condition. For many years 36*l*. 8*s*. has been added to the settled pension fund, on account of this charity, and of the benefaction of Gaius Newman, hereafter mentioned, being at the rate of 9*l*. 2*s*. each, for four pensioners.

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1511, Oct. 16.	*John Barret*, by his will of this date, Gave to the wardens and commonalty of Goldsmiths, and their successors, for ever,—which had been conveyed to him by the nephew and heir of Sir Bartholomew Read, deceased, to the intent, that out of the revenues thereof, they should, yearly, distribute 10*l*.; as follows, viz. to lay out 5*l*. in buying as many quarters of coals as they could get for the money, and to distribute them on the anniversary of Sir Bartholomew Read, amongst poor people inhabiting the following parishes, viz. St. John Zachary . 20 St. Mary Steyning . 15 St. Ann's . . 15 St. Michael's, Huggin-lane 10 St. Peter in West Cheap 15 St. Foster . . 20 St. Leonard . . 5 100 And if the 5*l*. would not extend to buy so many, the wardens to buy as many as it would extend to, and from them to distribute to the poor of St. John Zachary, and of St. Foster, 20 quarters each, and the remainder to the other parishes named, at their discretion. Per annum. £ *s*. *d*. And he directed the wardens to pay to two poor goldsmiths' widows, 7*d*. each, weekly, for life, forfeitable by marriage or bad conduct 3 8 0 And to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary, for certain superstitious purposes 3 6 4 And to 12 almsmen of the company, 1*s*. each 0 12 0 And to the beadle of the company . 0 1 0 And to the renter-wardens of the company 0 10 0	Three messuages, four shops, and one garden, in West Cheap, in the parish of St. Foster. It is stated to us, that it is impossible now to ascertain what property, if any, was acquired by the company under this devise. In a very old rent roll is found the name of Dame Elizabeth Read, as the donor of two tenements and two shops in Cheapside. These have been supposed to belong to this charity, which is usually called Dame Elizabeth Read's charity; but it does not appear on what authority this supposition rests. The company at present possess several houses on the south side of Cheapside, in the parish of St. Foster, but they are unable to identify any particular premises as answering to this devise.	No coals are now distributed pursuant to the directions of Barret's will, but the following money payments are made in respect of this charity— To the poor of— £ *s*. *d*. St. Vedast, Foster-lane 0 10 0 St. John Zachary . 1 5 0 St. Leonard, Foster-lane 0 2 6 St. Mary Steyniug . 0 7 6 St. Peter Westcheap . 0 7 6 St. Ann and Agnes . 0 7 6 St. Michael, Huggin-lane 0 5 0 3 5 0 These respective payments have been made to the several parishes as far back as any trace can be found of them in the books of the company. No reason is assigned why no larger sum is paid as a compensation for the coals, to the distribution of which, 5*l*. was appropriated by the donor; nor does it appear why so great a difference is made in the payments to the parishes of St. John Zachary and St. Vedast, Foster-lane, who were evidently intended by the donor to be equally benefited, in preference to the other parishes. The other prescribed payments to the poor widows, the almsmen, and the company's officers, are not now made. As the payments actually made amount to an admission that the company received property under this devise, and as they have now considerable possessions, which, from their situation, appear likely to comprise such property, though it cannot be positively identified, there does not appear to us to be perfectly satisfactory ground for the company's not complying somewhat more fully with the requisitions of the will.
1513, Jan. 22.	*Agas Hardinge*, widow, by will of this date, Directed that her executors should cause to be amortized and devised, after	"All the lands, tenements, and gardens, which she had within the city and suburbs of London."	The property acquired by the company under this devise is situated partly in Shoe-lane, and partly between Shoe-lane and Fetter-

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	the custom of the city of London, unto the wardens and fellowship of the mystery of Goldsmiths of London, and their successors, for ever; to the intent that they should yearly give and pay, weekly, for ever, to two poor widows of goldsmiths, 8*d.* each,—		lane. It comprises East Harding street and New street. The annual sum of 504*l.* is applied to the settled pension lists, as arising from this estate, and is considered to provide for the pensions of 48 poor men and three poor widows, being equal to 10*l.* a piece to the men, and 8*l.* to the women. We did not consider it necessary to inquire minutely into the value of this property, as the whole of the payment thus made from it beyond the charge made by the testatrix of 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* must be considered as voluntary on the part of the company.
1588, Jan. 20.	*John Morley.* It appears, by the company's will book, that the widow of the above John Morley granted, by deed, to John Sotherton (one of the barons of the Exchequer) and his heirs for ever, a yearly sum of 5*l.*, payable to the poor of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, from—	A great messuage in Foster-lane, opposite Goldsmiths'-hall.	It further appears by the same will book, that the company afterwards sold the messuage to John Austin, and his heirs, with a covenant against all incumbrances The 5*l.* is regularly paid to the church-wardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.
1603, Sept. 6.	*Philip Strelley,** By will of this date (after reciting his being seized of the premises described in the next column),—Did declare his meaning to be, that the fee simple and inheritance of the same manor, lands, &c., should be to some of the chief persons of the mystery of Goldsmiths, and that the same might be, under them, occupied and enjoyed by such person and persons of his name and blood, and their assigns, and upon such terms as were by him therein limited. And he declared the uses of the said fine to be to Sir James Pemberton, knt., and twelve others (being wardens, renters, assistants, and freemen of the Goldsmiths' Company), and their heirs, upon trust (after paying certain life annuities), that the persons, for the time being,	"An estate in fee simple, in the manor of Ulkerthorpe, alias Ogarthorpe, alias Hogarthorpe, in the county of Derby, and all and singular the lands, tenements, and hereditaments to the same belonging," had,—By indenture of the 1st of May then last, covenanted with certain persons, parties thereto, to convey the same by fine to them and their heirs; to such uses as he should by his last will, or other	Trustees of this property are constantly kept up, consisting of members of the court of assistants, and leases of the estate have been regularly granted, according to the terms prescribed by the above-mentioned will, till about seven years ago, when the last lease fell in. Since that time no fresh lease has been granted; but the person entitled to such lease, under the limitations contained in the will, has taken possession of the estate, subject to the charge of 55*l.* per annum, which has been regularly paid, (with the

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* Vide Table of this Company's Charities, from Strype, for further particulars of Strelley, *ante* p. 249.

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	who should be seized of the same manor, lands, &c. upon request, in writing, delivered to them, or the wardens of the said company, at Goldsmiths'-hall, by such person, as by the true meaning of the testator after mentioned ought to have a lease of the premises, should by indenture demise to such person all the said manor, messuages, lands, coal-mines, &c., for a term of 99 years, with a proviso that the same should determine at the feast of All Saints, or May-day, next after the expiration of one year from the death of the lessee, at the yearly rent of 55*l.* and no more, with such provisions as were expressed in a form of a lease subscribed by him and annexed to the said will. The will then sets forth the persons who should be successively entitled to claim such leases, and who are the testator's wife, his father, his four brothers, and the heirs male of their bodies, and five other persons of the name of Strelley, and the heirs male of their bodies; and for lack of such issue the heirs of the bodies of his said brothers, and the said five other persons; and for default of such heirs, the next of the blood, and of the name and kindred of Strelley. And said testator further declared, that the trustees should dispose of the said yearly rent of 55*l.* to the uses following; viz. 25*l.* per annum thereof, for ever, for and towards the yearly placing poor men's sons, born within the said manor and premises, if any such should be, and in default of such, then poor men's sons born elsewhere in the counties of Derby and Nottingham, or in the town of Nottingham and the city of Worcester, to be apprenticed to some honest trade for the term of seven years at the least; for the placing of every of the said poor men's sons, the sum of 10*l.* to be delivered to the masters of such apprentices, respectively, or other their friends, upon sufficient security to be given to the wardens for the time being, to repay the same at the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship; and the sum so repayed he desired might be bestowed upon such of the said sons as should serve out his apprenticeship, to make him a stock to begin his art or trade withal; of which poor men's sons, his will and desire was, that those born within the said manor of Ogarthorpe and premises, in the county of Derby, of the age of 16 years, or above, and the sons of tenants of any of his lands or tenements in the said county of Derby, which should make suit for the same,	deed or writing declare, and that he had levied such fine accordingly.	exception of the last three years, during which it has been in arrear,) and applied according to the directions of the donor, with some slight variations. The apprentices are selected strictly according to the order of preference prescribed in the will; but the 10*l.* is not now paid to the master on the binding, but to the apprentice himself on his completing his apprenticeship, as a stock to begin his trade with. The parents bind the boys, and make application for the bounty at the termination of the apprenticeship; and it is granted on their producing certificates of their good conduct from the master and minister of the parish. Applications are never wanting for these payments, which are annually made in the month of June. The two exhibitions are also regularly paid to two scholars, one at each university, and continued for seven years, provided they reside so long. In the appointment of these exhibitioners, the order of preference directed by the donor is adhered to. The 10*l.* given to poor maimed soldiers, is generally paid to ten pensioners of Chelsea Hospital. Forty shillings are paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary. The 8*l.* given to poor working goldsmiths, is carried to the unsettled pension fund, and 5*l.* is paid to the trustees and the clerk.

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	and for lack of such, then such poor men's sons as should be of his name and kindred, and should make suit for the same, should be preferred. And 10*l.* per annum of the said yearly rent he appointed to be employed for and towards the exhibition and maintenance, in the University of Cambridge, of two poor scholars that should be poor men's sons, and born within the counties of Derby and Nottingham, and town of Nottingham, and city of Worcester, or any of them; and for lack of such within the said counties and city, then towards the maintenance of such poor scholars as should be the sons of poor men of the said Company of Goldsmiths; and, for lack of them, then of such other poor scholars at the said Universities, as the said wardens, renters, and goldfiners of the said mystery, for the time being, should think meet; (that is to say,) to every of the said poor scholars, the sum of 5*l.*, for the space of seven years together, with a like preference to the sons of his tenants born within the said manor of Ogarthorpe, and of others of his name and kindred, as in the case of the apprentices. Other 10*l.* per annum, for ever, he willed should be employed towards the relief of poor maimed soldiers. Forty shillings per annum, towards the relief of poor people inhabiting in the parish of St. John Zachary. Eight pounds per annum, towards the relief of such poor workmen as should be free of the said mystery of goldsmiths, or of the most part of them, whereof need should appear. And 5*l.* per annum (residue of the said rent), he prayed the wardens, renters, and goldfiners, and others, to accept for their pains in the premises, and to pay to the clerk of the said mystery for his pains in keeping the accounts, &c. And in default of heirs of the body of the several persons before enumerated, or default of such payment or performance by them of such yearly rents, covenants, and agreements, as aforesaid, he declared that the trustees should permit the master and wardens of the said mystery, and their successors, to receive and enjoy all and every the rents and profits of the said manor and premises, to the intent, that they should employ the same to such uses, intents, and purposes, as the said yearly rent of 55*l.* was appointed; with a provision, when the trustees should be reduced to six, for transferring the property to the use of themselves and six others.		

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1625, June 29.	*Richard Cheney,* By will of this date, gave to the parson and churchwardens of St. Mary, Woolnoth, and to their successors for ever,— And charged the same with 4*l.* to be paid to four poor men of the company, which have been housekeepers in Lombard street or otherwise, by 5*s.* a piece, at the discretion of the wardens of the same company.	A parcel of marsh ground at Westham, Essex, therein mentioned:	An account of the property given by this will, will be found under the head of charities, in the parish of St. Mary, Woolnoth. The 4*l.* is regularly received from the churchwardens of that parish, and carried to the unsettled pension fund, and given to four poor goldsmiths, at the Christmas distribution.
1631, Nov. 29.	*Sir Hugh Middleton,* By will of this date, gave (after the death of his wife) to Richard Rogers and nine others, citizens and goldsmiths, and their successors, assistants of the Goldsmith's Company, for ever.	One part or share of and in the New River and waterworks brought from Chadwell and Amwell, in the county of Hertford, to the city of London, upon trust, that the profits of the same should be by them distributed every half-year, in weekly portions of 12*d.* a piece to the poor of the said company, by the discretion of the wardens and assistants of the said company, and especially to such poor men of his name, kindred, or countrymen as should be free of the said company.	The annual receipt from this New River share, has varied very considerably. Formerly it has amounted to 314*l.* For the last two or three years it has averaged from 170*l.* to 190*l.*, and is now increasing. The whole of the receipt is divided in February and October, 26*s.* a piece being given at each division, to the settled pensioners in the first three classes, amounting to 52 in number, and the remainder distributed among the unsettled pensioners in similar sums, as far as it will go.
1648, Dec. 1-19.	*Robert Jenner*, formerly a citizen and goldsmith of London, by indentures of lease and release of these dates, granted and conveyed to Sir John Wollaston, knight, and thirteen other persons, citizens and goldsmiths, their heirs and assigns,—on trust, to pay yearly, for ever, at Goldsmiths' hall, 43*l.* 10*s.* in manner following, viz. To fifteen poor goldsmiths (free of the Company), 20*s.* each, the 21st of December, or at the next wardens' court after; such goldsmiths to be yearly nominated by the	A capital messuage or tenement, and a yard, situate in Foster lane, in the parish of St. Leonard, Foster lane, London.	The house conveyed by the above indentures, is situate in Foster lane, and was late in the occupation of Robert Hennell, at a rent of 140*l.* It had been vacant since Lady-day, 1828, and is so old, and in so delapidated a state, that it must in all probability be pulled down. The company, however, continue to pay the charities, as follows: Fifteen pounds divided among the 26 alms-men. Fifteen pounds paid to St. Bartholomew's hospital. Ten pounds, being 5*l.*

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	court of assistants; and to enjoy the same as should be appointed by the will of the said Robert Jenner. To St. Bartholomew's hospital, the like sum of 15*l.* yearly, for ever. To the poor of St. John Zachary, London, 5*l.* to be paid half-yearly for ever, as in his will should be appointed. To the poor of St. Leonard in Foster lane, the like sum of 5*l.* to be paid in like manner. To the four wardens yearly, 13*s.* 4*d.* each; to the clerk of the said company, 10*s.*; and to the beadle, 6*s.* 8*d.* The said Robert Jenner, by his will, dated the 5th of December, 1651, after reciting the said deed of settlement, directed that the 5*l.* respectively bequeathed to the poor of St. John Zachary and St. Leonard, Foster lane, should be laid out, in buying bread, to be given on every Lord's day; two dozen of penny wheat bread, amongst such poor of the said several parishes as should at the usual times attend divine worship at the church thereof, and to none else, unless sickness or other bodily infirmity occasion their absence:—None of such fifteen poor goldsmiths, receiving such 20*s.* to be capable of receiving it again for three years, so that the gift ought to be extended to many of the poor members of the company.		each, to the respective churchwardens of the parishes of St. John Zachary, and St. Leonard, Foster lane. The company's officers also receive their stipulated sums. In addition to these payments, 208*l.* is charged to this charity as part of the pensions, payable to the twenty new almsmen.
1652, Sept. 5-6,	*Francis Ash*, esq. cit. and goldsmith, by indentures of lease and release of these dates, Granted and conveyed to Sir John Wollaston and thirteen others of the Goldsmith's Company, as above, upon trust, that they should after his decease, out of the rent, and profits thereof, pay to the said wardens and commonalty, the yearly rent of 4*l.* charged thereon; and should also pay to the order of the mayor and aldermen of the town of Derby, for the time being, 20*l.* year-	An old messuage or tenement, and five messuages or tenements then lately erected by him, and therein particularly described, with a little yard lying behind each, on the south side thereof, and which messuages were situate between Shoe lane and Fetter lane, in the parish of St. Briget, *alias* St. Bride, London, on the south side	The company are in possession of extensive property, lying between Shoe lane and Fetter-lane, derived in part from charitable bequests, and in part from other sources, but they possess no means of ascertaining what particular portions of this property are applicable to any particular charities, except in some few instances. It is quite uncertain upon what spot Ash's houses are situated, except that it appears from an ancient rental,

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	ly, to be by them disposed of as by the last will of the said Francis Ash should be directed. And should also after his decease, out of the residue of such rents, pay to the wardens of the Mystery of Goldsmiths, 29*l.* per annum, by quarterly payments on trust, that they should pay to such eight poor working goldsmiths, free of the company (wire drawers excepted) as by the assistants should be yearly chosen to receive the same, 10*s.* each;—the aged, lame, and neediest, and of the most godly and honest, to be always preferred; that none of those so chosen should receive such gift again under four years; and that out of the residue of such 29*l.* the wardens should yearly dispose of 10*l.* for apprenticing, for seven years, two sons of honest poor men of the company to freemen of London, using some art, trade, or manual occupation in the said city, as by such assistants should be yearly chosen for that purpose, viz. 5*l.* for each of them: also from the said residue of 29*l.* the wardens to retain to their own use 10*s.* each, to pay the clerk 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to the beadle 6*s.* 8*d.*, and any remainder there might be, after such several payments, to be disposed of as such assistants should direct.	of the new street way there, then lately made by the wardens and commonalty of the Mystery of Goldsmiths, and contained in length, from east to west, 78 feet of assize (more or less), and in breath, at the west end, from north to south, 47 feet of assize (more or less), and at the east end 41 feet (more or less).	that they were in New street. The general rental of their property in that street is far more than sufficient to cover all the charities charged upon it by Ash's conveyance. There is paid in respect of this charity 20*l.* per annum to the corporation of Derby. We are not at present furnished with the will of Francis Ash, to the directions of which the conveyance refers, as to the appropriation of this benefaction. Eight pounds a year is charged to this estate in settled pension account. The 10*l.* a year given for apprenticing, is added to another annual sum of 10*l.* given by John Smith, as hereafter stated; and two apprentices, sons of freemen of the company, are annually put out from this joint fund, with premiums of 10*l.* each. There is no want of applications for this bounty. Three pounds are divided yearly among the wardens, clerk, and beadle, in the proportions directed.
1658, June 15.	*Sir John Woollaston,* Bart. By will of this date,—after reciting that he had by certain deeds of release of the 12th and 13th of April, 1652, conveyed to Philip Weeke and John Holloway, and their heirs,—to the use of such persons, and for such purposes as he should by deed or will appoint,—did will and dispose (after the death of his wife) to the wardens and commonalty of Goldsmiths,	Two messuages or tenements, in the parish of St. John Zachary, London. These two houses were burnt down in the great fire of London in 1666, and were afterwards rebuilt under a decree of the court of judicature, dated 2d of December, 1668. From this decree it appears that the houses were purchased one for 31	We may observe, that though the whole amount of the annual payments has thus exceeded the rent of

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	and their successors, for ever, upon trust that they should pay yearly, out of the rents thereof,— To the governors of Bethlem hospital, for the relief of poor lunatics there . . 20 0 0 To two poor almsmen of the Goldsmith's Company, where most need shall be 10 0 0 To the churchwardens and overseers of the parish of St. John Zachary, for the use of the poor inhabitants, to distribute every Lord's day, to six of them, by two pence in bread, and two pence in money each . 5 4 0 To the said churchwardens and overseers, for their pains therein . . . 0 10 0 £35 14 0 And the residue of the yearly rents and profits he limited and appointed to buy gowns for the said two almsmen when the other almsmen should have their gowns.	years, from Christmas, 1657, at a rent of 16*l*., and the other for 51 years, from Midsummer, 1663, at a rent of 26*l*. These rents were reduced by the decree, the first of them to 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and the last to 10*l*., and 40 years were added to the terms for which they were respectively held. The charges created by the will of Sir John Wollaston were likewise reduced, as follows: £ *s.* *d.* The 20*l*. payable to Bethlem Hospital, to . 7 18 8½ The 5*l*. 4*s*. to the poor of St. John Zachary, to 2 1 3¼ The 10*s*. to the churchwardens and overseers of ditto, to . 0 3 11½ The 10*l*. to the company's almsmen, to . 3 19 4¼ £14 3 3½ It does not appear what income this property produced between the termination of the above leases and the year 1774, when the houses were let in one lease for 60 years from Lady-day, 1773, at a rent of 25*l*. per annum, to Silvanus Hall, who erected one messuage on the site of them. This lease would have expired at Lady-day, 1833, but in January, 1817, the premises were sold under the provisions of the Act for erecting a new Post Office, and produced the sum of 2,787*l*. (including the land tax, which had been redeemed for 265*l*. 10*s*.) This sum has been applied towards the redemption of the land-tax on the company's other estates, the whole cost of which exceeded 32,000*l*. The payments made under Sir J. Wollaston's will have been increased in amount since the making the decree, and have for many years past been as follows:— £ *s.* *d.* To Bethlem Hospital 10 14 3 To the parish of St. John Zachary . . 3 1 0 To the settled pension fund, for two almsmen 18 4 0 £31 19 3	the premises, yet the sums paid to Bethlem Hospital, and the parish have not increased in full proportion to the rent. In proportion to the advance of the rent from 16*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. (to which the joint rents were reduced by the decree) to 25*l*. the payment to the hospital should have been increased to 11*l*. 12*s*. 2*d*., and that to the parish and parish-officers to 3*l*. 6*s*. 2*d*. A portion of the redeemed land tax, adequate to the proportion of the purchase money thereof, derived from the sale of these houses (and which, at 18 years' purchase, would amount to about 140*l*. per annum) is now applicable to the purposes of this charity. No alteration has as yet been made in the charitable payments abovementioned, but they will, of course, be restored to the amounts directed by Sir John Wollaston. A question may arise, whether, under the terms of the will, the whole of the rents and profits of the premises were not to be applied to charitable purposes, and consequently whether the whole of the present fund ought not to be so dedicated; but as the residue, which the testator appointed to buy gowns for two almsmen when the other almsmen should receive their gowns, which was every third year, amounted to 6*l*. 6*s*. per annum, which was far more than sufficient for such a purpose, it seems fair to suppose that he meant all the payments he directed to be fixed charges, and that the company should have the benefit of any surplus that might remain.

PENSIONS, GIFTS, LOANS, &C.; OTHERWISE CALLED "MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES."

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.* £ s. d.	*To pay yearly.* £ s. d.	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1557, Oct. 10.	*William Walker,* To pay 1*s.* 4*d.* per week to a poor man of the company to be called his almsman, and give him a new gown of 8*s.* value, at the end of every three years, and the money was accordingly paid to the company on the 11th of July, 1558.	100 0 0	3 9 4	Three pounds nine shillings and four pence, is paid on account of this charity to the settled pension list, forming part of 27*l.* 6*s.* already mentioned under Thomas Atte Hay's charity. One of the pensioners receives a gown once in three years, of the value of 35*s.* in respect of this benefaction.
1579, March.	*Alderman Heydon,* An account of Alderman Heydon's charities has been given in speaking of the charities under the management of the Mercer's Company, [p. 289.] He gave also to the Goldsmith's Company, to be lent in like manner to two young freemen of that company:	100 0 0	3 6 8	The 100*l.* given by Ald. Heydon, to be lent to two young men, as mentioned, has not been so lent for many years; it appears to have been so formerly, and was probably lost. The sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is annually paid to the Mercer's Company, as the interest thereof.
1599, June 9.	*Peter Blundell,* To the intent that with parcel thereof, they should purchase houses, land, or other sure hereditaments, or rents, out of which, 40*s.* every year should be paid by the company, to the prisoners in Wood-street Compter, the residue to the wardens of Goldsmiths, for their pains.	150 0 0	2 0 0	The company have no means of ascertaining whether any land was purchased with this money, but the 2*l.* a year are regularly paid to the poor prisoners of Wood-street Compter, upon a receipt under seal, given by the keeper.
1600, July 8.	*Dame Mary Ramsay,* To the several Companies of Grocers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Haberdashers and Merchant Tailors of the city of London,—to be delivered out by each to its own members, at 5 per cent. for 4 years; the interest to go to the poor of each company.	200 0 0	10 0 0	The Company of Goldsmiths annually pay the sum of 10*l.* on account of this legacy, which is divided amongst the 26 almsmen.
1613, Sept. 8.	*Sir James Pemberton,* Bart. To the poor of the Goldsmith's Company, to be distributed amongst them at the discretion of his executrix.	200 0 0	10 0 0	The company annually pay the sum of 10*l.* in aid of the settled pension list, as the produce of this charity.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*			*To pay yearly.*			*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1614, June 17.	*Gains Newman*, . . For maintaining two almsmen with weekly pensions of 1*s*. 4*d*. per week each, for ever, to be called Gains Newman's Almsmen.	140	0	0	38	8	0	38*l*. 8s. is paid to the settled pension fund for the maintenance of four almsmen under that and Davy's charity, already mentioned, being at the rate of 9*l*. 2*s*. a piece.—Vide Davy's Charity.
1615, Sept. 2.	*Robert Brocklesbury*, . . To the wardens and commonalty of the mystery of Goldsmiths, for 40*s*. a year to be distributed by them, viz., 20*s*. thereof every Christmas eve to five poor men, 4*s*. a piece; and other 20*s*. thereof upon Good Friday, every year, to five poor men, likewise 4*s*. a piece, that stand in most need.	340		0	2	0	0	It is not known whether any lands were purchased with this money (as directed by the donor's will;) but the sum of 2*l*. is annually divided among the twenty-six almsmen, in respect of this benefaction.
1622, July 16.	*Henry Banister*, . . . To Hackney parish, towards apprenticing yearly four poor children of the same, to each 40*s*.	160	0	0	8	0	0	The 8*l*. is regularly paid to the church-wardens of Hackney.
1631, April 26.	*Richard Crowthawe*, . . For paying yearly for ever, to twenty poor working Goldsmiths of the company, viz. by quarterly payments of 20*s*. each.	400	0	0	20	0	0	Twenty pounds is divided amongst the twenty-six almsmen, in satisfaction of this charity.
1640, Oct. 12.	*Robert Paine*, . . . To pay 15*l*. a year to his widow for her life; and afterwards, for ever, 5*l*. yearly to the company's poor, 5*l*. yearly to the town of Marlborough, and 5*l*. yearly to the poor of the Tower Liberty.	300	0	0	15	0	0	The 5*l*. given to the poor of the company, is divided amongst the twenty-six almsmen, 5*l*. is paid to the churchwardens of Marlborough on their receipts, and 5*l*. is paid to the overseer of the poor for the precinct of the Tower Without, on his receipt.
	Ralph Robinson, . . To pay yearly 40*s*, to the parish of St. John Zachary, London, for the poor, and the residue to the poor of the company.	200	0	0	4	0	0	The sum of 2*l*. is annually paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary, and 2*l*. is divided amongst twenty-six almsmen of the company.
1663.	*Sir James Drax*, . . To pay to the poor of St. John Zachary, the interest thereof yearly for ever.	100	0	0	5	0	0	The company pay annually 5*l*. to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary, accordingly, for the use of the poor.
1664, Mar. 16.	*Sir Thomas Vyner*, . . To pay yearly, for ever, to seven poor men of the com-	200	0	0	7	0	0	The 7*l*. forms part of the pensions of the twenty-six almsmen; there are at

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		£ s. d.		
	pany who were or had been dwellers in or near Lombard Street, London, to each of them 10s. half-yearly, at the discretion of the wardens, and to the company's clerk every half year, 6s.			present no poor freemen of the company, residing in or near Lombard street. The clerk receives his 12s.
1664,	*Anthony Walter*, . . To pay yearly to the poor of St. John Zachary, London, for ever	100 0 0	5 0 0	The sum of 5*l.* in respect of this legacy, is annually paid to the churchwardens of St. John Zachary accordingly.
1679, June 13.	*Thomas Jameson*, . . To pay 5*l.* yearly to the churchwardens of Hackney, for two sermons to be preached in the church; one on Good Friday, the other on Holy Thursday; 20s. to the vicar for each sermon, and the residue to the poor of same parish by 12*d.* each, as far as it would extend to; and in default of preaching said sermons, the whole to the said poor.	100 0 0	5 0 0	The company pay 5*l.* annually to the churchwardens of the parish of Hackney, but do not concern themselves with the distribution.
1680, Aug. 17.	*Robert Blanchard*, . . To pay 4*l.* a year each to two widows, the first as named in his will, and as they should die, such widows of good report (not under fifty years of age,) as should be named by the assistants of the Goldsmiths.	200 0 0	8 0 0	This 8*l.* forms part of the fund for the payment of the settled widow pensioners.
1685, Feb. 10.	*Anthony Ficketts*, . . To pay 4*l.* per annum, at or near Christmas, every year, for ever, to two poor working Goldsmiths, free of the Company, to each 40s.	100 0 0	4 0 0	This 4*l.* is divided among the twenty-six almsmen.
1689, May 13.	*William Pierson*, . . To pay the interest at five per cent. yearly, to four freemen of the company's widows, 5s. a piece half-yearly, and to the wardens and clerk 5s. at each of said half-yearly payments.	50 0 0	2 10 0	Forty shillings is paid, as from this charity to the fund of the settled widow pensioners, and 10s. to the wardens and clerk.
1691, July 30.	*Sir Thomas Fowles*, . . An annuity or fee-farm rent of 10*l.* from the bishop of Bath and Wells, to pay 40s. yearly, on St. Thomas's Day to five poor widows of the Company, during their lives.	An Annuity of 10*l.*	10 0 0	This annuity, reduced to 8*l.* a year by the deduction of 2*l.* for land-tax is paid by the bishop of Bath and Wells, and forms part of the widows settled pension fund, but in the appoint-

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		£	*s.*	*d.*	*£*	*s.*	*d.*	
								ment of that fund, 40*l.* is charged to the account of this charity; the reason of which probably is, that the lowest pension given to the widows is 8*l.*, which would make the amount paid to Sir Thomas Fowles's five widows, 40*l.*
1693, June 15.	*John Loveday,* . . . To pay the interest (in the event of his wife's dying without issue) at 5 per cent., to five poor widows of freemen.	100	0	0	5	0	0	The interest of this money forms part of the widows' settled pension fund, and, instead of 5*l.*, 40*l.* is charged therein to the account of this charity, as in the preceding case.
1703, Oct. 7.	*Richard Morrell,* . . . To purchase an annuity, to distribute 12*d.* every Lord's-day in the year, for ever, to the poor of St. Olave, Silver street.	"A competent sum of money."			2	12	0	It does not appear that any annuity was bought, but the sum of 52*s.* is annually paid to the churchwardens of St. Olave, Silver street.
1703, May 1.	*John Smith,* . . . To pay, for ever, in manner following, the following sums yearly, viz., to five poor widows of the company, 40*s.* a piece; and towards putting out two poor boys, sons of freemen of the company, 5*l.* a piece, yearly, for ever. In default of such poor widows and sons of freemen, then to other poor widows and sons. To the clerk of the company 20*s.*, for reciting the order; and, in default thereof, the 20*s.* to be distributed amongst the five widows.	420	0	0	21	0	0	Ten pounds from this charity is added to Ash's gift of a similar amount, and the joint fund is applied in apprenticing, annually, two boys, sons of freemen of the company, with premiums of 10*l.* each, as we have already noticed under the head of Ash's charity. The 10*l.* appropriated to poor widows, is increased by the company to 40*l.* a year, and is added to the settled pension fund, for the maintenance of five widows, at 8*l.* each. The clerk receives his 20*s.*
1718, Oct. 2.	*Sir Richard Hoare,* . . To distribute, yearly, for ever, amongst eight poor widows of freemen, who should be of good life and conversation, and most frequently receive the sacrament, according to the usages of the church of England, &c. by 20*s.* each.	200	0	0	8	0	0	Eight pounds a year is regularly paid to eight poor widows of freemen, selected from the settled pension list, producing a certificate from the clergyman of their respective parishes, of their good conduct and receiving the sacrament.
1722, Mar. 5.	*Henry Hoare,* esq. . To be, by the company, laid out at interest, and 8*l.* paid, yearly, to poor freemen, or the widows of such.	200	0	0	8	0	0	Eight pounds is annually divided among the 26 almsmen, on account of this legacy.

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		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	Humphry Hetherington, . Interest to be distributed to the poor of the company, at the discretion of the wardens.	100 0 0		The company have, for many years, given 8*l.* per annum, as the fruit of this charity, in sums of 10*s.* each to 16 non-settled freemen.
1801, Jan.	*Robert Makepeace*, . . To pay the dividends to four poor widows of freemen,	177 11 0 3 per cent. consols.	5 5 4	There is paid a separate gift, by half yearly payments, among the four senior widows upon the settled pension list, the annual sum of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* each, in respect of this benefaction.
1808, Oct.	*George Hall*, . . . Gave to the company, in 3 per cent. reduced annuities, the sum of	1000 0 0	30 0 0	The dividends from this gift, amounting to 30*l.*, the company divide, annually, among six of the senior pensioners, in addition to their other pensions.
1804, Jan.	*Benjamin Gurden*, . . Gave to the company, in 3 per cent. consols, the sum of	300 0 0	9 0 0	The dividends from this gift, amounting to 9*l.*, are added to the settled pension list, and paid, annually, to the nine junior widows in the second class, in aid of their pensions.
1813, Sept. 13.	*Rachael Farmer*, . . Of Jewin street, in the city of London, bequeathed to the master, wardens, and assistants of the Company of Goldsmiths, and their successors, in the 4 per cent. consols,—to give the interest of the same to ten poor blind men or women, as often and in such sums as they should think proper. In July, 1813, 900*l.* stock was transferred to the company, 100*l.* stock being deducted for the legacy duty. As the dividend of the remainder would not amount to 4*l.* each, the company let it accumulate till it should produce that dividend for each.	1000 0 0 stock.		The proposed increase is now effected, and the company propose to appropriate the dividends to the use of ten poor blind persons, as directed by the testatrix. The existence of this charity will be notified at the hall gate, and applications will be received, for its distribution, as in the case of the other charities.
1806, Jan. 3.	*Peter Perchard*, . . In his lifetime, gave the company,—stock in the 4 per cent. annuities,— And, by a codicil to his will, of this date, left them a farther sum of 100*l.*, which was invested in the purchase of 166*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* stock, in the 3 per cent. consols, and directed to be annually paid	250 0 0 stock.	15 0 0	In satisfaction of this charity, 9*l.* a year is accordingly given to the nine senior widows, in the second class of settled pensioners, in aid of their pensions, and 6*l.*, as before mentioned to the Hackney almsmen.

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	therefrom, to four poor widows, 4*l.*; to five other poor widows, 4*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*; and to six Hackney almsmen, 6*l.*; being the amount of the dividends arising upon the stock.			
Date not known.	*Roger Taylor*, . . Directed to be annually paid to the poor of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.	—	5 0 0	No trace can be found of the origin of this charity, in the company's books; but they, notwithstanding, make the annual payment mentioned to this parish.
Ditto.	*John Watkins*, . . Gave the Company, in the Long Annuities, to pay the same to three almsmen, per annum:	—	6 0 0	The company pay 2*l.* a year to each of the three senior settled pensioners of the second class, in addition to their other pensions. They all receive it for life, and are called "Watkins's Pensioners."

"It will appear, upon a reference to the several charities above enumerated, that the amount of charitable funds appropriated by the donors to the poor of the company, exclusive of those derived from Sir Martin Bowes and his trustees, is about 2,013*l.* per annum; and that the annual disbursements to the poor, on account of such donations, amount to about 2,836*l.* In this 2,013*l.* is included 374*l.* 13*s.*, as the residue of the income derived from Perryn's charity, after making the specified payments, and allowing interest to the company on the money expended by them in building the almshouses at Acton. What should be added to this account of receipts from the benefactions of Sir Martin Bowes, and his trustees, Southwood and Mundie, is not easy to ascertain. The surplus receipt from the property given by Bowes and Southwood, after deducting the charitable payments made thereout to other objects than the company's poor, is 460*l.* 10*s.* per annum. This residue is appropriated by the donors to the repair of the almshouses at Woolwich, that of the tenements given by Southwood, the maintenance of the hall, and the relief of the poor of the company. Of this, 40*l.* is carried to the poor account, which must be far short of the proportion applicable to that purpose, as the only actual charge on this residue is for the repair of the almshouses at Woolwich, the tenements given by Southwood being all let on repairing leases, and the maintenance of the hall being, as it should seem, sufficiently provided for under Mundie's will. The income derived from the property given by Mundie, estimating the house at present unlet at 130*l.*, is about 1,300*l.* per annum. As the only charge laid by him on the property is not now paid, this income should be divided, according to his directions as to the residue, between the company, for the maintenance of their hall, and the poor of the company, which would give to the poor's fund 650*l.* per annum. If 100*l.* a year be allowed for the repair of the almshouses at Woolwich, the rest of Bowes's and Southwood's surplus, viz. 360*l.* added to the moiety of Mundie's, would give 1,010*l.* applicable to the poor of the company, and would carry the amount of charitable income so applicable beyond the amount of the actual disbursements in respect thereof. It is, however, to be observed, that some part of the income derived from Mundie's benefaction ought perhaps to have another destination, as we have noticed under the head of Sir Martin Bowes's charities; and also that the surplus income of Perryn's charity (now amounting, as above mentioned, to 374*l.* 13*s.*) was left by him to be applied to charitable uses, at the discretion of the company, who were only admonished to give part of it to the poor of the company."—*Commissioners' Remarks.*

CHARTERS.

Secunda pars Confirmac'oe de anno R Rs Jacobi secundo

D Confirmac' p' Custod' & C'oitat' Aurifab' London.

Rex Omib'z ad quos &c. Salt'm. Inspexim^{s} l'ras patentes p^{r} charissime sororis n'ro d'ne Elizabeth' nup' regine Anglie de conformac'oe f'cas in hec v^{r}ba Elizabeth Dei gra' Anglie Francie & Hib'nie regina Fidei Defensor' &c. Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} ven^{r} int Salt'm Inspexim^{s} l'ras patentes d'ne M. nup' regine Anglie sororis n're p^{r} chariss' de Confirmac'oe f'cas in hec v^{r}ba Maria Dei gra' Anglie Francie & Hib'nie regina Fidei Defensor' & in T^{r}ra Ecclie' Anglicane & Hib'nie sup^{r} mu' Caput Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} ven^{r} int Sal'tm. Inspexims^{s} l'ras patentes p^{r}charissimi f'ris n'ri d'ni E nup' regis Anglie Sexti de Confirmac'oe fact' in hec v^{r}ba Edwardus Sextus Dei gra' Anglie Francie & Hib'nie rex Fidei Defensor' & in T^{r}ra Eccl'ie Anglicane & Hib'nie sup^{r}mu' Caput Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} vene^{r} int Sal'tm. Inspexim^{s} l'ras patentes inclite memor' p'charissimi p^{r}is n'ri Dei gra' Henrici nup' regis Anglie Octavi de Confirmac'oe f'cas in hec v^{r}ba Henricus Dei gra' rex Anglie & Francie & d'nus Hib'nie Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} vene^{r} int Sal'tm Inspexim^{s} l'ras patentes inclite memorie p^{r}charissimi p'ris n'ri d'ni Henrici nup^{r} regis Anglie Septimi de Confirmac'oe f'cas in hec v^{r}ba. Henricus Dei gra' rex Angl' & Francie & d'nus Hib'nie ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} ven^{r} int Sal'tm Sciotis q'd Inspexim^{s} l'ras patentes d'ni Edwardi nup' regis Anglie Quarti f'cas in hec v^{r}ba Edwardus Dei gra' rex Anglie & Francie & d'nus Hib'nie Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} ven^{r} int Sal'tm Inspexim^{s} l'ras patentes d'ni Edwardi T^{r}cij nup' regis Anglie p^{r}ogenit^{rs} n'ri f'cas in hec v^{r}ba.

Edward par la grace de Dieu le roy D'Angleterre Seignour D'Irland et ducs D'Aquitaigne As tous ceux as queux cestes p^{r}sentes l'res vendrount Salutz Monstrez nous ount noz bien amez les Orfévres de n're cite de Loundres par leur peticion mys dev'nt nous et n're counseil en nostre parlement tennez a

The King: To all to whom, &c. Greeting, We have inspected the letters patents of Confirmation of our most dear sister the Lady Elizabeth, late Queen of England, made in these words: Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom these letters patents shall come greeting: We have seen the letters patents of Confirmation of the Lady Mary, late Queen of England, our most dear sister made in these words: Mary, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and on Earth of the churches of England and Ireland, the supreme head: To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting: We have seen the Letters patent of Confirmation of our dear brother Edward the Sixth, late king of England, made in these words: Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and on earth of the churches of England and Ireland, the supreme head: To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters patents of Confirmation of our most dear father Henry the Eighth, late King of England, of famous memory, made in these words: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters patents of Confirmation of our most dear father Henry the Seventh, late King of England, of famous memory, made in these words: Henry, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting: Know ye that we have seen the Letters patent of Edward the Fourth, late King of England, made in these words: Edward, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting; We have seen the Letters patent of the lord Edward the Third, late King of England, our progenitor, made in these words:

Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, lord of Ireland, and Duke

Westmonstier aprez la fest de la Purificacion n're Dame prochen passe que comme av'nt ces heures null marchaunte prive ne estraung^{r}e se saloit amesner en ceste terre nulle moneie forg niesq plate d'argent por faire eschainge a n're coigne Et aussi fuist ordonne q' touz ceux qi furent del mistier dez Orfevres soloient seer en leur shopes en la halt rue de Chepe et q' null argent en plate ne vessel d'or ne d'argent ne deveroitestre venduz en la citie de Loundrez si nan a nostre Eschaunge ou en Chepe en L'Orfevrie & ceo overtement q' les gentz del dit mestier poiant avoir avisement del vendour sil fuist loialment devenuz a tiell vessell ou mye ore novelement lez marchauntz suis d'ces aussibien prives come Estraunges amesment dez estraunges terres en ceuste terre Esterling Contrefait dount la livre ne vault forsqz cesze soudz del droyt esterling Et cele moneie ne poit hom'e avoire conusante sil ne soit per fieu Et aussint plusors q' se fount del dit mestier dez Orfevres teignent leur shopes en venelles escures & rues foreines et achatent vesselles d'or & d'argent en musset & ne mye enquierant si le vessell soit derobe ou de loiall porchaz & meintenant le mettent al feu & fount translater en plate et le vendent as marchants passajours pur le porter hors de ceste terre et aisement fount fauces ov^{r}aignes d'or & d'argent come dez corenaux fermeux, aveux, et autres jueux es queux ils mettent verres des diverses coloures contrefaitz a perrie et mettent plus de alaie en l'argent q' fair ne duessent les queux ils vendent as merces et as autres qi de ces ne ount conissante Et les Cotillers en la Cotellarie coverent lesteyn dargent siteunurement q' largent ne purra jamais estre severie de lesteine et eusi vendent lesteine coverte dargent p'argent fine a g^{r}and damage et decaie de nous et de nostre people Sur queux choses les ditz orfevres vous ountz requis q' nous voillons mettre convenable remedie Nos tieux damages & deceites voillantz eschuire del assent des prelates comites barones et autres grauntz de la com'naltee de nostre roialme pur common profit de nous & de nostre people volons & grantons pur nos et pur nos heires q' desore null marchaunte prive ne estraunge ne porte en ceste terre ulle manere de money forge mesqz plate dargent fine ne q' null ore ne argent ovorez dorfavrie ne plate dargent soient vendez as marchantz pur revendre

of Aquitain, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting: Our well beloved the Goldsmiths of our city of London, by their petition exhibited to us and our council in our parliament holden at Westminster, after the feast of the Purification of our Lady last past, have shewn, That whereas no private merchant nor stranger heretofore were wont to bring into this land any money coined, but plate of silver to exchange for our coin. And that it had been also ordained, that all those who were of the Goldsmiths' trade were to sit in their shops in the high street of Cheap, and that no silver in plate, nor vessel of gold or silver ought to be sold in the city of London, except at our Exchange or in Cheap, among the Goldsmiths, and that publicly, to the end the persons of the said trade might inform themselves whether the seller came lawfully by such vessel or not. But that now of late the said merchants, as well private as strangers, do bring from foreign lands into this land counterfeit sterling, whereof the pound is not worth above sixteen sols of the right sterling, and of this money none can know the true value but by melting it down. And also that many of the said trade of Goldsmiths keep shops in obscure turnings and by-lanes and streets, and do buy vessels of gold and silver secretly, without inquiring if such vessel were stolen or lawfully come by, and immediately melting it down do make it into plate, and sell it to merchants trading beyond the sea, that it may be exported, and so they make false work of gold and silver, as bracelets, lockets, rings and other jewels, in which they set glass of divers colours, counterfeiting right stones, and put more alloy in the silver than they ought, which they sell to such as have no skill in such things. And that the cutlers, in their workhouses cover tin with silver so subtilely and with such sleight, that the same cannot be discerned and severed from the tin, and by that means they sell the tin so covered for fine silver to the great damage and deceit of us and our people. Whereupon the said Goldsmiths have petitioned us, that we would be pleased to apply convenient remedy thereto, We being willing to prevent the said evil, Do, by and with the assent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons of our realm, for the common profit of us and our people, will and

de porter hors de royalme ne soient vendiez a nostre dit Eschaunge ou overtement en la dit orfaverie pur depestier et ne mye pur revendre Et q' null q' claynie estre du dit mestier ne teyne shope forsqz en Chepe q' home' puisse veier q' leur ov^{r}aiges soient bones et convenables Et q' ceux del dit mestier peussent par vertue de cestes l'res eslier bones gentz loiaux & sufficiantz q'i meux se conissent el dit mestier denquere des choses suis ditz et q' mesmes ceux issint esluz peussent les defautes troves el dit mestier amendier par droit consideracion del dit mestier et sur ceo mettre due punissement as contrariantz lez pointz suis d' ce par aide del mair et dez viscountz q^{a}nt mestier serra Et q' en toutes lez citees et villez d'Angletere ou orfevres sount et repair des marchaimtz facent et taignent mesme les ordinancez q' ceux' de Loundres fount et q' un ou deux de ch'qunt citee ou villee av^{a}ntditz viegnent a Loundres pur la dit mestier denquer de lour certain Touche d'or & ensemenant le punceon ove la teste de Leparde pur m^{r} cher leur ov^{r}aignes cum auncienment feust ordene En testmoignaunce de quele chose nous avons fait faire cestez nos l'res destre faite patentes Don a Westmonstier le treszisme jour de marcz lan de n're reigne primer.

Inspexim^{s} insup' l'ras patentes d'ni Ricardi nup' regis Anglie Sc'di post Conquestus f'cas in hec v^{r}ba Ricardus Dei gra' rex Anglie & Francie & D'ns Hib'nie om'ibz ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r} ven^{r} int Sal'tm Sciatis q'd cum d'ns E. nup' rex Anglie avus n'r ad p'tecio'em Aurifabr^{m} civitatis n're London sibi suggesenciu' q'mplures hoies de misterio illo igne & fume argenti vivicecatos & quasdam illor^{m} op^{r}e manuali adeo const^{r}natos & div^{r}sis informitatibz oppressos & debilitatos extitisse q'd ip'i se ip'os juvare et sustinere non potuerunt nisi eis alicunde subvenit^{r} ac div^{r}sos ho'ies civitatis p^{r}d'ce statui d' cor^{m} cecor^{m} const^{r}nator^{m} & oppressor^{m} compacientes div^{r}sa ten' & redditus in eadem civitate usq'z ad valorum viginti librar^{m} p'annu' ho'ibz de co'itate mis^{r}ij p^{r}dici in auxiliu' sustentac'ois dcor^{m} cecor^{m} const^{r}nator^{m} & infirmor^{m} necno' cujusdam capellani missam eisdem infirmis singulis dieb'z p' aiab'z oi'm fidel' defunctor^{m} juxta ordinaco'em inde facient celebratur dare & concedere disposuisse p' l'ras suns patentes & p' finem decem marcar^{m} concessisset & licenciam dedisset p' se & heredib'z suis quantum in ip'o

grant for us and our heirs. That henceforth no merchant, either private or stranger, shall bring into this land any sort of money, but only plate of fine silver, nor that any gold or silver wrought by Goldsmiths, or any plate of silver be sold to the merchant to sell again, and to be carried out of the kingdom; but shall be sold at our said Exchange or openly among the said Goldsmiths, for private use only. And that none that pretend to be of the same trade shall keep any shop but in Cheap, that it may be seen that their work be good and right. And that those of the said trade may, by virtue of these presents, elect honest, lawful, and sufficient men, best skilled in the said trade, to inquire of the matters aforesaid; and that they so chosen may, upon due consideration of the said craft, reform what defects they shall find therein, and thereupon inflict due punishment upon the offenders, and that by the help and assistance of the mayor and sheriffs, if need be. And that in all trading cities and towns in England where Goldsmiths reside, the same ordinance be observed as in London, and that one or two of every such city or town, for the rest of that trade, shall come to London to be ascertained of their Touch of Gold, and there to have a stamp of a puncion with a leopard's head marked upon their work, as of ancient time it has been ordained. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Given at Westminster, the thirtieth day of March, in the first year of our reign.

We have, moreover, seen the Letters patents of the lord Richard, late king of England, the Second after the Conquest, made in these words: Richard, by the grace of God, King of England and France, and lord of Ireland, To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting, Know ye, whereas Edward our grandfather, late king of England, at the suit of the Goldsmiths of our city of London suggesting to him, how that many persons of that trade, by fire and the smoke of quicksilver, had lost their sight, and that others of them by working in that trade became so crazed and infirm that they were disabled to subsist but of relief from others; and that divers of the said city compassionating the condition of such, were disposed to give and grant divers tenements and rents in the said city, to the value of

fuit Hoibz' de Civitate pʳd'ca q'd ip'i Ten' & Redditus in eadem Civitate usq' ad Valenciam viginti libraq' per annu' juxta verum valor eorⁿdem de Hoibz' Civitatis illius in auxiliu' sustenco'is cecorᵐ const'natorq' infirmoq' & Capellani pʳd'corᵐ adquir'e possint Hend' sibi & successoribz' suis de Co-itat'Mist'ij pʳd'ci ex causis sup'd'cis imp'm Statuto de Tris & ten' ad manu' mortuam non ponend' edit sen' aliquo alio Statuto seu Ordinac'oe incontʳriu' fact non obstan' pʳu in L'ris pʳd'cis plenius continetʳ. Jamq' Ho'ies Mist'ij pʳd'ci nob' humilit' supplicaverunt ut Cum d'ce L're patentes ip'ius Avi n'ri pʳ eo q'd nulla pʳsona capax in eisdem noiatʳ nondum execute existant nec execucoi valeant com'ode mancipari velimˢ eis de remedio in hac parte gʳciose pʳo'dere. Nos ad pʳmissⁿ consideraco'em h'entes de gra' n'ra s'piali ac pro viginti Marcis quas Ho'ies Mist'ij pʳdici nob' solverunt in Hanapro' n'ro Concessimˢ & Licenciam dedimˢ pro nob' & heredib'z n'ris Hoib'z ejusdem Mister'ij q'd de cetʳo unam Co'itatem pʳpetuam de seip'is h'eant Et q'd Co'itas illa singulis annis elig'e possint quatuor Custodes de Hoib'z Co'itatis pʳd'ice ad supʳvidend' regend' & debite gub'nand' Mister' & Co'itatem p'dict' ac om'es & singulos Hoies eorⁿdem impʳp'm Et ult'ius de ub'iori gra' n'ra Concessimˢ & Licen' Dedimˢ pʳ nob' & hered' n'ris quantum in nob' est eisdem Custodib'z & Co'itati q'd ip'i Ten'& Reddit cum pʳtin in Civitate pʳd'ca & suburbijs ejusdem ad valorem viginti libraᵐ pʳ annu' adquir'e possint & h'ere sibi & successorib'z suis in auxiliu' sustentac' h'moi Cecorᵐ Const'natorᵐ & infirmorᵐ Co'itatis Misterij pʳd' ac pro sustentac'oe cujusdam Capellani missam eisdem infirmis singulis dieb'z pro a'iab'z o'im fideliu' defunctoᵐ juxta ordinaco'em ip'orᵐ Custodum & Co'itat' in hac parte faciend' celebratur impʳp'm Statuto pʳd'co aut Statut in ultimo Parliamento n'ro apud Westm' inde edit seu eo q'd Ten' & Redditus pʳdica de nob' teneant in Lib'rum Burgagin' non obstan' Dum tamen pʳ inquisico'es inde in forma debita capiend' & in Cancellar' n'ra vel heredium n'rorᵐ ritè retornand' compʳtum sit q'd adquisicio h'muoi fieri possit absq' dampno & pʳjudicio n'ro & heredum n'rorᵐ ac alt'ius cujuscunq' In cujus rei testimoniu has L'ras n'ras fieri fecimˢ Patentes Teste me ip'o apud Winton sexto die februar' anno regni n'ri sexto decimo.

twenty pounds per annum, to the Company of the said craft, towards the maintenance of the said blind, weak, and infirm; and also of a chaplain to celebrate Mass amongst them every day, for the souls of all the faithful departed, according to the ordinance in that behalf to be made, did by his Letters patents for the consideration of a fine of ten marks, for himself and his heirs, as much as in him lay, grant and give licence to the men of the community aforesaid, that they might purchase tenements and rents in the same city of the value of twenty pounds per annum, and not above, of the men of that city, for relief and maintenance of such blind and infirm and of such chaplain as aforesaid. To hold to them and their successors of the same society for ever, for the purposes aforesaid; the statute mortmain or any other statute or ordinance to the contrary thereof notwithstanding, as in and by the said letters patents more fully and at large it may appear.

And whereas the men of the mystery have humbly petitioned us, that forasmuch as our grandfathers' said letters patents are not, nor can be put in execution for want of naming persons capable therein, that we would graciously provide some remedy for them in this behalf, We, taking the premises into consideration, of our special grace, and for the consideration of twenty marks, by them paid unto us in our Hanaper, have, for us and our heirs, granted and given licence to the men of the said craft, that, from henceforth, they may be a perpetual community or society of themselves, and that the said society or company may, for ever, yearly, elect out of themselves, four wardens, to oversee, rule, and duly govern the said craft and community, and every member of the same. And further, we have according to our authority in this behalf, granted and given licence, for us and our heirs, to the same wardens and company, that they may purchase and have to them, and their successors, tenements and rents, with their appurtenances, within the said city and suburbs thereof, to the value of twenty pounds per annum, for the maintenance of the blind, weak, and infirm men of the company aforesaid, and of a chaplain to celebrate mass amongst the said infirm, every day, for the souls of all the faithful departed, for

Nos autem L'ras pʳd'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta & rata h'entes & gʳta ea pʳ nob' & heredbtz' n'ris quant in nob' est acceptamˢ & approbamₛ ac ea dil'cis nob' nunc custod' Mist'ij pʳd'ci ac Co'itati ejusdem Misterij & eorᵐ successorrᵐ tenore pʳcenciu Concedimˢ & Confirmamˢ impʳp'm optinend' Pret'ea Volentes eisdem Custod' & Co'itati gʳiam ub'iorem fac'e in hac parte Concessimˢ pro nob' & heredit'z n'ris eisdem nunc Custod' & Co'itati q'd licet ip'i vel Pʳdecess' sui Lib'tat in d'cis L'ris contentis aut earᵐ aliqua aliquo casu emʳgen' hactenus plen' usi non fu'int vel abusi ip'i tamen & eorᵐ successores Lib'tatab'z pʳd'cis & eorᵐ qual't de cet'o plene gaudeant & utant' sine occ'one vel impedimento n'ri vel heredum n'rorᵐ Justic' Escaet' Major Vicecomitum Ballivor' seu Ministror' n'ror quoʳcunq'. Concessimˢ insupʳ de ub' iori g'ra n'ra ac pʳsentes Concedimˢ pʳ nob' & hered n'ris eisdem nunc Custodib'z & Co'itat' Mister' pʳd'ci q'd ip'i & successores sui sint unu' Corpus Incorporatum in re & no'ie de Custodib'z & Co'itati ac pʳsone h'iles & capaces in Lege ad pʳquirend' & recipiend' in Feodo & pʳpetuitate T'ras & Ten' Reddit' & alias Possessiones quascunq' de quibuscunq' pʳsonis ea eis dare legare vel assignare volentib'z H'end' & tenend' eisdem Custodib'z & Co'itati Mistʳij pʳd'ci & successorib'z suis impʳp'm H'eantq' successionem Pʳpetuam & C'oe Sigillum Pro negocijs Mister' pʳdict' deservitur Ac pʳ nomen Custodum & Co'itatis Mist'ij Aurifabrorᵐ Civitatis London pl'itare possint & impl'itari in quibuscunq' Cur' & Placeis coram quibuscunq' Judicib'z in quibuscumq' Accoib'z Sectis Querelis & Demandis ac Pl'itis tam realib'z q'm pʳsonalib'z sive mixtis cujuscunq' genʳis fuʳrint vel nature Q'dq' dict' Custod' & Co'itas Mister' illius & eorᵐ successores honestas & r'onabiles Ordinac'o'es & Constituc'o'es pʳo meliori gub'nac'o'e ejusdem Mister' facʳe possint tociens quociens eis fore videbitʳ expediens Concessimˢ eciam & pʳsentes Concedimˢ eisdem nunc Custod' & Co'itat' & successorib'z suis Q'd ip'i he'ant & teneant eis & successorib'z suis impʳp'm Om'ia & singula T'ras Ten' Reddit'. Revʳsiones & Servicia Custod' Misterij pʳd'ci ac Custodib'z sive Gardian' & Co'itati ejusdem Mistʳij aut Co'itati ejusdem Misterij pʳ nomen Custodum & Co'itat' Mister' pʳdict' aut pʳ nomen Co'itatis

ever, according to such ordinance as the same wardens and company shall make in this behalf (the said statute, or the statute in that case, made in our last parliament at Westminster, notwithstanding that the said tenements and rents may be held of us in free burgage notwithstanding: so that it be found by inquisition thereupon duly had and returned into our Chancery, that such purchase may be made without any damage or prejudice to us or our heirs, or any other person whatsoever. In witness, &c. dated at Winchester the sixth day of February, in the sixteenth year of our reign.

And we ratifying and allowing the said letters patents, and all and everything therein contained, do for us and our heirs, according to our power in that behalf approve and confirm the same, and do by these presents grant and confirm the same unto our well beloved the now wardens and company of the said craft and their successors for ever. And of our further grace in this behalf, we for us and our heirs, have granted to the same wardens and company, that notwithstanding they or their predecessors have not hitherto upon any occasion in any sort used the liberties in the said letters patents contained, yet henceforth it shall be lawful for them and their successors to use and enjoy the said liberties and every of them, without any let or impediment by or from us or our heirs, or any of our justices, escheators, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other our ministers whatsoever. And we have further granted, and by these presents do for us and our heirs grant to the said now wardens and company of the craft aforesaid, that they and their successors may be a corporation or body incorporate, in deed and name consisting and called by the names of Wardens and Commonalty, and be persons able and capable in law to purchase and take in fee and perpetuity lands and tenements, rents and other possessions whatsoever, of any persons whomsoever, that shall be willing to give, devise, or assign the same to them. To have and to hold the same to the aforesaid wardens and company of the said craft, and their successors for ever, and that they shall and may have perpetual successors, and a common seal for the affairs of their said mystery. And that they may by the name of the Wardens and Company

ejusdem Mister' seu alio quocunq' n'oie ante hec tempora dnta concessa legata aut p^{r} Custodes & C'oitatem ejusdem Mister' sive p^{r} C'oitatem ejusdem Mister' quoquo modo ante hec tempora p^{r} quisit absq' impetic'oe p^{r}turbac've vel impedimento n'ri vel hered' n'ror^{m} Justic' Vic' Escaet' aut alior^{m} Officiar' seu Ministror^{m} n'ror^{m} vel heredum n'ror^{m} quor^{m} cunq' & om'ia & singula eadem T'ras & Ten Redditus Rev^{r}siones & s^{r}vicia eisdem nunc Custod' & C'oitati & successorib'z suis ratificiam^{s} & confirmam$_{s}$ p^{r} sentes Et ult'ius p^{r} honestate Hom' Mister' p^{r}dict' in Civitate p^{r}d'ca pro tempore existen' & co'moran' ac pro dumpius & dep^{r}ditis que tam nob' q'm alijs Ligeis n'ris ex indebita & improvida gub'nac'oe quor^{n}dam Ligeor^{m} n'ror^{m} & alior^{m} Mister' p^{r}dict' occupanciu' & ex^{r}cen' honestatem Mister' illius minime ponderan' indies eveniunt & em^{r}gunt seu invenire & em^{r}g^{r}e possint p^{r}cavend' & evitand' necnon pro subtilitatib'z & decepcoib'z in Mister' ill' usitat' amputand' & tollend' Concessim^{s} & p^{r} P^{r}sentes Concedim^{s} p^{r}fatis nunc Custodib'z & C'oitati & successorib'z suis imp^{r}p'm q'd Custod' Mister' p^{r}dict' pro tempore existen' imp^{r}p'm h'eant scrutiniu' sup^{r}visum Ass'am & Gub'nac' om'imod' Auri & Argenti Op^{r}ator^{m} & Op^{r}and' Vendic'oe exponend' infra Civitatem London ac suburb' ejusdem ac in om'ib'z Ferijs Nundinis & M^{r}catis necnon in Civitatib'z Villis & Burgis ac alijs locis quibuscunq' p^{r} totum Regnu' nr'm Anglie & ad def'cus in eisdem Op^{r}acoib'z invent' seu inveniend' puniend' & corrigend' et si necesse fu^{r}it p^{r} auxiliu' Majoris ac Vicecomit' Civitatis p^{r}d'ce ac Major^{m} Ballivor^{m} vel alior^{m} Officiar' quor^{m}cunq' in quibuscunq' Feriis Nundinis M^{r}catis Civitatib'z Burgis & Villis ac aliis Locis ext^{r} Civitatem p^{r}d'cam u'bi h'moi scrutiniu' fieri contig^{r}it Et q'd Custodes Mister' p^{r}dict' qui pro tempore fu^{r}int plenam h'eant potestatem imp^{r}p'm faciend' & ex^{r}cend' debitum scrutiniu' de om'ib'z & singulis P^{r}missis necnon de om'ib'z & singulis Op^{r}ib'z Mister' p^{r}dict' tangen' & conc'nen' tam sup^{r} H'oies Mister' Aurifabror^{m} q'm sup^{r} alios quoscunq' negocia M^{r}cimonia seu Op^{r}a eidem Mister' p^{r}tinen' sive dict' Mister' conc^{r}nen' vendentes facientes seu Op^{r}antes tam in p^{r}d'ca Civitate n'ra London & suburb' ejusd'm q'm alibi ext^{r} eandem Civitatem in quibuscunqz Feriis Nundinis & M^{r}catis Civitatib'z

of the Mystery of Goldsmiths of the City of London, implead and be impleaded in any court or place whatsoever, before any judges whomsoever, in any actions, suits, plaints, demands and pleas, as well real as personal or mixed, of what nature or kind they be. And that the said wardens and company, and their successors, may, from time to time, as often as they shall judge it expedient, make good and reasonable bylaws and ordinances for the better regulating the said mystery. We have also granted, and by these presents do grant to the said now wardens, and company, and their successors, that they may have and hold to them and their successors for ever, all and singular, the lands, tenements, rents, reversions and services heretofore given, granted or devised to the wardens of the mystery aforesaid, or to the wardens or guardians and company of the mystery aforesaid, by the name of the wardens and company of the said mystery, or by the names of the company of the said mystery, or by what other name soever, or heretofore in any manner purchased by the wardens and company of the said mystery, or by the company of the said mystery without impediment, disturbance, or let by or from us or our heirs, or by or from our justices, sheriffs, escheators, or other the officers and ministers of us or our heirs whomsoever. And we do hereby ratify and confirm all and every the same lands and tenements, rents, reversions, and services to the said now wardens and company and their successors. And for the credit of the men of the said craft dwelling and residing in the said city for the time being, and for the preventing and avoiding of the damage and loss which does or may daily happen or arise as well to us as any our liege people, for want of a due and provident case in regulating certain of our subjects and others using and exercising the said trade, without any regard to the credit of the said company; and also for the preventing and taking away subtleties and deceits practised in the said trade, we have further granted, and by these presents do grant to the said now wardens and company, and their successors for ever, that the wardens of the said mystery for the time being, shall and may for ever have the search, inspection, trial, and regulation, of all sorts of gold or silver wrought or to be wrought, and to

Burgis & Villis ac aliis locis quibuscunq' p^{r} totum Regnu' nr'm Anglie p' setp'os vel eor^{m} aliquem om'iaq' h'moi deceptiva op^{ra} & M^{r}cimonia Auri & Argenti quor^{m}q' cunq' genr^{m} fuer' si que fuer' p^{r} eos vel eor^{m} aliquem in eor^{m} hujusmodi scrutinijs rep'ta ad decepcoem P^{r}pli n'ri aut heredum n'ror^{m} fact' seu op^{r}at' & vendic'oi exposit' seu faciend' op^{r}and' & vendic'oi exponend' frangend' F'coresq' Venditores & op^{r}atores eor^{m}dem Op^{r}um sc'dm eor^{m}dem^{r}ita puniend' & corrigend' si necesse fu'it p^{r} auxiliu' Major' Vic' Ballivor^{m} Senescall' & al' Officiar' hujusmodi scd'm discrec'oem eor^{n}dem Custod' qui pro tempore fu^{r}int vel eor^{m} alicujus hujusmodi scrutiniu' pro tempore facien' vel facientes Et hoc tociens quociens p^{r}fatis Custodib'z qui pro tempore fu^{r}int melius videbit^{r} facien' Volum^{s} eciam & Concedim^{s} & firmit^{r} p^{r}cipiend' Mandam^{s} q'd om'es & singuli Majores Ballivi Senescalli & alij Officiarij quicunq' in Ferijs M^{r}catis Civitatib'z Burgis Villis & alijs Locis ubi hujusmodi scrutiniu' fieri continget p^{r}fat' Custodib'z & cuil't eor^{m} scrutiniu' illud facien' in ex^{r}cicio & execuc'oe P^{r}missor^{m} intendentes sint consulentes facientes & auxiliantes in om'ib'z p^{r}ut decet. In cujus rei testimonu' has L'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes Teste me ip'o apud Leicestr' tricesimo die Maij anno regni n'ri sc'do.

Nos autem L'ras Patentes p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contentu rata h'entes & grata ea p^{r} nob' & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' nunc Custodib'z & C'oitati Mister' p^{r}dict' & eor^{m} successorib'z tenore P^{r} senciu' ratificam^{s} concedim^{s} & confirmam^{s}. Et ult^{r}ius nos c^{r}te accipientes q'd div^{r}se Indigen' & Alienigen' Mister' p^{r}dict' in div^{r}sis Partib'z Regni Angl' ex^{r}centes & occupantes ac eor^{m} improbum lucrum fraudulent' studen & machinantes cet^{r}or^{m}q'z subditor^{m} n'ror^{m} decepc'oem & dep^{r}dita p^{r}ponentes div^{r}simode op^{r}ant^{r} ac vendic'oi exponunt aurum & argent' deceptive & subdole op^{ra}tum minoris valoris q'm debite op^{r}ari debuit cont$_{a}$ Ordinac'oes inde f'cas ac Lapides controfact' qui nullius sunt valoris in auro & argento hujusmodi pro Gemmis p^{r}ciosis subtilit' ac splendide juxta gen^{r}a h'moi Gemmar^{m} eminire op^{r}at' & inclus' indies pro p^{r}cio magno vendunt div^{r}sis subditis n'ris inde non exp^{r}tis tam in locis privilegiatis q'm in Ferijs M^{r}catis & alijs Locis Civitatum &

be exposed to sale within the city of London and the suburbs thereof, and in all fairs and markets, and all cities, towns, and boroughs, and all other places whatsoever throughout our kingdom of England, and also shall and may have power to punish and correct all defects that shall be found in the working of gold and silver; and to that end, if need be, to call to their assistance the mayor and sheriffs of the said city, and the mayors and bailiffs or other officers whatever in any fairs, markets, cities, boroughs, and towns, and other places out of the said city, where any such search or trial shall happen to be made. And that the wardens of the said mystery for the time being, shall and may have full power and authority for ever, by themselves or any of them, duly to search, and try all, and singular, the premises, and also all manner of works touching and concerning the craft, found or being in the hands of the Goldsmiths, or any other whomsoever selling, making or working any wares or works pertaining to or concerning the said mystery, as well within our said city of London and the suburbs thereof, as elsewhere out of the said city in all fairs, markets, cities, boroughs and towns, and other places whatsoever throughout our realm of England; and also by themselves or any of them, to break all such deceitful works and wares of gold and silver of what sort soever, if such sort they shall find to be made, wrought, and exposed to sale in deceit of our people; and also according to their discretion and as often as they shall see it necessary to punish and correct the makers, sellers, and workers of the same works according to their demerits, by the assistance (if need be) of our mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, reeves, and such like officers. We also will and grant, and strictly charge and command, that all bailiffs, reeves, and other officers whatsoever, in fairs, markets, cities, boroughs, towns, and other places where such search shall happen to be made, be ready to aid and assist the said wardens, and every of them, making such search as aforesaid, in the execution of the premises, and that in all things according to their duty. In witness, &c. dated at Leicester, the thirtieth day of May, in the second year of our reign.

And now we ratifying and approving

Burgor$_{m}$ Regni n'ri p^{r}d'ci & p^{r}inde puniri aut justiciari non formidant aut dubitant de eo q'd debitum scrutiniu' aut aliqua punicio debita in Mister' ill' extra Civitatem p^{r}dict' sup^{r} deficib'z hujusmodi alicubi raro exequnt' Et licet p^{r}d'ci Custodes Mister' p^{r}dict' in Civitate p$_{r}$d'ca pro tempore existen' h'u^{r}int & h'ere debuerint auctorit' & vigore L'rar^{m} Patenciu' p^{r}d'car^{m} eis & successorib'z suis in forma p^{r}d'ca concessar^{m} scrutiniu' sup^{r}visum Assaiam & Gub'nac'oem auri & argenti sic op^{r}at & op^{r}and' ac vendic'oi exponend' ac potestatem ad om'ia hujusmodi deceptiva & fraudulenta Op^{r}a & M^{r}cimonia auri & argenti p^{r}dict' op^{r}ati' & op^{r}and' quor^{m}cunq' gener^{m} forent' p^{r} seip'os sive eor^{m} aliquem pro scrutand' & assaiand' continue a p^{r}d'co tricesimo die Maij d'co anno sc'do p^{r}fat' nup^{r} Regis Edwardi Quarti hucusq' juxta formam v^{r}m tenorem & eff'c'm eard^{m} & L'rar^{m} Patencui' ip'ius nup' Regis E. Quarti eis inde confect' & ad def'cus & decepc'oes in eisdem Op^{r}acoib'z p$_{r}$ Op^{r}atores & Inventores decept' & subtilit' exponent inde invent' seu inveniend'. puniend' & corrigend' ac alia in d'cis L'res Patentib'z ip'uis nup' Regis E. Quarti exequend.' Tamen ut accepim^{s} q'd licet p^{r}d'ci Custodes Mister' p^{r}dict' p' tempore existen hu'int & sustinu'int toto medio tempore post Concessiones p^{r}dc'us eis ac d'ce Co'itati Mister' illius in forma p^{s}d'ca concess' q^{a}ndes labores Custus & On^{r}a tam de eor^{m} d'cor^{m} Custodum p^{r} prijs q'm de sumptib'z d'ce Co'itatis ejusdem Mister' in exequend' auctoritatem suam scrutand' sup'vidend' & assaiand' Aurum & Argentum hujusmodi ac def'cus inde sic op^{r}at' & vendic'oi exposit p' occupatores Mister' illius in div^{r}sis & q'mplurib'z Civitatib'z Burgis Ferijs M^{r}catis & alijs locis hujus Regni n'ri pro co'i utilitate n'ri ac o'in' ligeor^{m} n'ror^{m} nullum tamen ac modicum p'ficum sed potius pena & p^{r}iculum tam corpor^{m} suor^{m} q'm eor^{m} bonor^{m} & catallor^{m} eis pluries evenerunt r'one & occ'one scrutinij assaie & execuco'is auctoritatis sue p^{r}d'ce in puniend & corrigend def'cus inde p^{r}batos Ita q'd ip'i Custodes nup'er^{m} obtantas minas & insultus illor^{m} op'toria & venditor^{m} in Mister' p^{r}dict' in Patria deceptive hujusmodi Aurum vel Argentum Vendiciu & eor^{m} fautor^{m} & adherentiu eisdem Custodib'z illat' & imposit auctoritatem suam p^{r}d'cam executi non fuerun alicubi infra Regnu' n^{r}m p^{r}-

the said letters patents, and all things therein contained, do for us and our heirs, according to our authority therein, allow the same, and by these presents do ratify, grant and confirm the same to our well beloved the now wardens and company of the mystery aforesaid and their successors. And further, we being certainly informed that divers persons, both natives and aliens, exercising the said trade in divers parts of this kingdom, studying and contriving their own dishonest gain, and purposing by various ways to deceive and endamage the rest of our subjects, do work and expose to sale, gold and silver cunningly and deceitfully wrought and debased more than the standard allows, contrary to the ordinances in that behalf made, and counterfeit stones (which are of no value, cunningly set in such kind of gold and silver) do daily sell for true jewels at great rates to divers of our subjects, not understanding the same, as well in places privileged as in fairs, markets, and other places within our cities and boroughs of this our kingdom of England, and neither fear nor doubt to be punished or called in question for the same; and the reason is, for that due search or any due punishment, is seldom executed upon offenders in that mystery out of the city aforesaid. And although the wardens of that mystery in the said city for the time being, have, by virtue and power of the aforesaid letters patents, in form aforesaid granted to them and their successors, had the search, trial, and regulation of the gold and silver so wrought and to be wrought, and exposed to sale, and power by themselves, or any of them, to search and try continually from the aforesaid 30th day of May, in the said second year of the late king Edward the Fourth, hitherto by virtue of his said letters patents to them in that behalf made, all such kinds of deceitful and fraudulent works and wares made, or to be made, of the gold and silver aforesaid of any kind whatsoever; and the faults and deceits in those works deceitfully and subtly contrived or to be contrived by the workmen and contrivers thereof, to punish and correct, as also to execute and perform such other things as they ought to do by virtue of the aforesaid letters patents of the said late king Edward the Fourth. Nevertheless, as we are informed, and notwithstanding that the aforesaid wardens of the said mys-

dem p^{r}t^{r}q’m infra d’cam Civitatem n’ram London & suburb’ ejusdem sic q’d d’cis scrutinio assaia & execu’eoe cessantib’z q’mplures fraudes decep’coes & indebit’ Op’aco’es Auri & Argenti & de controf’cura Gemmar^{m} in Op’acoib’z Auri & Argenti ac alit^{r} div^{r}simode in Mister’ p^{r}dict’ p^{r} op^{r}atores Mister’ illius in singulis partib’z hujus Regni n’ri indies crescunt ad grave dampnu’ & detrimentu’ n’ri ac oim’ ligeor^{m} n’ro^{m} Et nos om’ia deceptiva insufficientia & indebite Op^{r}a & M^{r}cimonia Auri Argenti Gemmar^{m} ac Lapidum de Perle vel Corall & hijs similiu’ in Mister’ p^{r}dict’ minus sufficien’ & indebite op^{r}at & controfact vendic’oi exponend’ usitat aboleri & puniri volentes in omib’z p^{r}ut decet exc^{r}ta scientia & mero motu n’ris dedim^{s} & concessim^{s} pro nob’ & heredib’z n’ris quantum in nob’ est p^{r}fatis Custodib’z & Co’itat’ Mister’ p^{r}dict’ & eor^{m} successorib’z q’d ip’i Custodes & eor^{m} successores & eor^{m} quilt pro tempore existen’ h’eant imp’p’m plenam potestatem vigorem & auctoritatem sup’ singulis def’cib’z offensis delictis & decepc’oib’z fact & attemptat’ aut p’petrat’cont’ Ordinaco’es Mister’ p^{r}dict’ in om’ib’z scrutinijs & assaijs suis Auri & Argenti ac M^{r}cimonior^{m} Gemmar^{m} Lapidum de Perle Corall ac alior^{m} quor^{m} cunq Gemmar’z Lapidum controf’cor^{m} in Auro vel Argento ut in Monilib’z Signis Annulis vel Zonis seu alit^{r} quovismodo op^{r}at aut posit infra hoc Regnu’ ur’m Anglie ubicunq’ cont’ Op^{r}atores aut Occupatores alicujus eor^{m} dem P^{r}missor^{m} vendicoi’ exponen’ p’ ip’os Custodes pro tempore existen’ debit’ p^{r}bat’ singulas ac om’es p^{r}sonas Mister’ p^{r}dict quascunq sic deceptioe op’ant aut vendic’oi exponent’ p’ imprisonamenta Corpor^{m} eor^{m} p^{r} gaole sive carcer’ com’ittend’ inibi puniend’ scd’m eor^{m} delicta ac ab eisdem gaolis sive carc^{r}ib’z p’ eor^{m}dem Custod’ sive eor^{m} alicujus discreco’es deli’band aut p’ fines Congruas punire & sup’ hujusmodi delinquentes assidere & impon^{r}e juxta Offens delict’ & decept’ illor^{m} delinquereiu’ p’bat p^{r}ut p^{r} sanas discreco’es eor^{m} dem Custodum sive eor^{m} alicujus pro tempore existen’ videbit^{r} justum debitum congruu’ & in ea parte necessariu’. Concessim^{s} eciam pro nob’ & heredib’z n’ris eisdem Custodib’z & Co’itati & acc’ suis quandocunq quocienscunq’ & ubicunq’ tam infra quascunq’ Libtates q’m ext^{a} aliqua M^{r}cimonia Auri aut Argenti aut Lapidum

tery for the time being have, ever since the aforesaid grants to them and the company of the aforesaid mystery, in form aforesaid, made, been at great trouble and charges, as well at their own proper costs, as at the costs of the said company, to put in execution their authority of searching, inspecting, and trying such kind of gold and silver, as is before mentioned, and the defects therein, so wrought and put to sale by the workmen of the said trade, in divers of the cities, boroughs, fairs, markets, and other places of this our kingdom, for the common use of us and of all our good subjects; yet they have received very little or no profit thereby, but rather have been subject, oftentimes, not merely to pains and perils of their bodies, but also to the loss of their goods and chattels, by reason and occasion of their searching, trying, and putting in execution of their authority aforesaid, and punishing and correcting the defects of work, upon proof thereof made unto them, by means whereof, the said wardens, of late, in regard of the great menaces and assaults which they have received from those workmen and tradesmen of that mystery (who deceitfully sell such gold and silver in the country), and their accomplices and adherents, could not execute their authority any where within our kingdom of England, except within our city of London and the suburbs thereof; so that the said search, trial, and execution of the said authority ceasing, very many frauds, deceits, works unskilfully made of gold and silver, and of counterfeiting of jewels in works of gold and silver, and otherwise, are daily divers ways increased in the mystery aforesaid, by the workmen in the said trade, in every part of this our kingdom, to the great loss and detriment of us and all our liege people. And we being willing (all the deceitful, insufficient, and unlawful works and wares of gold and silver, jewels and stones, pearl or coral, or such like, in the trade aforesaid, insufficiently and unlawfully made and counterfeited, used to be put to sale), to abolish and punish in all things as it ought to be, of our certain knowledge and mere motion, *Have* given and granted for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to the aforesaid wardens and company of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, That they and the said wardens, and their successors, and

vocat' Perle sive alior$_{m}$ quor^{m} cunq'. Lapidum Controſ'cor^{m} ac deceptive in natura Gemmar^{m} aut Perle in Auro vel Argento fixorm & op^{r}at ac p^{r} allaias inde sint minoris valoris & insufficientie in op^{r}aco'e Auri vel Argenti q'm de jure op'ari deberent scil't de valore sterling juxta Ordinaco'es & Statuta n'ri & Progenitor^{m} sive P^{r}decessor^{m} n'rob^{m} nup' Regum Anglie in hujusmodi casu edit aut aliqua h'moi M^{r}cimonia deceptiva Auri & Argenti infra hoc Regnu' Op^{r}at' p^{r} aliquem sive aliquos Indigen aut Alienigen' Op^{r}atores & Occupatores Mister' p^{r}dîct' ubicunq' vendit & vendic'oi exposit ac minime assaiat' approbat' & consignat' p^{r}u debuer in decepco'nem P'pli' n'ri & cont^{r}a formam Ordinac' et statutor^{m} p^{r}dcor^{m} delinquentes q'd hunc ip'i Custodes pro tempore existen' aut duo eor^{m} h'eant potestatem & auctoritatem om'ia & om'inod'h'moi m^{r}cimonia Auri & Argenti Lapides Controſ'cos & Perles & alios quoscunq' Lapides deceptive sic op^{r}at & vendic'oi exposit' ubicunq' invenire pot^{r}int arestare & se'ire ac frang^{r}e & dampnare sic q'd P'p'li n'ri inde amplius non decipiant' Et q'd in om'ib'z & singulis scrutinijs ip'or^{m} Custodum & successor^{m} suor^{m} p' tempore existen' de aut in P^{r}missis de tempore in tempus in quibuscunq' locis infra spaciu' triu' miliar^{m} cit^{r} & juxta p^{r}d'cam Civitatem London contigue adjacen' ubi aliqui Op^{r}atores aut Occupatores Mister' p^{r}dict' manere op^{r}are aut moram t'here contingent ijdem Custodes vel eor^{m} aliquis pro tempore existen' omi'mod' Op^{r}a ac M^{r}cimonia Auri & Argenti p^{r}dict' vel in Auro & Argento quecunq' ac monilia & alia quecunq' Gemmis & p^{r}ciosis Lapidib'z infixa ib'm op^{r}at & op^{r}and' ad Co'em Aulam ipor^{m} Custod' & Co'itat Mister' p^{r}dict' in p^{r}d'ca Civitate London existen' infra quam Co'is Assisa Auri & Argenti juxta Ordinaco'es inde f'cas h'et' & p'bat^{r} adduct fac^{r}e valeant ibidem p'band' & assaiand' Et si def'cus inde aliquo modo fu^{r}it debite reformand & sic reformat' ib'm tunc affirmand' pro

every of them, for the time being, shall have, for ever, full power and authority over all and singular the defects, offences, faults, and deceits made and attempted, or committed, contrary to the ordinances of the mystery aforesaid, in all their searches and trials of gold and silver, or of wares, jewels, stones, pearl, coral, or of any other jewels or counterfeit stones whatsoever, wrought or set in gold or silver, as in necklaces, lockets, rings or bracelets, or any otherwise howsoever wrought or set, within this our kingdom of England wheresoever, against the workmen or owners of any of the said premises exposing them to sale; and all and every the persons of or using the said mystery whatsoever, so deceitfully working, having, or exposing to sale the premises aforesaid, upon due proof made, shall be, by the said wardens for the time being, committed to the next gaol or prison, therein to be punished by imprisonment of their bodies, according to the nature of their offences, and out of the said gaols or prisons to be delivered at the discretions of the said wardens, or any of them: or be punished by fines, to be set or imposed upon such delinquents, equal to their offences, faults, and deceits, as by the sound discretions of the said wardens or any of them, for the time being, shall be esteemed just and reasonable, and in that behalf convenient. We also grant, for us and our heirs, to the said wardens and company, and their successors, that whensoever, wheresoever, and as often as any wares of gold and silver, or pearl, or of any counterfeit stones whatsoever, deceitfully wrought or set in the nature of jewels or pearl, in gold or silver, which, by allays thereof, are of less value and more debased in the working of the said gold and silver than of right it ought to be wrought, that is to say, not being of the value of sterling or standard, according to the ordinances and statutes of us and our progenitors or predecessors, late kings and queens of England, in this behalf made, that shall be found any where, as well within any of our liberties as without; or any wares of gold or silver, made within this kingdom, by any native or foreign workmen and tradesmen of the craft aforesaid, wheresoever that shall be sold or exposed to sale (not being tried, approved, and marked, as they ought to be), according to the form of the ordi-

bono & signo suo ad hoc usitato tunc consignand' & apponend' & om'ia defectiva op^{r}a quecunq' tam de aut in auro q'm argento deceptive op^{r}at Lapidib'z Contref'cis pro Gemmis posit in eisdem & false fabricat' aut in alaia minus sufficient' p'bat' cognit' & rep't juxta eor^{m} sanas discreco'es penitus ib'm dampnand' absq' comp'o sive aliquo alio On^{r}e vel respons' nob' & heredib'z n'ris p^{r}d'cis pro P^{r}missis au aliquo P^{r}missor^{m} reddend' faciend' seu solvend' quovis modo imp'p'm. In cujus rei testimoniu' has L'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes. Teste me ip'o apud Westm' t^{r}cio die Februar' anno regni n'ri vicesimo.

Nos autem l'ras p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & g^{r}ta en p' nob & heredib'z n'ris quantum in nob est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' nunc Custodib'z & Co'itati Mister' p^{r}dict & eor' successorib'z tenore p'sentiu' ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut l're p^{r}d'ce ronabilit^{r} testant^{r}. In cujus rei testimoniu' has L'ras nr'as fieri fecim^{s} Patentes. Teste me ip'o apud Westm' sextodecimo die Marcij anno regni n'ri primo.

Nos autem L'ras p'd'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea pro nob' & hered' n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' nunc Custodib'z & Co'itati Mister' p^{r}dict' & eor^{m} success' tenore p^{r}seuciu' ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut l're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit' testant^{r}. In cujus rei testimoniu' has L'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes Teste me i'po apud Westm' sexto die Junij anno regni n'ri primo.

Nos autem L'ras p^{r}d'cas ac o'ia & singula in eisdem content' rata h'entes & g^{r}ta ea p' nob' & hered' n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' nunc Custodib'z & Co'itati Mister' p^{r}dict' & eor^{m} successorib'z tenore p^{r}senciu' ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut L're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit testant^{r}.

nances and statutes aforesaid, that then the said wardens for the time being, or two of them, shall have power and authority, all and every such wares of gold and silver, counterfeit stones and pearls, and other stones whatsoever, so deceitfully and unlawfully wrought and exposed to sale, wheresoever they shall be found, to arrest, seize, and to break and spoil them, so that our people may not be more deceived thereby. And that in all and every the searches of the said wardens and their successors for the time being, of or in the premises, from time to time, in whatsoever places within three miles in and about the aforesaid city of London, where any of the said workmen or tradesmen of the said craft shall happen to remain, work, or inhabit, the said wardens, or any of them, for the time being, shall cause to be brought all manner of works and wares of gold and silver aforesaid, or what jewels and precious stones soever, set in gold and silver, are there wrought or to be wrought, to the common hall of the wardens and company of the said mystery, being in the city of London, wherein the common standard or assize of gold and silver (according to the ordinances in that behalf made) is kept, there to be tried and assayed; and to be reformed, if defects shall be any manner of ways found therein; and, after they shall be so reformed, to be there then affirmed for good, and stamped with their marks which they use for that purpose. And all defective works whatsoever, deceitfully wrought, as well of or in gold as silver, counterfeit stones put for jewels therein and falsely made, or found to be of worse allay than it ought to be, shall there, according to their discretions, be utterly condemned, without account to us or our heirs for the premises, or any of them, to be rendered, made, or paid, for ever. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the third day of February, in the twentieth year of our reign.

Now we, ratifying and approving the said letters patents, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and, by these presents, do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now wardens and company of the mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster,

In cujus rei testimoniu' has L'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} Patentes. Teste me i'pa apud Westm' quinto die Decembris anno regni n'ri primo.

Nos autem L'ras p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem content' rata h'entes & g^{r}ta ea pro nob' hered' & successorib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' nunc Custodib'z & Co'itat' Mister' p^{r}dict' & eor^{m} successorib'z tenore p'sentiu' ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut L're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit testant^{r}. In cujus rei testimoniu' has L'ras nr'as fieri fecim^{s} Patentes Teste me ip'a apud Westm' t^{r}cio die Januar' anno regni u'ri t^{r}cio.

Nos autem L'ras p^{r}d'cas ac om'ia & singula in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & g^{r}ta ea pro nob' heredib'z & successorib'z n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' nunc Custodib'z & Co'itati Mister' p^{r}dict' & eor^{m} successorib'z tenore p^{r}senciu' ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p'ut L're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit' testant^{r}. In cujus rei & T. R. apud Westm' tricesimo die Marcij.

P' octo libris solut in Hanap^{r}io.

the sixth day of June, in the first year of our reign.

Now we, ratifying and approving the said letters patents, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and, by these presents, do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now wardens and company of the mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the fifth day of December, in the first year of our reign.

Now we, ratifying and approving the said letters patents, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and, by these presents, do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now wardens and company of the mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the third day of January, in the third year of our reign.

Now we, ratifying and approving the said letters patents, and all things therein contained, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, allow the same, and, by these presents, do ratify, grant, and confirm the same to our well-beloved the now wardens and company of the mystery aforesaid. In witness, &c. Dated the thirtieth day of March, in the second year of the reign of king James over England, &c.

For eight pounds paid into the Hanaper.

TO GOD ONLY BE ALL GLORY
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SKINNERS' COMPANY.

SUMMARY FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

The Company of Skinners were incorporated in the 1st year of King Edward III., anno Domini 1327, and made a Brotherhood in the 18th year of King Richard II. The crest and supporters were granted by William Harvey, who was free of the same company, anno Domini 1561. The name of this company was "Master and Wardens, Brothers and Sisters, of the Guild or Fraternity of the Skinners of London, to the Honour of God, and the precious Body of our Lord Jesus Christ."* "This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of the 1st of Edward III., anno 1327, by the appellation of the Master and Wardens of the Guild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London; which was confirmed by Henry VI., anno 1438, whereby every person, upon his being admitted into the Freedom of the Company, is to be presented to the Lord Mayor; and by these grants the Corporation was restrained from making by-laws. The government of this Company is vested in a master, four wardens, and sixty assistants, with a livery of one hundred and thirty-seven members, who pay each, upon their being admitted, a fine of fifteen pounds. The members of this company's paying no quarterage is owing to the great estates they are possessed of; out of which, according to the wills of the several donors, they usually pay to charitable uses about seven hundred pounds."* "This is a rich company, who take no quarterage, and is the sixth of the twelve of which there have been twenty-nine Lord Mayors. They were incorporated anno 1325, and confirmed anno 1394; amongst them are many linen-drapers. They consist of a master, four wardens, sixty-eight assistants, and 170 in the livery; the fine for which is 16*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and sometimes more. Their armorial ensigns are, Ermine, on a chief gules, three crowns or, with caps of the first. Crest, a leopard proper, gorged with a chaplet of bays or. Supporters, a lucern and a wolf, both proper. Motto, 'To God only be all glory.' This company have been honoured by having of their fraternity six kings, five queens, one prince, nine dukes, two earls, and a baron. Patroness, the Virgin Mary. *Hall, Dowgate Hill.*" † Strype says, in addition as above to their arms, "In a visitation book of London, there is no helmet, and the leopard in the crest is passant upon the wreath, and not seiant; and the ermine in the coat are only three, two, three. And the arms, crest, and supporters are said to be granted by Thomas Halley [Hawley] Clarencieux, 4 Edward IV.; which arms were entered and approved in the visitation 1634, at which time Mr. John Benet was master."

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* Strype's Stow, ii. p. 273.

The Inspeximus of Queen Elizabeth notices, and in part recites, four prior charters granted to this company; viz. 1. The original charter above mentioned of 1 Edward III., and which is dated the 1st of March.‡ 2. A charter, dated 20th April, 16 Richard II., (erroneously ascribed, by Strype, to his 18th year,) confirming and extending that of his grandfather Edward; and which also allows the company to hold their gild of Corpus Christi, then just founded, to wear a livery, to make procession, and keep their annual feast of the same gild, and generally to rule and govern the same gild and the fraternity and company of Skinners.[*] 3. A charter dated 22d February, 16 Henry VII., confirming both the preceding ones. (This charter, also, in addition, grants the company a common seal, liberty to purchase and hold estates, to plead and be impleaded; prescribes numerous regulations as to their trade, enlarges their powers of search and management over it; and orders each newly admitted member to be presented to the Lord Mayor.) And, 4, a charter, dated 8th June, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. The Inspeximus of Elizabeth, dated 22d March, in her 2d year, recites and confirms the above, but without any extension of privileges.[†] James, in his 4th year, granted the Skinners a new charter, which will be presently mentioned.[‡] The calendars of the Patent Rolls also mention a charter, dated 16 Henry VI., which prescribes ordinances.[§]

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* Maitland, ii. p. 1233.

† New View, ii. p. 619.

‡ Prima Pat^{d} de an' 1mo R. Edw^{i}. 3tii. m. 18. Ampl' libert' concess' Pelliparijs, Lond'.

The style of the company is not correctly given by either of the authorities quoted in the above summary: they are addressed by Edward III. as his "Beloved the Men of the city of London, called Skinners;" by Richard II. as "the Skinners and Men of the same Mystery;" and Henry VIth's charter only calls them "the Skinners of London." The charter of Henry VII. first confirms them by the name of "The Master and Wardens of the Gild or Fraternity of the Body of Christ of the Skinners of London." The charter of Philip and Mary, and that of Elizabeth, are addressed to them by the name of the "Mystery of Skinners of London," or "Pelliparijs London." The company's full style, as determined by law proceedings in the same reign, will be presently seen. James, (as just mentioned,) in the 4th year of his reign, granted the

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[*] Tertia et ultima Pat' de an' 16mo R. Ricardi 2'ndi. Quamplur' concernen' libertat' Pellipar' Lond' ac eorum fraternitate.

[†] Quarta Pars Confirmac' de an' R. R'ne Elizabethe 2'ndo. De Confirmac' pro Pellipar' London?

[‡] Tertia Pars pat' de an' R. R^{s}. Jacobi quarto. De Con' sibi, et successorib'z Pelliparib'z London.

[§] Secunda pat' de an' 16 Hen. VI^{ti}. m. 10, ampla confirm' libertat' pro Pell^{i}parijs Lond'; in quo ordines eis sunt præscript'.

Skinners an entire new charter, confirming their original incorporation, and adding numerous new specifications; amongst which was the power to elect a court of assistants; and this is the company's PRESENT ACTING CHARTER. Their chantry and religious establishment of Corpus Christi were confirmed, 10 Henry IV., by letters patent addressed "pro Fraternitate Corporis Christi per Pelliparios civitatis London erect."* Strype only reckons twenty lord-mayors of this company from 1348 to 1698.

The Names of the Freemen Householders of the "Crafte of Skynners," from the Record in the Chapterhouse, 1537.

William Beale
ANDREW JUDD
Thomas Addyngton
Richard Stansfeld
RYCHARD DOBBES
Thomas Percye
Thomas Davye
Thomas Waules
John Goldewell
Barnard Jenyns
John Wiseman
William Jeffeson
Vincent Coxston
John Bromeles
Symond Englyshe
William Naysby
Edmond Wheler
John Wolf
Rogier Banks
Henry Sushe
Nicholas Pavye
Henry Baily
Richard Bewe
George Aleyn
Thomas Heymond
Robert Colyns
William Gybblett
William Clerke
John Warner
George Crowche
John Howe
Miles Parkyns
Philip Gouter

William Lansdesdale
William Hynton
Thomas Herytage
Rafe Preston
Thomas Coper
John Burwell
Edmond Backton
Raynbone Banks
Henry Hardson
George Forman
Thomas Orwell
William Johnson
John Cannon
John Smythe, sen.
William Howe
Richard Hackelett
William Chamberlayn
Richard Braunche
James Parman
Ambrose Beckwith
James Stevyns
Richard Clyston
Robert Hodges
John Latwytte
Richard Susche
John Nycolson
John Graywytte
John Knell
William Henton, sen.
Nicholas Marstyn
Edmond Elton
Richard Ratclyff
Thomas Balthropp

John Jeskyn
William Hollyngworthe
James Brakenock
Thomas Royse
William Stoddard
John Bawdwyn
Robert Long
Henry Bathe
Robert Harryson
Benet Lethel
Arthur Graveley
John Harte
John Payne
Humfrey Cotton
John Colman
John Penson
John Colyere
Thomas Sewell
Robert Plant
Richard Castell
Richard Ragdale
William Lendeslay
Mathew Ponye
Nicholas Dalton
John Yong
John Adeane
Rogier Medcalf
Thomas Smytheson
Richard Busse
Thomas Rede
Henry Cutler
Leonard Mannyng
Leonard Gardener

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* Prima pat' de an' 10° R. Henrici Quarti.

Henry Medlam
Thomas Baxter
Thomas Pierson
John Gaer
Thomas Manghen
John Fyner
John Holywell
John Daryell
William Derby
Hugh Grene
William Fletcher
Marten Denam
Thomas Wadde
John Banks
John Pursell
Nicholas Emerson
William Whitley
William Easter
Richard Lacey
John Shorton
Nicholas Marche
Nicholas Bardesley
John Smythe, jun.
Thomas Davy
Thomas Hilton
William Humfrey
Henry Baily
Richard Studeley
Thomas Starkye
Cristofer Ward
Richard Stafford
Thomas Peyke
Thomas Yett
Robert Baily
Robert Huntley
William Fissher
Richard Mathewe
John Borne
Rogier Eyton
John Bayte
John Bromesgrove
Robert Talbot
Richard Cramp
John Warde
John Gaunger
Henry Bulshe
Christofer Button
Robert Robynson
Robert Franke
William Playne
Ellys Wayte.

By the sworn return of the clerk of the company in 1710, the livery then amounted to 150. At the poll for members of parliament in 1722, 124 are enumerated as having voted or not voted. The "New and Complete Survey," 1742, states the livery to amount to 137. In the list of liverymen, 1796, the number amounts to 150. The persons of this company entitled to vote, as liverymen, for members of parliament in 1834, according to the list printed for the city at that date, were 200.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Furs were anciently of very high value, and marks of distinction, according to the kinds worn. They were known to the Anglo-Saxons, but brought into more general use by the Normans. An Anglo-Saxon furred winter garment is mentioned in Lye, (Crusene ex ferenis pellibus; Ælfr. gl. 208;) and gloves made of sheep-skin fur (Muffulæ Chirothecæ pellitæ,) in the Capituli of Charlemagne. The various ordinances quoted by Du Cange, and his continuator Carpentier, as to the furs to be worn by the clergy and laity of rank, extend back to equally remote times: they afford no great idea, however, as to the variety or richness of the furs then in use. The wardrobe account of Edward I. only mentions fur of goats and lambs, (Furrurar de Bog et Agnina.) The charter of 1 Edward III. shews the use of furs to have been, at that date, much more abundant. It speaks of furs of minever, bison, stradling, and others, as well as the mode of packing them, as things well known. It also names the fairs which the mystery were in the habit of attending; as St. Botolph, Winchester, Yves, Stamford, St. Edith, &c. The statute 11 Edward III., c. 4, confines the wearing of fur in their clothes to the royal family, and to "the prelates, earls, barons, knights, and ladies, and people of Holy Church which might expend by year an C.^{li} of their benefices at the least."* In later days the use of furs, as well as their variety and richness, became greatly extended. The charter 16 Henry VII. enumerates "skin of ermine, dressed; skins of sables; martyns; foyns; minever, pure; scaged grey; foin grey; linsey grey; fur of bethes, (in English, livery furs;) skins of bever; boggs leggs, and various others. Strype says, "This company flourished in former times, when sables, lucernes, and other rich furs, were worn for tippets in England; which were princely ornaments;" and adds, "of which *Henry Lane*, in a letter to *Richard Hackluyt*, the collector of the English Voyages, anno 1567, thus spoke: "That it was great pity but it should be renewed, especially in courts and amongst magistrates, not only for the restoring of an old worshipful art and company, but also because they are for our climate wholesome, delicate, grave, and comely, expressing dignity, comforting age, and of long continuance; and better with small cost to be preferred than those new silks, shags, and rags, wherein a great part of the wealth of the land is hastily consumed." Coney skins, and other furs of the breed of this realm, the former further tells us, were in these times, "by such as had them of their own breed, and such as gathered them,—as pedlars and such like,—ordinarily brought and offered to be sold to the Skinners; and the skinners bought the same at reasonable rates, and then, out of such skins and furs, chose out and culled what were fit for wear within the realm, and caused them to be dressed, and set the poor on work; and so had by choice and plenty wherewith to serve the nobles, gentlemen, and other subjects of England. The residue of the furs and skins so come to hand they vended to every man as fitted his trade; and to the merchants, such as were fit to be sent beyond sea. But afterwards, about the latter end of Queen Elizabeth's time, the Skinners were much disabled, it being common for the wealthy merchants, English and strangers, to send abroad into the shires and counties of the realm, and draw unto them the pedlars, petty chapmen, and other like gatherers of skins, and thereby procured skins, which they sent beyond sea; and, so engrossing them into their hands, the skinners were exceedingly hindered in their trade."*

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* We have seen that fur of some kind was worn on the gowns of the livery, in the reign of Henry VI. (*Hist. Essay*, p. 63-4.)

The importance here attached to rabbit skins, and their being mentioned to be worn by "nobles and gentlemen," shews that the richer furs, of foreign growth, were but in little use even at this late period; yet such appear in all the portraits of persons of condition in the reign of Henry VIII.† Furs, in regard to males, are now principally confined to the robes of the peer and magistrate, or the regal ermine of princes, unless in some minor cases, where they still occur as in the gowns of livery companies, &c. The deficiency, Malcolm observes, [1801,]—but which does not now apply strictly, "is in some measure made up by the ladies, whose delicate muslins, are buried under tippets formed of half a bear's skin, and their hands defended from the nipping frost, enveloped by a muff, at least 30 inches in length, envied by their naked elbows, which are refused even the aid of the slightest covering." This trade, whatever there is of it, is now almost exclusively in the hands of foreigners, who in hard winters make great gains. It has ceased, however, to be a matter of any consequence to this company, as already noticed of the trades of the other companies, since their modern constitution admits persons of all callings, and almost excludes those of the profession from which they are denominated.

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* Strype, ii. p. 274.

† Nicholas' Testamenta Vetusta enumerates the following furs, in giving an account of the different persons' wills mentioned, and which, being arranged chronologically, afford a good idea of those in use in different ages:

Thomas Mussenden, esq., in 1402, excepts, in his bequests to his wife, one bed covered with *ermine;* gives to Richard Chamberlayne a long gown of scarlet, furred with *red gray,* and to Walter Coke a gown of russet without fur.

Joane, Lady Hungerford, 1411, bequeaths to the wife of her son Walter her black mantle furred with *minever.*

Edward Duke of York, 1415, bequeaths amongst his servants "all his Hopolandes huykes not furred," (explained to mean long cloaks and hukes, or Dutch mantles.)

Joane Lady Bergavenny, 1434, excepts from her bequests to Bartholomew Brokesby her sheets of "Reynes, six paire of blankets, and a pane (counterpane) of *minever;*" but gives him "her best gown furred with *marters,*" (martins;) to Walter Hebell, "her second gown of marters;" and the remnant (remainder) of her gowns furred with marters to her son, Sir James Ormond.

Sir William Bruges, Garter King at Arms, 1449, bequeaths "to the chapel of our Lady in Seynt Mary church at Sandwiche, an half long gown of purple velvet, furred with *martrons* (martins), to make into a chesible, wyth the parures (ornaments, Fr.) and wyth the furre to be bouzt and ordeyned the orfreyes, like to the orfreyes of the singel vestyment of black satyn, lyned with red velvet." If this fur on the garment left was not enough for the purpose described, his executors were to buy more.

Lady Elizabeth Andrews, 1474, bequeaths to her daughter Elizabeth her gown furred with *white;* to her daughter Anne, a crimson gown single, and a fur of *grey,* and a single gown of velvett and fur of *white.*

Elean Lady Wyndham, near the same date, bequeaths to Lady Beaumont, her daughter, "a pursle of *sable,*" and to her daughter, Alianor Wyndham, a gown of black velvet furred with *marten.*

William Water, clerk, 1508, bequeaths to Sir William Marshall (parson of Wareborn,) his velvet tippet and his *furred* coat.

Thomas Earl of Ormond, 1515, leaves to Sir Gilbert Talbot "two of his best gowns of silk *furred.*"

Dean Colet, 1519, bequeaths to Master Dr. Morgan "his best gown with the hood, his best coat of chamlet (camblet,) furred with black *boggys* (sheep skin), and a vestment.

Thomas West, Lord la Warre, 1524, leaves to his parish church of Broadwater his crimson velvet gown, furred with *black.*

John Lord Berners, 1532, bequeaths to his son, Humphrey Bourchier, "his gown of tawny damask furred with *jennets,* and his coat of black velvet furred with *martens.*"

Sir William Kingston, K. G., 1539, leaves to his son, Sir Henry Jerningham, a gown of black satin, furred with *sables,* which the king gave him.

Sir John Cornwallis, knight, 1544, bequeaths to his brother Edward his gown of black damask, wealted with velvet, and furred with *martens* (martins).

Sir John Wallop, knight, 1551, bequeaths to his brother, Oliver Wallup, his gown furred with *sables;* and to his cousin, Cooke, serjeant of the king's earth-hounds, his gown furred with *lucerns;* and to his steward, John Smale, his "gowne embrodered with sarsenet, and his sarsenet gowne furred with *black conye.*"

As a company, the Skinners yield to few in point of antiquity. They are mentioned to have had a hall as early as the reign of Henry III, (as see under its proper head,) and it has been shown that they were amongst the first of the gilds chartered by Edward III. In the 12th of the latter prince (1339) they ranked so high, that we find them disputing preeminency with the Fishmongers; chroniclers state the contest to have produced a riot and skirmish. This the magistrates, it is said, endeavoured to suppress, and seized some of the offenders; but Thomas Haunsart and John le Brewere, two of the ringleaders, rescued them, used the mayor ill, and wounded one of his officers. "These desperate fellows were apprehended, tried, and condemned at Guildhall, and executed in Cheapside,—in well-timed exertion of authority, and so much approved by the king, that he granted the magistrates a patent of indemnification for their conduct."*

In 37 Edward III., amongst the companies' gifts or offerings to the king, towards his French wars, the Skinners pay 40*l.*,—equal to the Drapers and Fishmongers, and double the Goldsmiths, who on the same occasion only contribute 20*l.* They sent six of their members to the Common Council, in the 50th of the same king.

In 1395, the Skinners, who had previously been divided into two brotherhoods, one at St. Mary Spital, the other at St. Mary

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* Maitland, 1, 126. An order was made three years afterwards by the mayor and aldermen for reconciling the two fraternities, and is preserved amongst the city records under the title "Concordia int' Piscenarior' et Pellipar' Clos." V. Dio. III.

Bethlem, were united by Richard II. They then, and long afterwards, chiefly resided in the neighbouring parish of St. Mary at Axe, afterwards united to St. Andrew Undershaft, and which gave name to the present street, called St. Mary Axe. Strype describes them in his day to have removed thence to Bridge Row and Walworth: "the Skinners from St. Mary Pellipars, or at the Axe, and Walworth."

In the orders for setting out the watch, on the vigil of St. Peter and St. Paul, 6 Edward IV., the Skinners rank as sixth, amongst the first twelve companies named; and furnish twenty of their members as attendants. In 1 Richard III. they rank the seventh, of the thirteen mysteries, ordered by common council to ride in murrey-coloured coats to meet the king on his entering the city; and are required to depute twenty-four of their members (the highest number sent being only thirty) and which is peculiar to five great companies, of Mercers, Drapers, Grocers, Fishmongers, and Tailors. At the coronation of that king, John Pasmer, "pellipar," is named in the deputation from the twelve companies who are associated with the lord mayor as chief butler:—These instances of their contributions equalling those of the highest companies, as well as their full attendance of members on public ceremonies, shews the company, in early times, to have occupied a high station amongst the trading fraternities.

Strype gives a long account of a final effort made by this company to retrieve their ancient consequence. He states them in the reign of Elizabeth, notwithstanding the decline attributed in the wearing of the richer furs, to have been very numerous, living in a competent manner, contributing to the expenses of the state, and maintaining large families. That they employed numbers of poor workmen, called "Tawyers," in the dressing of coney skins and others of home growth, which were collected round the country, of the poor country people who possessed them, by pedlars who travelled for that purpose, from whom the Skinners bought them at reasonable rates, who employed the poor to dress what were fit for the nobles, gentry, and others of England, and sold undressed, or exported the remainder. Whereas those skins were now collected by merchants and others, who assumed this part of them, to the disabling of their company, and enhancing of the price to the wearers. To restrict this practice, the Skinners petitioned Elizabeth in 1592, to have, themselves, the exclusive monoply. They were opposed, however, by the Eastland merchants, and by the lord mayor, and the age of monopoly being at this time nearly passed by, their patent, which was about to be signed by the queen, was refused, and the matter dropt into oblivion.

Taubman, in the address to the Skinner's Company, before his Inauguration Pageant of Sir Thomas Pilkington, p. 168, says "There is not a company in this famous city (though yet more ancient) has arrived to the dignity you have done: you have the honour to have SIX KINGS members of your society, and this year a KING and a QUEEN for your royal guests, in the first year of their reign, and the first of your deliverance from arbitrary and tyrannical impositions.

"There is yet another remarkable honour worthy to be recorded, the deserving patriot of his country, Sir THOMAS PILKINGTON, lord mayor, (signalized for his sufferings,) you have most deservedly exalted from a prison, to the Pretorical (prætorian) chair. This will be your applause for what is done," &c.

In describing the first Pageant, he amplifies his account of the company, in stating the triumphal chariot described in it, to be drawn by a *Panther* and a *Sable*. "These" (he adds,) "are the supporters of the right worshipful the Company of SKINNERS. Their ensign or bearing, is no less honorable and peculiar, being ermin in a field argent. Three crowns on a chief gules, with caps of the first. The crest of a panther, couchant, with a wreath and laurels about his neck, as have the supporters. The motto, '*To God onely be Glory*.' There were formed a society in the 1st of King Edward III., who was the first founder of this ancient society. Since this time, in so high a value was the company with the court, that from the first founder, no less than six kings have been founders and members of this corporation, Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV. Besides nine dukes, two earls, and one lord. The crest and supporters of the said arms, was obtained and granted by *William Harvey*, Clarencieux, who was free of the same company, anno Dom. 1561."

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The early CONSTITUTION of this company is found in their charter 1 Edward III., and the confirmations and enlargements of it by Richard II., and succeeding sovereigns. The Skinners had acted under articles or ordinances as a trade gild, as far back as 15 Edward II., their articles of that date being still amongst the city records.* These articles solely prescribe regulations for importing and manufacturing skins into furs. The great object professed by Edward's charter is, to confirm and enforce those regulations, which it minutely recites,—and the fraternity's incorporation, as far as it then took place, [for the charter neither mentions perpetual succession or other corporate privileges, unless by implication,] consisted merely in empowering them to elect persons from amongst them, who should cause the better observance of the regulations mentioned, by making trade searches, and punishing defaulters.

It states, the men of the city of London, called Skinners, by their petition exhibited to the king in council, to have represented, with the advice and consent of the whole of their fraternity dwelling in London, that it would be for the general good of the fraternity and of strangers resorting to the said city from other parts of the kingdom, that what had lately been ordained as to the fraternity's trade should be confirmed, and which, from the specification that follows, appears to have consisted of regulations as to the dimensions, package, and other particulars of various kinds of foreign skins which it names, and to the manufacturing of them into furs for wear, and that skinners should be restricted in selling old or second-hand furs, on account of their often passing them for new, to the defrauding and injury of the king's people. The foreign skins named, have been partially alluded to above, as well as in speaking of the furs in use in early times, and will be found fully described, with the regulations or ordinances mentioned respecting them, in the note.†

The charter, approving of the petition, and believing it to be for the good of the king's people that the ordinances mentioned, in all and singular their articles should, in future, be firmly observed,—grants, that certain of the honest and faithful men of the city aforesaid, of the mystery of Skinners, with the consent of the men of the same mystery, shall be elected and assigned to oversee as to the premises, in the said city and suburbs, as often as occasion may demand: so that the mayor of the same city, for the time being, may, on the testimony of those so selected and assigned, cause to be corrected and punished, according to their demerits, all who may be found offending therein; and that all manner of furs made contrary to such ordinances, may remain forfeited to the mayor and commonalty of the said city. It also empowers the men of the same city and mystery, to inspect the various fairs of St. Botolph, Winchester; St. Ives, Stamford; St. Edith, and others within the realm; and, for the benefit of persons attending such fairs, to take all sellers of furs, found guilty of defaults, before the stewards of such fairs, to be by such stewards, on the skinners' testimony, corrected, and their false goods forfeited to the lords of the same fairs.

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* Articuli Pellipar' 15 Edward II. Lib. E, 132. The company have two other sets of ordinances preserved at Guildhall, entitled "Ordinatio Pelliparios Lib. G, 162," and "Ordinances of the Skinners, 21 May, 8 Hen. VIII. Lib. L, 303;" and which are exclusive of their reformed ordinances made in consequence of the act 19 Henry VII., and their new ordinances on receiving their charter, 4 James I.

† Viz. Fur of Minever of 8 tiers or 126 bellies, Fur of Minever of 7 tiers or 100 bellies. Fur of Biso of 8 tiers or 72 beasts. Fur of Biso of 7 tiers or 60 beasts. Fur of Popell of 7 tiers or 60 beasts. Fur of Popell of 6 tiers or 52 beasts. Fur of Stradling of 6 tiers or 52 beasts. Fur of Minuta stradling of 52 beasts. Fur of Ciwell of 60 beasts. Hoods of Minever pure of 40 bellies. Hoods of Minever, super-pure of 32 bellies. Hoods of Minever of 4 tiers or 24 bellies, and Hoods of Minever of 3 tiers or 18 bellies. The regulations as to other furs, prescribe that. Fur of Binetto or lamb, shall be 1 ell and a quarter in length, and 1 ell and a quarter broad, in the lower part, and in the middle 1 ell broad, and that all fur of—— shall be good and pure, and made without mixture of other furs.

The charter 16 Richard II. confirms, in perpetuity, the fraternity's "Gild of Corpus Christi," (into which they had erected themselves, between this date and that of the charter of Edward III.;) allows them to maintain two chaplains to perform mortuary and other services for the brothers and *sisters* [the latter now mentioned for the first time] of the same gild, and to augment their number at pleasure; limits the governing officers, whom it allows them freely to elect, to five,—a master and four wardens,—in lieu of the "certain from among them" of the former charter; more fully incorporates them by making its grants in express terms, "to the said master and wardens, and brothers, and sisters, and their *successors for ever*," and finally empowers them to wear a livery, wherein they may yearly make their procession of Corpus Christi, to hold, in any place they please, a competent yearly, or election feast, and that thereat, they may make ordinances for their government.

And further, after reciting his grandfather Edward's charter, and stating that the Skinners had petitioned that they might erect a gild or fraternity to the honour of God and of the precious body of our Lord Jesus, with two chaplains to perform divine services, yearly, for the souls of his grandfather and progenitors, the souls of the brothers and sisters of the fraternity, of the benefactors of the same, and of all the faithful deceased,—the king, of his special grace, and for 60*l.* paid into the Hanaper,

Conforms his said grandfather's letters patents, together with the said gild: and further grants to the Skinners, and men of the same mystery, and their successors, that they, the aforesaid fraternity or gild to the honour of God, &c. may have, and hold for ever without impediment; that they may increase and augment the same; and that the same fraternity or gild of Skinners, and of such other persons as they shall receive into the same fraternity, shall have power thenceforward for ever, yearly, from amongst themselves, freely to elect one master and four wardens, to support the burden of business of the same. That the said master and wardens, and brothers and sisters, and their successors, may have a livery vesture of one suit every year, for a certain procession to the feast of the said precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ: and may also competently make, have, and hold, at the same time, a certain common feast within the city, in any place assigned for the same, and may there, among themselves, treat, dispose, and ordain whatsoever may be necessary for the good government, regulation, and rule of the said fraternity or gild for ever.

The charter 16 Henry VII., besides confirming in all things the charters of his predecessors, such as the allowance of their "gild or fraternity in honour of the precious body of God," and increasing and augmenting the same as often as they shall deem it necessary and convenient; that the "men of the gild or fraternity aforesaid" shall have power yearly "to elect and make one master and four wardens from themselves, who at the time of their election shall be Skinners and freemen of the city aforesaid [London], to support the burden of the business of the mystery aforesaid, as well as the gild or fraternity aforesaid, touching and concerning, and to rule and govern the same:

"Ordains that the said master and wardens, and brothers and sisters of the gild or fraternity aforesaid, may be in name and deed, one body and one commonalty for ever," with perpetual succession; a common seal; power in law to purchase, in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, &c.; and that by the name of "Master and Wardens of the Gild or Fraternity of the body of Christ of the Skinners of London," they may be able to plead and be impleaded. And "for the worship of the men of the mystery aforesaid, in the city aforesaid," then being, and who thereafter, may be dwelling in the same; and on account of the damage and loss, happening from the undue and improvident government of certain of the said mystery, and the deceits and frauds daily practised in the same;—

It further grants, that no person of the mystery, or other whomsoever, either in London, its suburbs, or elsewhere, shall thenceforth make any fur of the deceitful kinds therein specified and prohibited, but merely such as it describes to be lawful; or shall sell or expose for sale new or old furs in houses, shops, sheds, stalls, markets, fairs, or other places clandestinely, but only fairly and openly, on pain of forfeiting the same. And in consequence that many of the great, as well as of the common people, had been, and continued to be daily deceived, by buying old furs for new, and that no person was allowed to sell or manufacture furs, unless from skins of the dimensions therein and hereinafter specified according to their several sorts, viz. skin of ermine, dressed, of the length of eight inches of assize, and of competent breadth, according as might be reasonably required from the largeness of the same beast; sables, martins, and foins, twelve inches of assize in length, and three inches and a half broad, in the middle of the skin; as also bellies of sable, martin, and foins of eleven inches in length; pured and minever, and scraged grey, five inches and a half in length, and of competent breadth. Skin of foreign grey, also crisy grey, six inches in length, and of competent breadth. Fur of bethes, in English "Livery furs," five and a half inches in length, and of competent breadth, etc. [the charter going on to describe in a similar way the allowed length and breadth of skins of ruby (rubio) grey, or calaba of beaver, otter, bogge (lamb) as also bogge's legs, and all manner of skins, called in English, "Fell-ware, and Raw-ware," as see *Charters*,] and which skins should be well and faithfully packed according to their kinds, and should agree in length, and all other dependencies, with the skins packed outside called samples. And that such furs shall be free from all deception. It gives to the master and wardens for the time being, full power and authority for ever, "to make and exercise due scrutiny of all and singular the premises, and all and singular works touching and concerning the mystery aforesaid;" as well "those of the mystery of Skinners, as over all others whatsoever, the articles and merceries of the same mystery, selling or working," whether in London and its suburbs, or in any fairs, markets, or other places throughout England; and, where found false and defective, or packed, contrary to the letters patents of the king's progenitors, it empowers them, the same to take and forfeit, and the workers and sellers, etc. thereof, according to their demerits, to punish at their discretion, with the consent and counsel of the lords or stewards of such fairs, markets, or other privileged places, where the offence may be committed: with proviso, that the said master and wardens, who shall be each year so elected, "by the honest and discreet men of the same mystery and commonalty," shall be personally presented to the mayor of London in his court, and be there sworn, to lawfully govern in all things, according to the best of their knowledge, the said mystery and commonalty, and to make due search through the trade in manner aforesaid.

The charter 4 James,—which is the COMPANY'S ACTING CHARTER,—after stating that thentofore, on "the humble petition of div^rs^ men sometymes of the Cittie of London called Skynners," as well the late king Edward III. as divers other kings and queens of England, his progenitors, had granted sundry charters and letters patents of liberties and privileges, "to the men of the Mysterye of Skynners in London," by which charters and letters patents, they had power amongst other things to choose and elect, yearly, one master and four wardens, skilful men of the said mystery, to rule and govern all the men of the said mystery, and to make general search and view, as well within London and the suburbs thereof, as also within any fair or market in England, for false and deceitful wares and workmanship of Skinners, and to punish the offenders and delinquents using any deceit in the said mystery, either in bad workmanship or false packing of skins; and that the said men of the said mystery had been incorporated by sundry names at sundry times, and lastly, incorporated by the name of the "Master and Wardens of the Guilde or Frat^r^nitye of the Bodye of Christe of the Skynners of London," and had sundry liberties, &c. granted them therewith, by such names of corporation. That they had had, and taken as well of the king's progenitors by way of purchase, as also of other men by gifts, grants, wills, and conveyances, divers manors, messuages, lands, &c., sometimes by one name, and sometimes by another, as they had been incorporated from time to time,—

Grants, ratifies, allows, and confirms all manner of liberties franchises, immunities, exemptions, jurisdictions, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods, and chattels whatsoever, which to them the said "Master and Wardens of the Guylde or Frat^r^nite of the Bodye of Christe of the Skynners of London," or to "the Master and Wardens and Bretherine and Systers of the Guyld or Frat^r^nite of the Bodye of Christ of Skynners of London," or any of them, or to "the Men of the Mysterye of Skynners of London," or "in London," or by any manner of name or names whatsoever, had been given or granted in any letters patents, or other writings, to hold and occupy for ever the said manors, messuages, &c. without any let or hindrance whatsoever:

And reciting that the late queen Elizabeth, by her charter or letters patent, dated at Westminster, 8th July, in the 2d year of her reign; did recite a charter of king Henry VII., of 22d of February, in his 16th year, whereby the master and wardens, or two of them (at the least) were empowered "to make due searche for such abuses and defects in the workemanshipp of skynners, and in skynnes," as were at large mentioned therein, as well in the city of London and suburbs thereof, as elsewhere in any fair or market within the realm of England, and which did not only confirm the said recited letters patents, "and div^rs other ch^rtres and letters patents in the same recital, but also gave special commandment that they should make such search without molestation and be assisted in so doing if needful:

And further reciting, that in the second session of parliament, held 5 November, in the 3d year of the said James I., &c., there was made one act, entitled, "An Acte for the releefe of suche as lawfullye use the trade and handcrafte of Skynners." By which it was enacted, that none after three months next after the said session, using the trade of merchandize, or any other, should dress, in their houses, or by any workman appointed by them ("such workeman not being an aritezan skynner,") any of the "blacke coney skynnes of this kingdome, or should transporte or carrye beyonde the seas; nor should packe, shippe, or lade, to the intent to transporte or carry beyonde the seas, anye blacke coney skynnes of this realme, unless the said skynnes should first be taned, and duely and p^rfectly wrought, dressed, and packed within this realme, by artezan skynners, or tawyers under the said artezan skynners, accordinge to the science, arte, and facultye of the artezan skynners;" or should retain any servant, journeyman, or apprentice, to serve or work with him therein, unless he had served seven years' apprenticeship as a skinner,—and that said last charter and act of parliament had not so faithfully been put in use as they should have been, in respect that sundry persons, free of the said gild or fraternity, and *not using* the art or mystery of skinners, had been chosen and made masters and wardens of the same, and whereby the searching for and punishing of offenders in the works of the said mystery, had been omitted, or committed to incompetent persons, to the hurt of the king's loving subjects, and contrary to the meaning of the said charters and act of parliament:

The said charter, [4 James I.,] more especially points out and ordains what description of persons shall be eligible, in future, to serve for master and wardens; and on whom, after their election, it confers all the powers granted by former charters; approves of the company's having acted with the advice of assistants, erects such assistants into a perpetual court; names the first persons who shall compose it; prescribes various regulations as to them; gives them the powers (in conjunction with the master and wardens) to effectually govern the company, and execute all lawful acts necessary thereto; ordains various rules to be observed by officers they may appoint, for searching into and regulating the trade of skinners, and other matters connected therewith:

Ordains and grants "to the master and wardens of the guylde or fratʳnitie of the bodye of Christe of the Skynners of London, and to their successors, that from thenceforth, yearly, for ever," election shall be made of the same masters and wardens, in manner and form therein and herein after set down, and no otherwise, viz. That

At the next election day then following, the master of the said gild or fraternity shall be chosen out of such of the freemen of the said gild or fraternity, as had used and professed the mystery and art of a skinner, and not out of any other; and for ever after, for every second and other year, by turns, the master of the said gild or fraternity should be elected out of such of the freemen of the said gild or fraternity, as ordinarily before the said election had used and professed the mystery and art of a skinner, and not out of any other, although they might be free of the said gild or fraternity. Which master, so chosen, should be, for ever, from time to time, sworn and placed into the office of master of the said gild, etc., and should serve in the same, for such time, and after such sort, as other masters of the same had used to be sworn, placed, and had served.

Proviso—That, in every other year, for ever, there might be chosen, sworn, and placed into the office of master of the said gild, etc., any other persons, free of the same, although they had not used and professed the mystery or art of the skinners.

The charter further ordains and grants, that, as often as any person who had not been a skinner should be chosen master, two of the wardens, to serve for the year following, should be chosen out of such of the freemen of the said gild or fraternity (before having professed the mystery or art of a skinner, and not of any other). And that, for every such year as the master of the said gild or fraternity should not be of such as had professed the mystery or art of a skinner, three of the wardens of the said gild or fraternity, at least, should be chosen to serve, for that year, from such of the gild, etc., and none others, as had used and professed the mystery or art of a skinner; and that, in other years, two of the wardens might be chosen from the freemen who had not used or professed the mystery:

Invests such master and wardens, so to be chosen as aforesaid, with the full government of the company, right of trade, search, and all other liberties granted by any former charters; and further empowers them to seize, and convert to the benefit of their poor, all such skins as they shall find in such searches to be faulty, and not properly dressed; to punish offenders according to the laws of the realm, and the lawful ordinances of the company, then or thenceforward to be made: and, in case of the death or removal of the said master and wardens, or any of them, for the time being, ordains, that other, or others, of the mystery, shall be elected and sworn in their room:

And forasmuch as the said gild or fraternity, and the business and affairs thereof, had been governed, directed, and performed by such, principally, of the said company as were called Assistants, and by their advice (which assistants the king well approves, they being, for the most part, men of gravity, skill, and experience). And to the intent there shall be, for ever, a competent number of the said assistants, and that the one-half of all the same assistants should be such as should be skilful in the art and mystery of Skinners,—the said charter declares and constitutes the king's well-beloved subjects, Robert Durham, Edward Harrison, Edward Berye, William Clarke, John Estroppe, John Hickoke, Thomas Smithe, William Athersuche, William Randall, John Gawthorne, William Stere, John Downinge, Noadiah Rawlyn, and William Crowther, citizens and skinners of London, and every of them,—to be assistants of the said gild or fraternity, and to be added and joined to the then assistants of the said gild or fraternity, to continue in the said place of assistants during life, unless removed for misconduct,—commands, that whenever it shall happen that any of them shall so die, or be removed (all which assistants, and every or any of them, are to be removable by the said master and wardens, or the greater part of them, for the time being, for misconduct, as aforesaid, or any other reasonable cause); that new assistants shall be chosen from members of the fellowship of Skinners only, until half of the whole number of assistants shall be professionally skinners; and from that time, for ever, when there shall be chosen to be assistants,—for every freeman of the fraternity, who is not professionally a skinner, that one other shall be chosen from the fraternity, who is professionally a skinner, all which assistants, so to be chosen, shall take such oath, before admission, in the presence of the master and wardens, as was then used in the said fraternity:

Further grants and empowers the said master and wardens, or the greater part of them, for the time being, to execute all such ordinances and constitutions as thentofore had been or thereafter might be made and ordained, for the good government of the said mystery, and every thing touching and concerning the same; and commands obedience to the same, where lawful, and such penalties to be levied as therein ordained, such penalties being reasonable and not repugnant to law:

And for that the labour of searches, and viewing faulty and deceitful wares and workmanship of skinners, was greater than the master and wardens could well perform, being but five persons in number, and being otherwise for the most part of their time employed,—

The said charter moreover grants, that the said master and wardens, and their successors, or the greater part of them, shall and may elect and appoint two discreet and expert men of the mystery, who being nominated, in writing, under the seals of the said master and wardens, or the greater part of them, to be their deputies, with power to make all such searches as the said master and wardens might themselves then do, by virtue of the present charter, or any former one, or of any lawful usage or custom; the said two persons to be called Deputy Searchers, and to be sworn before the said master and wardens, to well and faithfully perform such duty, and to present same, from time to time, to them, to be punished and directed according to their merits;—And, lastly,

Ordains, in order to prevent the deceits then used in packing of skins and sending them over seas, and in selling half skins for whole skins, and quarter skins for half skins, as well in such packing as in the dividing and laying of loose skins, and whereby great damage ensued,—That the said master and wardens, may, in like manner, elect and have sworn before them, from the freemen, professionally skinners, two proper persons, for life, unless removed for misconduct, to be, and be called, Packers to the Skinners; such packers, and none others, to well and faithfully pack, etc., all skins and furs, both raw and tawyd, of the breed of the realm of England, or which might be brought into the same. Appoints John Warrand and Fraunces Ghast, citizens and skinners of London, to be the first two packers, with such reasonable fee and allowance, from the buyers and sellers, as the master and wardens, and most part of the assistants (mostly skinners) might appoint and set down in the ordinances, to be allowed and approved according to the statute in that case made and provided; and empowers the master and wardens to fine such packers, at their discretion, for misconduct.*

LORD MAYORS OF THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.

The masters, wardens, and other principals of the Skinners' Company, who arrived at the dignity of lord mayor, according to Strype's list, were as follows:

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried.
1348-55.	Thomas Leggy.[1]		
1365-74.	Adam of Bury.		St. Paul's Cathedral.
1417-29.	Sir Hen. Barton.[2]		Charnel ho., N. side of ditto.
1452.	Sir William Gregory.[3]		St. Ann's, by Aldersgate.
1468.	Sir Thomas Ouldgrave.[4]		
1493.	Sir William Martin.[5]		St. Christopher le Stocks.
1519.	Sir Thomas Mirfin.[6]		Charnel ho., N. side of St. Paul's.
1535.	Sir John Champnies.[7]		
1551.	Sir Andrew Judd.[8]	St. Helen's.	St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street.
1552.	Sir Richard Dobbs.[9]		St. Marg. Moses, Friday street.
1586.	Sir Wolstan Dixie.[10]		Basinghall church.
1596.	Sir Steph. Slany.[11]	St. Swithin's lane.	Okingdon, Essex.
1598.	Sir Rich. Saltonstal.[12]		
1620.	Sir William Cockain.[13]		
1629.	Sir Richard Dean.[14]		
1657.	Sir Rob. Tichbourne.[15]		
1658.	Sir Richard Chiverton.[16]		

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* Dated at Westminster, 2 Dec. By writ of Privy Seal.

[1] Or Legget, or Legge.

[2] This Henry Barton ordained lanterns with lights, to be hung out on the winter evenings, between Allhallow's tide and Candlemas. He died 1434. See further, "*Trust Estates and Charities.*"

[3] Son of Roger Gregory, of Mildenhall, Suffolk. He founded an obit in St. Anne's church, for which, he left 19*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* per annum, arising from "all his lands."

[4] Or Oldgrave,—he was son to William Oldgrave, of Knottysford, in Cheshire.

[5] Son of Walter Martin, of Hertford.

[6] Son of John Mirfine, of Ely, in Cambridgeshire.

[7] Son to Robert Champeys, of Chaven, Somersetshire.

[8] See Skinners' charter.

[9] Son of Robert Dobbs, of Batby, in Yorkshire.

[10] Son of Thomas Dixie, of Catworth, in Huntingdonshire. The pageant borne before this mayor, was the first ever printed.

[11] Son of John Slany, of Milton, in Staffordshire.

[12] Son of Gilbert Saltonstall, of Halifax, in Yorkshire.

[13] Son of Roger Cockain, of Baddeslay, in Warwickshire.

[14] Son of George Dean, of Much, or Great Dunmow, Essex.

[15] Son of John Tichborne, of Cowden, in Kent.

[16] Son of Henry Chiverton of Trehousy, in Cornwall.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried.
1672.	Sir George Waterman.[17]	The Helmet, in Thomas Street.	
1689-90-91.	Sir T. Pilkington.[18]		
1698.	Sir Humph. Edwin.[19]		

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

The Election Ceremonies [modern] of the Skinners' Company have been thus described to the author; he has had no opportunity of knowing those anciently in use:

The principals of the company being assembled, on the day of annual election, ten Christ-church scholars, or "Blue-coat boys," with the companies' almsmen, and trumpeters, enter the hall in procession to the flourish of trumpets. Three large silver cocks or fowls so named, are then brought in and delivered to the master and wardens. On unscrewing these pieces of plate, they are found to form drinking cups, filled with wine, and from which they drink. Three caps of maintenance are next brought in, the first of these the old master tries on, and finds it will not fit him, on which he gives it to be tried, to several next him; being tried by two or three whom it will not fit, it is then given to the intended new master, whom fitting of course, he is then announced with flourish and acclamations, as the master elect. The like ceremonies are afterwards repeated with the two other caps, on behalf of the wardens to be elected, who succeed in similar manner, and are announced with the like honours, when the healths of the whole are drank by the company.

The Skinners' often-described procession of Corpus Christi, copied in our Historical Essay, p. 68, is the only one of a religious nature, recorded amongst their ceremonies. Two orders respecting the companies' going in civic procession, which are amongst the city records, and which, as curious specimens of this sort of document, are given verbatim, will be found below.*

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[17] Son of John Waterman, a vintner, at the King's arms, in Southwark.

[18] Son of Thomas Pilkington of Northampton.

[19] Son of William Edwin, mayor and alderman of Hereford, and grandson of William Edwin, of the Field, near Hereford. Sir Humphrey was alderman of Tower ward, and died 12th of June, 1708. Charles Edwin, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, and son of Sir Humphrey, died 4th of June, 1724.

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* Jor. 6, fo. 106, or No. 9, fo. 50.[6] An ordinance made 10 April, 1 Richard III., by the court of aldermen, in a difference between the Company of Skinners and Tailors, respecting their precedency in processions, &c., when it was determined that they should take precedence of each other alternately every year.

"Be it remembred that where there hath been of late a variaunce and cont^{r}v^{r}sie meoved and had betwene the Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of the Skynn^{r}s of the Citee of London on the

The companies' chantry of Corpus Christi was founded in the church of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and was valued at the suppression at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.

one p^{r}tie and the Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Taillo^{r}s of the same Citee on that other p^{r}tie ffor the Roume and place in their going afore in p^{ro}cessions w^{t}in the same Citee, and for ceasyng and pacyfiyng thereof the said Maist^{r}s Wardeyns and ffeolashipps of both the said p^{r}ties the xth day of Aprill the first yeere of the Reign of Kyng Richard the iijde of their free willes have comp^{r}mitted and submitted theymselfs to stonde and obey the Rule and Jugement of Robt. Billesdon Mair and th'aldremen of the said Citee of London, whereuppon the said Mair and Aldremen the day and yeere abovesaid takyng uppon theym the Rule direccion and charge of Arbitrement of and in the p^{r}misses, ffor norisshing of peas and love betwene the Maisters Wardeyns and ffeolashipps aforesaid the which ben ij grete & wirshippful membres of the said Citee, by thassent and aggrement of the Maist^{r}s and Wardeyns of both the said ffeolashipps, have adjugged and awarded in the fo^{r}me that foloweth, ffirst that the said Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Skynn^{r}s shall yerely desire and pray the said Maist^{r} and Wardens of Taillo^{r}s to dyne w^{t} theym atte their Com'on Hall in the Vigill of Corpus Christi yf the same Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Skynn^{r}s than make an oppen Dyner, and that the said Maist^{r} and wardeyns of Taillo^{r}s so praied shall yeerely dyne than and there w^{t} the said Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Skynn^{r}s aforesaid w^{t}owte a resonable excuse had, also it is awarded and adjugged that the said Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Taillo^{r}s shall yeerely desire and pray the said Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Skynn^{r}s to dyne w^{t} theym in the ffest of the Nativitee of Seint John Bapte if thei there than kepe an oppen Dyn' at their Com'on Hall, and that the said Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Skynn^{r}s so praied shall yerely dyne than and there w^{t} the said Maist^{r} and Wardeyns of Taillo^{r}s aforesaid, w^{t}oute a reasonable cause &c., Moreov^{r} to sette aparte alman^{r} occasions of strif and debate which hereaft^{r} myght fall betwene the Maist^{r}s Wardeyns and ffeolashipps aforesaid for the Rowme and going in p^{r}cessions as it is above rehersed It was awarded and jugged by the said Mair and Aldremen the day and yeere abovesaid that the said Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Skynn^{r}s shall goo in all p^{r}cessions before the said Maist Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Taillo^{r}s from the ffest of Easter next comyng unto the ffest of Easter than next ensuyng. And that the said Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Taillo$_{r}$s from the same ffest of Easter than next ensuyng shall goo in all p^{r}cessions before the said Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Skynn^{r}s for a yeere fully to be complete and so for ev^{r}more the Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Skynn^{r}s for to have the p^{r}emynence of going afore in p^{r}cessions one yeere and the said Maist^{r} Wardeyns and ffeolaship of Taillo^{r}s to have the p^{r}emynence of goyng afore in p^{r}cessions an other yeere, begynnyng the yeere alwey in the ffest of Easter, p^{r}vided alwey that as ofte as hereaft^{r} it shall hapne any Aldreman of either of the said ffeolashipps to be Mair of this Citee of London, by reason whereof the ffeolaship of the same Mair shall after the old Custume of the said Citee goo afore all other ffeolashipps in all plac^{s} w^{t}in the said Citee duryng the tyme of the Mairaltie of the Mair so chosen, that the same going afore all the same tyme be not accompted for any yeere of going afore by this awarde or Juggement, but that the same of the said ij ffeolashipps which had by this Orden'nce the p^{r}emynence of going afore in p^{r}cessions from the ffest of Easter next afore begynnyng of the said Mairaltie have like p^{r}emynence from thende of the said Mairaltie to the ffest of Easter than next folowyngin p^{r}ss^{r}myng of his hole yeere And from thensforth to kepe thordre above appoynted. The other centry [Jor. No. 2, fo. 50^{b}] "Touching the order of going between the Merchant Tailors and Skinners, explained" follows from Rep. 5, fo. 106^{b}.

"*Court of Aldermen*
Jovis 17 *Januar'* xij. *Henr'* viij.
Brugge Maior.

Where late the Wardens of the Skynn^{r}s exhibited to this Court a Bill of Compleynt agenst the Mayst^{r} and Wardens of M^{r}chunttaylo^{r}s recytyng by the same an Ordyn'nce made in the

MAYORALTY PROCESSIONS.

The following is given as the dressed procession of this company, at the inauguration, as lord mayor, of Sir George Waterman, skinner, in 1671, and which procession started at seven o'clock in the morning, from Skinners' hall.

1. The master, wardens, and assistants, in gowns faced with foyns.
2. The livery, in gowns faced with budg, and their hoods.
3. Divers foyns batchelors, in gowns and hoods.
4. Near upon thirty budg batchelors, in gowns and scarlet hoods.
5. Thirty gentlemen ushers, in velvet coats, each of them a chain of gold about his shoulders, and a white staff in his hand.
6. Thirty other gentlemen, for bearing banners and colours, some in plush coats, and some in buff; they also wearing scarfs about their shoulders of the company's colours.
7. Several drums and fifes, with red scarfs, and the colours of the company in their hats,—red and yellow.
8. The two city-marshals, riding each of them on horseback, with six servitours to attend them, with scarfs and colours of the companies.
9. The foot-marshal and six attendants, with the like scarfs and colours.
10. The master of defence, with the same scarf and colours, having ten persons of his own quality to attend him.
11. Three-score pensioners, accommodated with gowns and caps, each of them employed in carrying of standards and banners.
12. Divers other pensioners, in blue gowns, white sleeves, and black caps, each of them carrying a javelin in the one hand and a target in the other, wherein is painted the coat-armour of their benefactors.

In addition to the above, there were, at the inauguration of Sir Thomas Pilkington, another member of this company, in 1689:

8. The serjeant-trumpet, and thirty-six trumpets more, whereof sixteen are their Majesties', the serjeant-trumpet wearing two scarfs, one the Lord Mayor's, another of the companie's.

And,

9. The drum-major to the king, wearing a shoulder-scarf of the companie's colours; with other of his Majestie's drums and fifes.

Mayralte of M. Byllesdon for thorderyng of the seyd ij Crafts in goyng in p^{r}cessions, and submytted also in their seyd Bill that the seyd Ordyn'nce was to be understoond oonly in goyng in p^{r}cessions and at noon other gen^{r}all goyngs or assembles, which ordyn'nce red here & rypely understand by this Court was clerely intep^{r}tyd & declared that the true meanyng & intent of makyng of the seyd Ordyn'nce was understoond not oonly for oyng in p^{r}cessions but also for Rydyng goyng or metyng in & at all other assemblees and theruppon the seyd Wardens had in comaundem^{t} by this Court that they and their Succ^{rs} from hensforth shuld use & ex^{r}cise the seyd Ordyn'nce accordynge to the seyd int^{r}pretat^{n} acord' & declaracon' by this same Court made & det^{r}myned.

An idea of the Trade Pageants of this company, on both the above occasions, has been given in the Historical Essay.* Each of these exhibitions was honoured with the presence of the sovereign and his court. The postscript to the printed pageant thus describes the ceremony at Sir George Waterman's show:

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* P. 205. Six of the Skinners' Company's pageants have been printed. The earliest in honour of Sir Woolstan Dixie, lord mayor in 1585, is the first printed pageant known, and has, partly on that account, been several times reprinted. It is entitled,—

1.

1585. Sir Woolstan Dixie. "The Device of the Pageant borne before Sir Woolstone Dixie, Lord Mayor of London, 1585. [By George Peele, M.A. Oxon.] Imprinted by Edward Alde. Black letter. 4to. 1585. Bodleian Library.

The Gentleman's Magazine for 1824 has the following observations on this pageant, with an extract from it:

"This pageant is curious and valuable, not only for the poetry, but because it describes the flourishing state of the metropolis in the days of Queen Elizabeth. The dramatis personæ, represented by the children of the pageant, are London, Magnanimity, Loyalty, the Country, the Thames, the Soldier, the Sailor, Science, and the first, second, third, and fourth Nymphs, who have all appropriate speeches assigned to them; so that the piece is absolutely theatrical; and, while it displays the opulence of the city, also shews the drama in a very advanced state. It opens with a speech from a character appareled in a Moorish habit, and mounted upon the back of a luzarn [lucern, i.e. lynx]. This speech is a sort of prologue to the piece, and we shall give it as a specimen:"

MOOR, *addressing the Chief Magistrate.*

'From where the sun doth settle in his wain,
And yokes his horses to his fiery car,
And in his course gives life to Ceres' corn;
Even from the torrid zone, behold I come,
A stranger, strangely mounted, as you see,
Seated upon a lusty luzarn's back,
To offer to your honour, (good my Lord!)
This emblem thus in show significant.'

[*Pointing to the pageant, which exhibited a beautiful girl gorgeously appareled, who personified London.*]

The Moor continues:

'Lo! lovely London, rich and fortunate,
Fam'd through the world for peace and happiness,
Beautified thro'ly as her state requires,
Is here advanc'd, and set in highest seat,
First over her a princely trophy stands,
Of beaten gold; a rich and royal arms,
Whereto this London evermore bequeaths
Service of honour and of loyalty.
Her props are—well-advised magistrates,
That carefully attend her person still.
The honest, franklin, and the husband man
Lay down their sacks of corn at London's feet,
And bring such presents as the country yields.
The pleasant Thames, a sweet and dainty nymph,
For London's good, conveys, with gentle stream
And safe and easy passage, what she can,
And keeps her leaping fishes in her lap.
The soldier and the sailor frankly both
For London's aid are all in readiness,
To venture out to fight by land and sea;
And this thrice reverend honourable dame,
Science, the sap of every commonwealth,
Surnamed *Mechanical* or *Liberal*,
I vow'd to honour London with her skill.'

"The city, being now, by his Majestie's especial grace and

2.

1619, Sir William Cockayn.

"The Triumphs of Love and Antiquity, an Honourable Solemnitie performed through the Citie, at the Confirmation and Establishment of the Right Honourable Sir William Cockayn, Knight, in the office of his Majestie's Lieutenant, the Lord Maior of the *Famous Citie* of London; taking beginning in the morning at his Lordship's going, and perfecting it selfe after his returne *from receiving the oath of Mayoralty at Westminster*, on the Morrow after Simon and Jude's Day, October 29, 1619. By Thomas Middleton, Gent. [Wood Ornament.] London. Printed by Nicholas Oakes, 1619. 4to.

British Museum.

3.

1656, Robert Tichbourne.

"LONDON'S TRIUMPH, by J. B." 4to.

[The expense of this Pageant was borne by the Skinners' Company].

No Copy known.

4.

1657, Richard Chiverton.

"*Londinum Triumpham*: LONDON'S TRIUMPH. By J. Tatham. Celebrated the 29th of October, 1657, in honour of the truly deserving *Rich. Chiverton*, Lord Mayor of London; at the costs and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of SKINNERS. 4to.

Sold at Mr. West's Sale.

5.

1671, Sir George Waterman.

"LONDON'S RESURRECTION to Joy and Triumph, expressed in sundry Shows, Shapes, Scenes, Speeches, and Songs, in parts; celebrious to the much meriting Magistrate *Sir George Waterman*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; at the peculiar and proper Expences of the Worshipful Company of SKINNERS. Written by Tho. Jordan. London. Printed for Henry Browne, at the Gun in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1671.

City of London Library, Guildhall.

6.

1689, Sir Thomas Pilkington.

"LONDON'S GREAT JUBILEE, Restored and Performed on Tuesday, October the 29th, 1689, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable *Sir Thomas Pilkington*, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a Description of the several Pageants and Speeches, together with a Song; for the Entertainment of their Majesties, who, with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Denmark, the whole Court, and both Houses of Parliament, honour his Lordship this year with their presence. All set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of SKINNERS. By M [atthew] T [autman].

Londinum Urbs Inclyta Regum.

London. Printed for Langley Curtiss, at Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's Head, near Fleet Street Bridge. 1689.

City of London Library, Guildhall.

favour, recovered out of its late deplorable ruines, to a condition of far greater beauty and splendour than before, presumed to offer their Majesties an invitation to honour their feast at the *Guildhall*, which their Majesties received very graciously: And accordingly their Majesties were pleased to honour the city with their royal presence, first at the show in *Cheapside*, (where they sate in a balcony, under a canopy of state, near the Standard,) and afterwards in the *Guildhall*, at dinner, being accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, and his Highness Prince *Rupert*, and attended by the principal lords and ladies of the court.

"Their Majesties, with the Duke of *York*, the Lady *Mary*, and the Lady *Anne*, daughters to his Royal Highness; Prince *Rupert*, and many of the great ladies, dined at a table raised upon the hustings at the east end of the hall; the foreign embassadors, the lords of the council, and others of the peerage and nobility, at the two next tables raised on each side of the hall.

"The rest of the hall was ordered as is usual on this solemnity; the aldermen dining at a table raised at the west end of the hall, and the citizens of the liveries at several tables, which filled the whole body of the hall; the lords chief justices, lord chief baron, Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitor General, the rest of the justices of both benches, the barons of the exchequer, and all the serjeants at law, habited in their scarlet gowns, in the Old Council Chamber: the aldermen's ladies, and other ladies and gentlewomen that were invited, at several tables raised in the mayor's court; and the rest that could not have place there, at several other tables upon a descent on each side of the same room. The rest of the rooms (except those reserved for withdrawing), were filled with tables for knights, gentlemen, and other guests, and for the attendants of the nobility, etc.

"His lordship beginning the several healths of his Majesty, the Queen, and his Royal Highness, the hall was filled with shouts and acclamations at the naming of every health.

"The whole service was managed with as good order and decency as the circumstances could possibly admit, nothing being omitted by the city that might express their duties to their Majesties, and the humble sense they had, particularly, of this gracious condescension.

"His Majesty was likewise pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon those well-deserving gentlemen, *Jonathan Dawes* and *Robert Clayton*, esquires, the present sheriffs; and, in the evening, returned to Whitehall; extremely pleased at the great respect with which the city received the honour of his presence; which was accompanied with the universal joy and acclamations of the people who had, on this occasion, thronged all the streets where their Majesties passed in most incredible numbers."

Some of the verses, spoken from the stages of the pageants, as well as the drolls presented on them, were particularly appropriate. Alluding to the inferiority the king must observe between these street dramas and the court masques of Ben Johnson and Inigo Jones, one of the speeches says,

"We hope your Majesty will not suppose
You're with your *Johnsons* or your *Inigos*,
But, though you make a *court*, you're in the *city*."

In the droll which follows, a city freeman and a soldier of the train-bands (two of the characters introduced), have their boasting reproved by a countryman,—the third actor in the drama,—who taunts them with a reflection on the city's loyalty during the Interregnum, and some of its consequences,—a circumstance which must not have been unpleasant to Charles II., who witnessed the exhibition.

Sold. Compare the whole land to the parts of a man,
Coun. The country's the legs and the toes;
Free. And, without a riddle, the city's the middle,
Sold. The soldier's the head,—(*Coun.*) and the *nose*.
Sold. Though now we wear blades, we once were of trades,
And shall be whilst trading endures:
Our officers are, although men of war,
Some goldsmiths, some drapers,—(*Coun.*) and *brewers*.
Sold. They fortunate are, and valiant in war,
Free. They were so,—(*Coun.*) Ee's, we well knew 'um;
Sold. Some of them were lords. (*Coun.*) Some of 'em wore *cords*,
And went up *hangum tuam*.

A pleasing addition to the above pageant and its dramatic performances, consisted in "the much magnified *Jacob Hall* and his company's expressing the height of their activity in tumbling." Hall was a famous rope-dancer of that period, of whom there are several prints, and performed on the present occasion, on a stage erected and fixed near Milk street end, "near to the presence of the king, queen, and other beaus of the royal family."

Sir Thomas Pilkington's pageants differed little from Sir George Waterman's, except in their political allusions, which, on account of the Revolution having occurred in the interval, the reader will see are different.

> "London's tears,
> All vanish'd with her jealousy and fears;
> Scotland united to the British crown,
> Ireland subdu'd, and France almost our own,"—

according to the lines preceding, one of these scenic representations, and more particularly the presence of king William and queen Mary (who honoured the city, on this occasion, as Charles and his queen had done the former), gave an altered turn to all the compliments. Such is the tone of the following quotation,—part of the speech of a captain just arrived in the ship Andromeda, which constituted the third of Sir Thomas Pilkington's pageants,—

> "Thro' storms and tempests I am here arriv'd,
> Fierce as your foes, against your life contriv'd,
> The seas, the winds, our ruin did conspire,
> Their tumults, torrents, their hot brains afire;
> A thirst of ruling over judge and bench,
> Which nothing but a *Holland* draft cou'd quench."

The escort and company, with the king and queen, are described in glowing colours; "Their Majesties," says the printed account, "came attended by the City Royal Regiment of Horse. The trumpeters' coats of crimson velvet, laced down with silver and gold lace; the trumpets made with silver; and several damask standards and banners richly embroidered, besides kettle-drums," etc. In their Majesties' suite were "the Prince and Princess of Denmark, with all the principal officers of the court, and both houses of Parliament, the Bishop of London, and all the chief prelates of the church; the lords commissioners of the privy seal, the lords chief justices of both benches, the lord baron, and all the learned judges of the law; the four Dutch, and all foreign ambassadors, envoys, and residents," etc.

"About the middle of the dinner, at Guildhall, their Majesties' health is begun, all the hall echoing with *huzzas* and loud acclamations. His Majesty, in requital, begins his Lordship's health, which is answered with loud acclamations, as before; the kettle-drums and trumpets, after the other music, beating and sounding in their turns."

Returning,—the royal visitors and their attendants are said to have passed "through a lane of train-bands of the city, on each side, to Temple Bar; and from thence by the liberties of *Westminster* to *Charing Cross*, a lane on each side the streets. The Lord Mayor," it is added, "returns to *Skinners' hall*, where all the silk-works, banners, and flags of the company are lodged; the rest of the companies to their several habitations; the famous Artillery Company march off at the same time,—and, the painters and managers of the *Pageants*, with the speakers and children (having performed their parts with satisfaction and applause), repair to refresh themselves, having sat all day in their appointed postures and attire."

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The hall of this company, says Strype, "is situate in Dowgate, fairly built, since the fire of London, (before 1700, at an expense of above 1800*l.*) wherein, for the conveniency of it, the Mayors of London sometimes keep their mayoralty, and lately here also the new East India Company met and kept their general courts there before their incorporation with the old company, paying a rent of 300*l.* yearly. It hath a large quadrangle paved with freestone." The "New View of London," [1708], describes it as "a noble structure on the west side of Dowgate Hill, built with fine bricks and richly finished, the hull with right wainscot, and the great parlour with odoriferous cedar," (which Malcolm supposes to mean the common red cedar, little used at present but for the inclosure of black lead pencils.)

The company purchased their original hall, says an old record, "and iiij. small tenements in the parishe of St. John's upon Walbrocke, and ij. tenements in St. Martyns Orgar, and had licence of mortmayne from king Henry the iij^{d}. for the same; the rent, per annum, is xii. vi. viii."*

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* The original Skinners' Hall, which Stowe describes as "a very fayre house, sometime called Coped Hall," was purchased by the company, together with the above small tenements adjacent, as early as the reign of Henry III., and the Skinners afterwards held it under a licence of mortmain granted by that king. It was afterwards alienated, though by what means is uncertain, and in the 19th of Edward I. was possessed by Ralph de Cobham, the brave Kentish warrior, who having made Edward the Third his heir, was thus the cause of the Skinners being reinstated in their ancient purchase, which the monarch restored about the time of the legal incorporation of the company.

The Court of Assistants of the Grocers, on account of the delapidation of their own hall, from the fire of London, held their meetings at *Skinners' Hall.*

In Harl. MSS. No. 1463–4, (p. 60,) are the "arms of divers of the Skinners of London, who were gentlemen in blazon," as remaining in their hall before the fire of London; and in vol. III. No. 6839, (3,) the names of the court, &c. of the Skinners in 1690.

Strype gives the following, "authentic catalogue of the Benefactors to this

Skinners' hall, as altered since the publication of the New View, above quoted, possesses a handsome-looking front, but which has no pretensions to particular architectural distinction. It is a regular building of the *Ionic* order ; the basement part, to the level of the first story, is of stone and rusticated ; six pilasters, sustaining an entablature and pointed pediment, all of the same material, divide a double tier of as many windows. The tympanum of the pediment has the company's arms, the supporters being represented as couchant, in order to adapt them the better to the spaces they

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Company, with their respective gifts for the uses of godliness and charity, being made about the year 1588, together with the particulars of what was expended yearly in the said good uses." It enumerates several benefactions not noticed in the commissioners' report: The lands, he observes in a marginal note, lay "in the parishes of St. Botholphes, Aldermoury, Allhallowes, and Little Wood Streete."

"*A just Accompte of the Yearlye Value of all Lands appertayning to the Company of Skynners.*

Mr. Barton, by his last will and testamente, gave certayne lands, tenements, and gardens, to the Company of Skynners, to performe diuers godlie uses—the rents per ann. xl. xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Mr. Uphemering, by his last will and testament gave one tenement lying in Westcheape, to the Company of Skynners, to performe diuers godlie uses; the rent amounteth to per ann. x^{li}. xiij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Mr. Cliffe, by his last will and testament, gave certayne lands and tenements lying in *Bowe lane* and *Basing lane*, to the same company, amounting to the yearly rent of xvij^{l}. vj^{s}. viij^{d}., to performe diuers godlie uses.

Mr. White, by his last will, etc. gave one tenement lying in *Basing lane*, to the said company, to performe diuers godlie uses ; the rent amounting to per ann. xlvj^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Mr. Dreip, by his last will, etc. gave certen land and tenements, lying in St. *Sythe's lane*, to the said companye, to performe diuers godlie uses; the rents amounting to per ann. xxiij. xiij. iiij.

The company purchased theire hall, and iiij. smalle tenements in the parishe of St. John's upon Walbrocke, and ij. tenements in St. Martyn's Orgar, and had licence of mortmayne from King Henry iii^{d}. for the same; the rent per ann. is xij^{l}. vi^{s}. viij^{d}.

Mr. Beadle, by his last will, etc. gave one tenement lying in Candlewick street, to the said companye, to performe diuers godlie uses; the rent per ann. amounteth to liij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Mr. Genings, by his last will, etc. gave one tenement lying in Eastcheape, to the said companye, to perform diuers godlie uses; the rent per ann. amounteth to v^{l}.

Mr. Wanles, by his last will, etc. gaue twoe tenements lying in Thames streete and Tower streete, to the said companye, to perform diuers godlie uses; the rents per ann. amounteth to x^{l}.

Sir Andrewe Judd, by his last will, etc. gave diuers lands and tenements to the said companye for the maintenance of Tunbridge schole, and diuers almsfolks, and other godlie uses; the rent per ann. amountethe to the somme of lvi^{li}. iiij^{d}.

Mr. Henry Fisher, by his last will, gave certen lands lying in Harrowe allaye, to the said companye to performe diuers godlie uses; the rent per ann. amountethe to the somme ix^{l}. x^{s}.

Mr. Thomas Hunte, by his last will, gave certen lands and tenements lying in Fanchurch street, Roode lane, and Ker alleye, to the said companye, to performe diuers godlie uses; the rent per ann. is xliiij^{li}. iij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

occupy; the frieze is ornamented with festoons and leopards' heads. A small paved court separates this part from the more ancient portion of the fabric, which is of brick and neatly wrought. The *Hall* is a light and elegant apartment, having an Ionic screen, and other adornments proper to that order; it is handsomely fitted up in the modern style. The *court room,* which was formerly wainscoted with the red "odoriferous cedar" mentioned, is now altered, and neatly modernized. The staircase displays some of the massy and rich ornaments in fashion at the time of rebuilding the hall after the fire of London. The whole of the modern alterations of Skinners' Hall were the work of the late Mr. Jupp, architect, nearly fifty years since.

Mr. Maughan, by his last will, etc. gave one tenement to the said companye to perform diuers godlie uses; the rente per ann. is iiij^{li}.

Somme totall of the rents of those lands yearlye is cclxvij^{li}. iij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Which is the whole revenue of the Companye of Skynners per ann.

Whereof imployed every yeare as followeth:

Item, in coals to be distributed in diuers wards in London, yearlye, vj^{li}.

Item, to the poore in St. Mary Buttolphes, Bishopsgate, yearlye vij^{li}. iij^{s}.

Item, to Widdowe Garrett, in almes, yearly ix^{li}.

Item, to the prisoners of Newgate, and to the Counters, yearlye, iij^{li}. vj^{s}. viij^{d}.

Item, to Widowe Levars, in almes, yearlye, ij^{li}. x^{s}.

Item, to six poore almesfolks at St. Ellens, at viiij^{d}. the weeke, apece, yearlye, xi^{li}. viij^{d}.

Item, to v. poor decayed persons, to every one of them iij^{s}. j^{d}. the weeke, yearlye, xl^{li}. xx^{d}.

Item, to Ann Buchett and Randall Redwolf, to either of them xiiij^{d}. the weeke, yearlye, vj^{li}. viiij^{d}.

Item, to Goodwife Batten and Goodwife Smitheson, to either of them vij^{d}. the weeke, yearlye iiij^{li}. viij^{d}.

Item, to Widdowe Clifton, being blynd. xij^{d}. per weeke, yearlye, ij^{l}. xij^{s}.

Item, geven to foure poore almesmen, at vij^{d}. the weeke, yearlye vj^{li}. xiiijs.

Item, geven to diuers poore men and women for their relief, at oure courte of assistants, at everye courte more or lesse, which doth amounte unto, everye yeare, above xiij^{li}. x^{d}.

Reparations of houses belonging to the poore, forwhich we receive no rente yearlye, vj^{li}. iij^{s}. ij^{d}.

Somme bestowed upon the poore yearlye is cxv^{li}. iij^{s}.

Item, to the master and usher of the schole of Tunbridge, the reparations of the same, and the charges at the examination of the schollers of the said schole yearlye l^{li}. ij^{s}. iiij^{d}.

Item, six schollers, maintained at Oxford and Cambridge, cost us yearlye, xxx^{li}.

Item, paide in quitte-rente yearlye, vj^{li}. iij^{s}. x^{d}.

Item, the reparations of our hall, the clarke and the two bedles' houses, yearlye, xv^{li}. vij^{s}. viij^{d}.

Item, to the clerke and the two bedles for theire wages, whereon they live xl^{li}.

Item, for three sermons at the election of the wardens xxx^{s}.

Somme of the whole Imploymente in annuities and payments amounteth to cclvij^{li}. vj^{s}. ix^{d}.

And to the cleere remainder dewe to the company out of there lands is yearlye viij^{li}. xij^{s}. xi^{d}."

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS BELONGING TO THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SKINNERS.

Free-schools, Alms-houses, Exhibitions, and Lectures.	*By whom founded, endowed, or augmented.*
FREE-SCHOOLS.	
One at Tunbridge, in Kent. To the schoolmaster 20*l.*, and to the usher 8*l.* per ann. [This school cost the company in suits at law and otherwise, 4000*l.* — Dr. Willet's Synops.]	Sir Andrew Judd, anno 1558, An additional endowment was given to this school by Sir T. Smith, Knt.
One at Kingscleer, in the county of Southampton.*	Endowed in part by Sir James Lancaster, anno 1620.
One at Basingstoke.*	
One at New Woodstock, in the county of Oxon.*	Thomas Fletcher, anno 1616.
One at Hackney, near London.	Mrs. Mary Audley settled upon this school 20*l.* per ann., in the year 1616; but founded anno 1519, Christopher Urswick, Rectore.
ALMSHOUSES.	
At Great St. Helen's. [For six almspeople. To each 8*d.* a week, and 25*s.* 4*d.* in coals yearly.—Dr. Willet's Synops.]	Founded by Sir And. Judd, anno 1558; and for the maintenance of this almshouse and the school, he gave this company 70*l.* per ann.—Dr. Willet's Synops.
At Mile End, near London.	Lewis Newbury, anno 1685.
EXHIBITIONS.	
To six poor scholars going to either of the universities, from Tunbridge school	
One for a scholar going to Oxford from Tunbridge school	
One for a scholar going to Cambridge	
Four for such as go to either of the universities.	Sir James Lancaster, knt. anno 1620.

Benefactors' Names.

Peter Blundell
Thomas Hunt
John Draper
Nicholas Jennings
Sir Woolaston (or Wolstan) Dixy. He gave the sum of 1700*l.* and in annuities 72*l.* whereof to a free-school in Bosworth, in Leicestershire 10*l.* yearly: And, for founding 2 fellowships and 2 scholarships in Emmanuel college, Cambridge, he gave 600*l.* — Stow's Hon. of Citz., and Dr. Willet's Synops.
Joan Bush
John Russel
John Clift
Henry Barton
John Wallis
Sir Andrew Judd
Laurence Atwel
Allen
Rand. Manning. He gave four scholarships of 40*s.* each, for Students of Christ's and Emmanuel Colleges, to continue the space of 30 years.—Stow's Hon. of Citiz. By this time expired.
William Stoddart
Margaret Audley
Sir James Lancaster
Haydon

Thomas Fletcher
Lady Alice Smith. She gave 15*l.* per ann. towards augmenting the Pensions of the almsfolk in St. Helen's. More 300*l.* to the hospitals and poor preachers. More 20*l.* towards poor scholars in the Universities.—Willet's Syn.
Mrs. —— Wilkinson
Frances Clark
Henry Fisher
Sir Thomas Smith
John Meredith
John Gale
William Lewis
Lewis Newbury

Other Yearly Gifts.

Besides these, this company bestows charitable gifts, yearly, to several parishes, hospitals, and prisons.

PARISHES.

Allhallow, Lombard strreet
St. Gabriel, Fenchurch
St. Sepulchre

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* The government of these schools, it will be seen, is not at present vested in the Skinners' Company.

Free-schools, Alms-houses, Exhibitions, and Lectures.	*By whom founded, endowed, or augmented.*	PARISHES.	
		St. Bartholomew the Less	
		St. Dunstan in the West	
		St. Antholin	
		Allhallow in the Wall	
		St. Michael Bassishaw	
		St. Botolph, Bishopsgate	
		St. Swithen	
		St. Giles, Cripplegate	
		St. Margaret Moses	
		Tunbridge	
		Bidborough	
		Speldhouse	
		Sutton at Houe	
		Darenth	
		Woodstock, in Oxfordshire	
		Basingstoke } in the county of Southampton	
		Kinscleer	
		Hackney, in Middlesex.	
LECTURES.		HOSPITALS.	PRISONS.
Basingstone Parish	Sir James Lancaster, anno 1660.	Christ's hospital.	Newgate, Ludgate,
One in St. Michael Bassishawe in London, of 10l. per Annum	Sir Wolston Dixy	St. Thomas's hospital.	Poultry, and
One at New Woodstock	Mr. Thos. Fletcher, anno 1616.*		Wood street.

The charities disbursed yearly amount to about *700l.*

Given me by Mr. Daniel Russel, Clerk, by order of the company.

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* Not mentioned in the Charity Commissioners' Reports.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

SCHOOLS, ALMSHOUSES, EXHIBITIONS AND LECTURES, WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDENCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS, ETC. (OTHERWISE CALLED MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES,) THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMPANY OF SKINNERS; WITH THE COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES FOR THEIR ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT.

Schools.

JUDD.—The master of the free grammar school of Tunbridge in Kent.

Almshouses.

JUDD'S.—At Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, London.

NEWBERRY'S.—At Mile End, near London.

Exhibitions.

SMITH'S.—To six poor scholars going to either of the Universities from Tunbridge school.

Fisher's.—One for a scholar going from this school to Oxford.

Lewis's.—One for a scholar going thence to Cambridge.

Lancaster's.—Four for scholars going to either of the Universities, viz. two to Oxford and two to Cambridge.

N. B.—The company, it will be seen, state Lewis's and Lancaster's to be open exhibitions.

Lampard's.—For one scholar from Tunbridge to either University.

Holmeden's.—For one ditto (under circumstances).

Warrell's.—For a scholar going from Tunbridge school to the University.

Lectures.

Lancaster's.—Four at different parishes.

Dixie's.—One in St. Michael Bassishaw, London.

Schools.

Judd's.—At Tunbridge, Kent. For ten boys of Tunbridge and its neighbourhood, who are reckoned as day scholars. The admission is in the company, and obtainable through the master of the school. They receive a classical education, and are also taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and various branches of the Mathematics, on paying a quarterage of one guinea each.

FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENT.

Sir Andrew Judd, an Alderman of London, founded this school, pursuant to a grant by letters patent of the 7th Edward VI., whereby reciting a petition of the said Sir Andrew Judd, for erecting and establishing a school for the instruction of boys, "in the town of Tonbridge and the country there adjacent," it was granted and ordained that there should be one grammar school in the town of Tunbridge, which should be called the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, in the said town of Tunbridge, for the education, institution, and instruction of boys and youth in grammar, to continue for ever, under one master and one usher; and that Sir Andrew Judd should be governor for his life of the said school, by the name of governor of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd, in the town of Tunbridge, with power to appoint and remove the master and usher, and make statutes and ordinances for the government and disposition of the school and its revenues, and concerning the stipends of the master and usher; and that after his death, the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Company of Skinners, should be governors, and as such incorporated by the name of the "Governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the Free Grammar School of Sir Andrew Judd;" and power was thereby given to the said Sir Andrew Judd to take and receive lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, for his life, with remainder to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, for the support of the school; and power was also given to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd, to take lands and tenements to them, as such governors, by their said corporate name, towards the support of the said school. And the said master, wardens, and commonalty, in their said capacity of governors of the said school, with the advice of the wardens and fellows of the college of All-Saints, in the University of Oxford, for the time being, from time to time to make wholesome statutes and ordinances for the government and disposition of the school "and its revenues, and concerning the salaries of the master and usher:" And the same letters patent further ordained, that all the issues, rents, and revenues of all the lands, tenements, and possessions thereafter to be given and assigned towards the support of the said school from time to time, should be converted to the support of the master and usher of the said school for the time being, and to the reparation of the said lands and tenements, and not otherwise, nor to any other uses or intents.

Sir Andrew Judd, by his will, an office copy of which was produced to us, and an extract from which is inserted in the Appendix,* dated 2d September, 1558, stating that he had erected a Free Grammar School at Tunbridge, in Kent, for the maintenance thereof willed and bequeathed unto the master, wardens, and fraternity of Corpus Christi, of the craft or mystery of Skinners of the city of London, certain premises therein described, as all that his "croft of pasture, with the appurtenances, called the 'Sandhills,' situate and being on the backside of Holborn, in the parish of St. Pancras, in Middlesex; also a messuage in Old Swan alley, several messuages in Gracechurch street, a messuage in St. Helen's, several messuages in St. Mary Axe, and an annuity or rent charge of 10*l.* out of a messuage in Gracechurch street called 'the Bell,' to hold to the said company and their successors for ever." And the said testator directed, that the said rents, revenues, and premises, should be employed and bestowed in the manner following: first, that the master and wardens for the time being, should yearly pay to the schoolmaster of the said free grammar school for the time being, for his stipend 20*l.*, to the usher 8*l.* And he directed that the said master and wardens should, once in every year, ride to visit the said school, and consider whether the schoolmaster and usher did their duties towards the scholars in teaching them; and he gave to the master and "wardens for their trouble therein" 18*l.* yearly. The testator also directed weekly payments to be made out of the same premises, of 4*s.* each to six almsmen in his almshouses in the close of St. Helen's; 10*s.* to the renter wardens yearly for their trouble therein; and further, that they should bestow yearly out of the said rents and profits 25*s.* yearly upon coals, for the said almsmen; and lastly, that all the residue of the said rents and profits should be applied in repairing the messuages or tenements aforesaid; and that "the overplus thereof remaining should be to the use of the said Company of Skinners, to order and dispose at their free wills and pleasures."

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* Extracts from Sir Andrew Judd's will, and those of Henry Fisher and Sir Thomas Smith, will be found in the Appendix to the First Report of the Charity Commissioners, together with copies of the original deeds here mentioned, the Rental of the Tonbridge School Estates, and accounts of the expenditure for repairs and other expenses, p. 234, et seq.; copies, the most material of which will be here given.

By a deed poll, in Latin, under the seal of Henry Fisher, dated the last day of April, 7th Eliz. the said *Fisher*, as well for the support of the free grammar-school of the said Andrew Judd, in the town of Tonbridge, then founded and erected, as for the support of a student at Oxford, granted and confirmed to the Skinners' Company, "governors of the possession, revenues, and goods of the free grammar-school of Sir Andrew Judd, in the town of Tonbridge," certain messuages, shops, rooms, and premises, situate in a certain alley, called Harrow's alley, otherwise Fisher's alley, in Gracechurch street, in the parish of St. Peter's, and also all and singular his messuages, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, in the said parish of St. Peter; and the reversion of the same, with all and singular their appurtenances, to hold to the said company, governors aforesaid, and their successors, to perform the works, etc. expressed in the schedule thereto annexed; which works, etc., as far as they relate to the free-school under consideration, were accordingly specified in an instrument, in English, importing to be the schedule mentioned (a copy whereof was produced to us), to the following effect: That whereas the said Henry Fisher had placed one John Whelard, late a scholar of Tonbridge school, at Brazen Nose College, Oxford, he, the said Fisher, willed the said master, wardens, and commonalty, to pay, yearly, during his (Fisher's) life, unto the said John Whelard, or such other scholar continuing a student in the said college, as he, said Fisher, should, during his life, name or appoint, an annuity of 53*s*. 4*d*., towards his finding there; and 13*s*. 4*d*. to the tutor of the said John Whelard, or other continuing scholar. And after said Henry Fisher's death, said master, wardens, and commonalty to pay the same annual sums, for ever, to a scholar, to be by them placed in the said college, out of Tonbridge school; and also to pay, yearly, for ever, to the principal and scholars of the same college of Brazen Nose, 33*s*. 4*d*., to the end that they might be good to such scholar as should be there, from time to time, found and placed, and that they might be assisting to the said master and wardens, and commonalty, governors aforesaid, and their successors, in choosing and providing a meet and convenient schoolmaster and usher to the said school of Tonbridge, when need should be, and they thereunto required.

By an instrument, called the Statute of the School of Tonbridge, dated 12 May, 6 Eliz., Sir Andrew Judd made certain orders for the regulation of the said school, a copy of which was produced to us; ordaining, amongst other things, that as the said Sir Andrew desired the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town of Tonbridge, in boarding of scholars and otherwise, he willed that the master of the said grammar-school should not take to board, diet, or lodge, in his house or rooms, above the number of 12 scholars, and the usher not to take above the number of 6 scholars, unless the Company of Skinners should see fit, on consideration, to allow a greater number; and the scholars were able, before their admission, to write competently, and read perfectly, both English and Latin; and none were to tarry above five years in learning of his grammar, without great cause alleged and allowed by the master and wardens of the said company. It was further ordered, that every scholar, at his first admission into the school, should pay sixpence to the common box, with which money, the master, at his discretion, should provide necessary books, to remain in the school for the common use of the scholars.

By an original record at the Rolls Chapel, it appears that an act of parliament was passed in 14 Eliz., intituled "*An Act for the further and better assurance of certain lands and tenements of the Free Grammar School of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent;*" whereby, after stating that Sir Andrew Judd's school had been erected and established; reciting also the above-mentioned charter, appointing the master, wardens, and commonalty of Skinners, governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the said free grammar-school, and incorporating them by name; and further reciting, that for the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher of the said school, certain messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of the yearly value of 30*l.* or thereabouts, situate within the parish of All Saints, in Gratious street, in London; and, in the parish of St. Pancras, in the county of Middlesex, were purchased of one John Gates, esq., and John Throgood, gent., by the said Sir Andrew Judd, for the sum of 436*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, *of his money only paid* unto the said John Gates and Thomas Throgood, and that, in the conveyance, the said Sir Andrew Judd, of trust, did join with himself one Henry Fisher, deceased, "sometime servant to the said Sir Andrew Judd, *because the said Sir Andrew Judd, at the time of the purchase of the premises, fully meant and determined to have the premises conveyed and assured unto the said master, guardians, and commonalty of the Skinners of London,* as very evidently and creditably doth appear;" and, after the death of the said Sir Andrew Judd, the said Henry Fisher, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Sir Andrew Judd, and for the accomplishment and performance of the trust and confidence in him, the said Henry Fisher, reposed by the said Sir Andrew, in the 4th year of the said queen's reign, did convey and assure the premises, together with other lands, tenements, and hereditaments of his own, situate within the said parish of St. Peter, in Gratious street, London, of the value of 6*l.*, or thereabouts, whereof the said Henry Fisher therein stood sole seized in fee simple, unto the said master, etc. of Skinners, as well for the better sustentation of the said free grammar-school, as for the sustenance of one student in the university of Oxford; which said conveyances and assurances of all and singular the premises made by the said Henry Fisher, unto the aforesaid master, guardians, and commonalty, were then, since the death of the said Henry Fisher, somewhat discredited and impeached by an indenture, affirmed to be made the 23d day of January, in the 3d year of the said queen's reign, between the said Henry Fisher of the one part, and the then Bishop of Ely of the other part, and to be inrolled 23 February, in the 13th of the said queen: by which indenture, the use of all and singular the premises was limited and appointed unto the said Henry Fisher, for the term of 60 years, if the said Henry should so long live; and after the said years expired, or the death of the said Henry Fisher, then to the use of one Andrew Fisher, and of his lawful heirs male, with sundry remainders over, in use unto divers persons other than unto the aforesaid master, guardians, and commonalty; which said uses were to the utter undoing of all the assurances and conveyances of the premises made by the said Henry Fisher unto the aforesaid master, guardians, and commonalty, *and to the decay and overthrow of the said free grammar-school.* Therefore, for avoiding all ambiguity and doubt, which at any time thereafter might arise or ensue against the goodness or validity of the aforesaid conveyances and assurances of the premises made by the said Henry Fisher, bonâ fide, unto the aforesaid master, guardians, and commonalty of the mystery of the Skinners of London, *unto the goodly uses, intents, and purposes* above expressed, it was enacted, That the said indenture and the enrolment thereof should be of no effect, frustrate, and void, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, for and concerning all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, assured *for the maintenance of the said school;* and that all lands, tenements, and hereditaments, with the appurtenances, assured or conveyed unto the aforesaid master, guardians, and commonalty of the Skinners of London, as aforesaid, should, from thenceforth, ever continue, remain, and be unto the said master, guardians, and commonalty of the mystery of Skinners of London, *to the goodly uses and intents abovesaid.**

By a subsequent act of parliament, made in the 31st of Queen Elizabeth (1589), with a title similar to that of the 14th of the same queen above in part set forth, reciting the charter of Edward VI., the will of Sir Andrew Judd, and the other matters recited in the said act, 14 Elizabeth; and also the making and passing of that statute for the purposes therein mentioned; and further stating that the conveyances and letters patent aforesaid, and also the said act of parliament, one Andrew Fisher, son and heir of the said Henry Fisher, had since then endeavoured and gone about to impeach and call in question, *by pretence of the misnaming of the true corporation which should have taken the same;* it was thereby enacted, that the name of the incorporation of the Skinners of London, either to have, enjoy, obtain, acquire, or purchase, or to grant, assure, or convey to others, and sue or to be sued, from henceforth for ever should be in manner and form following, viz. Master,

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* In Hasted's History of Kent, vol. ii., p. 346, we find the following note, which seems clearly to refer to the indenture referred to in the above act of parliament of the 14th Eliz., endeavoured to be set up by Andrew Fisher, against the conveyance of his father, Henry Fisher. "In the Journals of the House of Commons, anno 15 Eliz. 1572, is this entry, 'It is today ordered upon the question, that touching the bill passed in this House, for the *School of Tonbridge,* and Andrew Fisher; these words following shall be set down, viz., Memorandum, That the said bill, in which one deed, made in the name of Henry Fisher, is supposed to be forged, was committed to the Right Honourable Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor, etc., and others, who have certified to the House, that they found great untruth and impudency in the said Andrew Fisher, and that, for very vehement presumptions, they think very evil of the deed; nevertheless, upon Fisher's submission, they have been contented to withdraw out of the bill, all words that touched him in infamy, and so the bill penned passed this House, with assent on both sides, *as well to help Tonbridge School* as other that had bought land of the said Andrew's father, bonâ fide: And the said committees have further reported, that the said matter, coming also into question in the higher House, before committees there, at the suit of Henry, brother of the said Andrew, the committees of the higher House have, for great causes, agreed in opinion with the committees of this House concerning the deed."

Wardens, and Commonalty of the mystery of Skinners of London, and by that name should from henceforth be incorporate for ever; and that the right and true name of the incorporation, made and created by the said letters patent of the said late king Edward the VIth., concerning the said grammar-school, hath been, is, and shall be, to all intents and purposes, in manner and form following, viz. governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, knight, in the town of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent. And it was further enacted, that all the letters patent, deeds, writings, assurances, and conveyances before mentioned, and the said late act of parliament should, of and for all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments as were in any wise conveyed, meant, or intended to, or for the said free grammar school, *be good and effectual in law to the governors of the possessions, revenues, and goods of the free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd* knt. in the town of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent, to all intents, constructions, and purposes; and that the master, wardens, and commonalty of the mystery of Skynners of London, should have, hold, and enjoy, for ever, all houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances assured or conveyed unto the corporation of the Skinners of London by any, or meant or mentioned, or intended to be conveyed unto them by the said Henry Fisher as aforesaid, by any name or names whatsoever, other than such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, as were in anywise conveyed or assured, to or for the said free grammar school of Sir Andrew Judd, knt. in the town of Tonbridge, should have, hold and enjoy, for ever, all such houses, lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, with the appurtenances, as were assured or conveyed, or meant or mentioned, or intended to be assured, or conveyed unto them by any of the letters patent, writings, conveyances, or act of parliament before mentioned, by any name or names whatsoever, to or for the said free grammar school.*

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* Strype, in his edition of Stow's Survey of London, v. 11, p. 274-5, gives the following concise summary of the above statement from what he calls "an authentic paper," of the time: it slightly varies from the commissioners' account.

"*The Reasons and Occasions whereupon the Acte preferred for the Companye of Skinners is grounded.*

Sir *Andrew Judd*, carrying a minde to create a schole at *Tunbridge*, and to endowe the same with some competent maintenance, did to such purpose, with his owne proper money, purchase divers Lands, in the Name of himself and one *Henry Fissher*, whom he put in Trust to see the worke perfected yf himself sholde fortune to be prevented by Deathe.

"King *Edwarde the Sixthe* gave licence, by his letters patents, for the founding of the said schole, and that the master, wardens, and commonaltie of the mysterye of Skynners of London, shal be the gouernours of the possessions, reuenues, and goods of the free grammar-schole of Sir Andrewe Judd, Knight, in the towne of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent.

"For the endowemente of this schole, Sir Andrewe Judd afterwards did, by his last will, to such expresse use, bequeathe to the Companye of Skynners the lands, so as aforesaid purchased: and, in that bequest, used the said companye by the name of Master and Wardens of the Fraternitye of Corpus Christi of the Crafte or Mystery of Skynners of London.

"The saide Henrye Fissher, to accomplish the said will, did graunte and assigne the saide lands to the said companye to the said uses; as also certen other lands of his owne to other godlie uses; and in this conveyance

AFTER ENDOWMENTS AND DONATIONS.

The endowments for maintenance of the scholars of this school at the universities, consist of those by Lancaster and Fisher, already noticed; and for the commissioners' account of which, see head "Exhibitions."

PRESENT STATE OF THE PROPERTY.

Towards ascertaining to us the state and preservation of the property in which the free grammar school of Tonbridge is interested, two plans in the pos-

used the said companye by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonaltie of the Mysterye of Skynners of London, gouenoures of the possessions, reuenues, and goods of the free grammar-schole of Sir Andrewe Judd, Knight, in the towne of Tunbridge.

"Henrye Fissher, deceasing, one Andrewe Fissher, his son, endevored to impeache the said conveyances, under pretence of a former conveyance from his said Father; but the same, being sifted and examined in parliament, in the fourteenth yeare of her Majestie's reigne, was, togeather with the enrollment and exemplifications thereof, ordeyned to be voide for all lands assured for the maintenance of the said schole; and in that acte the companye is used by the name of Master, Wardens, and Commonaltie of the Skynners of London.

"Sithence which acte, and in contempt thereof, the said Andrewe Fissher hathe endeavoured nowe verie latelye to stripp the said schole and companye of the said lands, under pretence that the said companye was not rightlie mentioned by the stricte name of their verie incorporation, neither touching themselves, nor the said schole.

"For the relief whereof, the said companye exhibiting theire bill, by the consent of the said Andrewe Fissher, to the lower house of this honourable session of parliament, yt pleased the committees therof, wherof diuers were learned in the lawes, to take greate paynes in perusing and considering the premises, and of the original and mayne charter; and thereupon theye, as seemed best to theire wisdomes and gravities, did conforme the same statute in the manner as nowe it is,

"Whearein theye doe firste publishe and declare, that the trewe name of the incorporation of the Skynners to purchase, or to graunte, hathe been, is, and shal be, Maister, and Brothers and Sisters of the Guilde or Fraternitie of the Skynners of London, to the Honor of God, and the pretious Boddye of our Lorde Jhesus Christ, whiche indeede is the verie trowe, mayne, and original incorporation.

"And that the trewe name of the incorporation, touching the said schole, made and created by the forsaid letters patents of King Edwarde the Sixthe, hathe beene, is, and shal be, Gouernoures of the Possessions, Reuenewes, and Goods of the Free Grammar Schole of Sir Andrewe Judd, Knight, in the towne of Tunbridge, in the countye of Kent.

"And thereuppon doe enacte, that all the letters patents, deedes, wrightings, assurances, and conveyances, and acte of parliament before mentioned, shal be good and effectual; and the said Corporation of Skynners shall, by that theire trewe name, have and enjoye all lands, tenements, etc., assured, mentioned, or intended to be assured or conuayed unto them, by any name or names whatsoever, other than concerning the said schole; and shall, by the said proper title of incorporation, concerning the said schole, have and enjoye all the lands, tenements, etc., convayed, or mentioned, or intended to be assured or convayed unto them, by any of the letters patents, wrightings, conveyaunces, or act of parliament before mentioned, by any name or names whatsoever.

"And, that theire sholde none be unjustlye prejudiced by this acte, there is conteyned a saving to the Queene's Maiestie, and euerye person and boddye corporate, of all estate, right, title, and interest, other than for or by reason of any mistaking, or mis-naming, or not trewe naming of either of the said names of incorporation, whiche is the thing meant and intended to be holpen and relieved by this acte.

"The acte contayneth also a special proviso, that as it iustifiethe all grauntes made to the said Companye of Skynners, so all leases, tearmes, assurances, acte or thing, made or graunted by them, in respecte of either of the said incorporations."

session of the company were produced to us; one of the ground called Sandhills, in the parish of St. Pancras, before it was built upon; and the other of that part of it which has been let to Mr. Burton on a building lease, and which, as far as it extends, was found to correspond in dimensions with the old plan.

According to the rental produced by the clerk of the Skinners' Company, the total amount of the present (1822] yearly rents of the estates left by the will of, or otherwise derived from, the said Sir Andrew Judd, in the parish of St. Pancras and in the city, is 4,306*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* The several agreements and leases in virtue of which the same are payable, are stated in the said rental, and which is accompanied by documentary evidence relating to the case.

By this rental the school property consists of 20 houses in *Skinners' Place,* in Leadenhall market, let at rents amounting to 905*l.* per annum, and of 46 houses, &c. situate in the following streets, courts, and places, viz.

RENTAL OF THE TONBRIDGE SCHOOL ESTATES, 1822.

Tenants' Names.	*Situation, and what each Tenant holds.*	*Commencement.*	*Term of Years.*	*Expiration.*	*Old Yly. Rts.*	*Their Yearly Rents.*	*Consideration.*
						£ s.	£ s.
Mr. John Thorton Smith	A house in Skinners' place, in Leadenhall market, formerly divided into two	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	45	80	In repairs 150
Mr. John Ellis	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	22	60	80
Mr. Wm. Linton	Two houses in same place	Michaelmas 1813	19 yrs. and a half	Lady-day 1833	44	90	90
Mr. James Cook	Two houses in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	36	75	120
Mr. James Wright	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	26	60	120
Mr. William Linton	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	13	36	
Mr. John Deering	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	18	40	90
Mr. William Bayley	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	22	45	90
Mr. Thomas Pittman	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	26	63	100
Mr. George Usher	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	26	55	100
Mr. James Mann	Two houses in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	24	65	108
Mr. John Harriss	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	12	30	10
Mr. Joseph Folkes	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	22	60	80
Mr. Thomas Achland	Three houses in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	46	110	110
Mr. Thomas Slaughter	A house in same place	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	18	36	15
Mr. John Barnewell	A house in Bull-head passage, Gracechurch street	Lady-day 1813	20 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	20	70	130
Mr. James Harvey	A house in same passage	Lady-day 1813	20 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	20	70	130
Mr. William Giles	The Green Dragon Alehouse, ditto	Lady-day 1813	20 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	20	90	140
Mr. J. Brown	A house in same passage	Lady-day 1813	20 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	22	70	200
Mr. Elisha Wilson	A house at the N. W. corner of Pewter-platter alley, Gracechurch street	Michaelmas 1803	19 yrs. and 3 qrs.	Midsum. 1823	20	85	200
Mr. J. Bigh	A house east side of Gracechurch street	Lady-day 1793	61 yrs.	Lady-day 1834		50	*
Mr. Thos. Poynder	A house ditto ditto	Lady-day 1795	58 yrs.	Lady-day 1833		10	
Mr. John North	A house ditto ditto	Lady-day 1792	61 yrs.	Lady-day 1833		50	
Ditto	A house and warehouse in Bull-head passage	Lady-day 1795	58 yrs.	Lady-day 1833		15	
Mr. Pedley	For lights, south side Pewter-platter alley					4 4	
Mr. T. Waxallsham	An annuity charged on the Bull and other public-houses in Gracechurch st.	From Sir Andrew Judd's death, which happened long since	Perpetual			10	
Messrs. Gillett and Edwards	A house on the north side of St. Helen's	Lady-day 1812	21 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	14	50	70 in repairs
Mr. Wm. Claridge	A house in same place	Lady-day 1814	19 yrs.	Lady-day 1833	21	40	150
Mr. Stones, representative	For lights looking into alms-houses					1	
James Burton, Esq.	For the whole of the land on the south side of the New-road, part whereof is built on, and inhabited, but not completed	Michaelmas 1807	99 yrs.	Michael. 1906		2500	

* In consideration of pulling down and rebuilding these houses.

Tenants' Names.	*Situation, and what each Tenant holds.*	*Commencement.*	*Term of Years.*	*Expiration.*	*Old yearly Rents.*	*Their Yearly Rents.*		*Consideration.*
					£	£	s.	£
Mr. Haygarth's Executors	The work of Sand-hills on the north side of the New-road							
Mr. Haygarth	Five houses in Judd place, east	Midsummer1791	99 yrs.	Midsum. 1890		1	1	
Mr. Aslette	Five houses in Judd place, west	Midsummer1791				4	4	
Mr. Westcoat	Three ditto ditto					4	4	
Ditto	Three houses, Judd place, west					1	1	
Mr. Haygarth	Two ditto, Judd place, east					4	4	
Ditto	Three ditto, Judd place, west					4	4	
Ditto	Three ditto, ditto					1	1	
Ditto	Ground at the back of Judd place, east					1	1	
Ditto	Ground at the back of Judd place, west					1	1	
Mr. Hoare	A house in Judd place, east					8	0	
Mr. Buddle	A ditto ditto					8	8	
Ditto	Ditto ditto					8	8	
Mr. Baird	Ditto ditto					8	8	
Mr. Sargant	Ditto ditto					8	8	
Mr. Hodgkinson	Ditto ditto					8	8	
Ditto	Ditto ditto					8	8	
Commissioners of New Road	For that part formerly cut through this land					5	15	
Mr. Lucas	For an encroachment by a window at Sandhills					0	5	
Mr. Merriman	For a house and the cold baths, in St. Mary Axe	Lady-day, 1804	61 yrs.	Lady-day, 1865	55	70	17[*]	
Mr. John Barber	For a meeting-house next adjoining	Michaelmas, 1807	61 yrs.	Michaelmas, 1868		42	10	
	For two houses next adjoining	Ditto, 1807				24		
	Vacant ground		61 yrs.	Mich. 1868		3	10	1,200[†]
Mr. Leybourn	A house and stabling in Camomile street							
Mr. Clark	A meeting-house in same street	Midsummer, 1766	61 yrs.	Midsummer, 1827		25		

HENRY FISHER'S PROPERTY.

Tenants' Names.	Situation, and what each Tenant holds.	Commencement.	Term of Years.	Expiration.	Old yearly Rents.	Their Yearly Rents.	Consideration.
Mr. Thos. Boyce	The "Spread Eagle," in Gracechurch street	Michaelmas, 1803	$19\frac{3}{4}$ yrs.	Midsummer, 1823	80	90	400[‡]
	Pewter Platter Ale-house, in Pewter-platter alley, Gracechurch street	Ditto, 1803	Ditto	Ditto, 1823	20	30	100[§]
					-	120	

SIR THOMAS SMITH'S PROPERTY.

Tenants' Names.	Situation, and what each Tenant holds.	Commencement.	Term of Years.	Expiration.	Old yearly Rents.	Their Yearly Rents.	Consideration.
Mr. John Wood	Two houses, No. 2 and 3, with a separate kitchen in Watling street; and a house in Distaff lane, adjoining backwards	Midsummer, —	61 yrs.	Midsummer, 1850	87	70	600[‖]
Mr. Stracey	Two houses, one in Watling street, and the other in Old Change	Midsummer, 1789	31 yrs.	Midsummer, 1820	28	32	250[¶]
Mr. Hensley	Two houses in the Old Change	Midsummer, 1789	31 yrs.	Midsummer, 1820	32	25	150[**]
Mr. James Lovell	Two houses in Lime street	Lady-day, 1789, old style	32 ditto wanting 11 days	Lady-day, 1822	52	35	600[††]

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[*] In consideration of rebuilding a new house.

[†] To spend the same in pulling down and rebuilding, &c.

[‡] In repairs.

[§] In repairs.

[‖] In repairs in three years.

[¶] In repairs in three years.

[**] In repairs in one year.

[††] In repairs in two years.

ANSWERS TO THE COMMISSIONERS RESPECTING THE SCHOOL AND THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

As to the School and Schoolmaster.—The *Rev. Thomas Knox*. I succeeded my father in January 1812. I can give no information respecting the foundation of the school, and the property belonging to it, except what I learn from the papers I now produce; these are extracts from the wills of Sir Andrew Judd, the founder, and Sir Thomas Smith, a benefactor; also from the wills of persons who have bequeathed exhibitions to the school; also a copy of a letter from the Skinners' Company to the parish, on the subject of Sir Thomas Smith's bequest; and the opinions of counsel upon the extent of the freedom of the school. The Skinners' Company have wholly the management of the property, and of all the donations relating to it.

I was appointed by the Skinners' Company, and receive my salary from them. The salary for the master, under Sir Andrew Judd's will, is 20*l.*; for the usher, 3*l.* Under Sir Thomas Smith's will, there is an addition of 10*l.* to the master, and 5*l.* to the usher; all of which is paid to me, making together a salary of 43*l.* The further sum of 42*l.* is annually voted to the master as a gratuity, making, in the whole, 85*l.* I am required, by the will of the founder, to have an usher; I engage him, and pay him 100*l.* a year, and one guinea a quarter for every mathematical scholar; his income last year was above 160*l.*; he has also board, lodging, and washing. I have a house and garden, rent and tax free rated in the parish books at 40*l.* a year, upon which I pay, for the company, the following taxes:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Poor's rates, 8 shillings in the pound	16	0	0
Assessed taxes . . .	52	3	4
Highway rate, 11*d.* in the pound .	3	16	8
Gaol rate, 1*s.* in the pound .	2	0	0
Church rate, 6*d.* in the pound .	1	0	0
	£75	0	0

Scholars and their Education.—There are *ten* boys in the school, upon the foundation. They are all day scholars. There are no boarders on the foundation, nor is there any provision by the statutes for boarding them; but the master is allowed by the statutes to take boarders on his own account. I have at this time 32 scholars as boarders, who are not on the foundation: the company allow me to take as many boarders as I choose. All who are day scholars come as foundation boys, and I am ready to take as many as choose to come. I have spoken to several inhabitants of the parish, and enquired why they did not send their children to take advantage of the school: two of the present foundation scholars have come, as I believe, in consequence of such representation. The boys are admitted by me, upon application made by their parents or friends. I receive all that apply, without acquiring any qualification; the present boys on the foundation are the sons of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and respectable tradesmen. I do not restrict the admission to parishioners, the number of applicants not having ever been so great as to call upon me to make any election or preference.

The advantages the foundation boys receive at the school are, a classical education in Latin, Greek, and, if required, Hebrew. This is all the instruction I consider them to be entitled to under the foundation; but they are also taught English, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the various branches of mathematics, at a charge of one guinea a quarter. There is a trifling sum of sixpence directed by the statutes to be paid by the foundation boys upon admission, which has been received in my predecessor's time, but never in mine. No books are found for the scholars; I provide such as are necessary, which are paid for by their parents. The foundation boys are taught with the boarders; I make no distinction whatever, either in or out of school hours, but encourage them to mix together. The school is regularly visited by the master and wardens of the Skinners' Company, on the Tuesday preceding Whit Sunday, at which time both boarders and foundation boys are examined in the presence of the visitors, according to the statutes: the present examiner is the Rev. William Gordon, of Speldhurst. There are Latin and Greek speeches in the morning, selected from the classical authors used in the school, and again in the evening, with the addition of English compositions, when the boys receive the rewards ordered by the founders' statutes.

As to the Exhibitions in the School.—There are six exhibitions belonging to this school, under the will of Sir *Thomas Smith*, at 10*l.* a year each, to any scholars from this school going to any college in either university. These, I believe, are all full. They have never received any increase. The further exhibitions are,—one, left by Mr. *Fisher*, in the gift of the Skinners' Company, for the benefit of a scholar from Tonbridge school, limited to Brazen Nose College, Oxford. I received it, and think it was about 16*l.* a year; but must refer to the company for further particulars. It is now held by a young man from this school. An exhibition was given by the will of Mr. *Lampard*, of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, charged on a house and yard at Lamberhurst, to a free scholar from this school to either of the universities, to be nominated by the vicar and churchwardens. This is now vacant, but will be filled up this week. This exhibition is paid by the proprietor of the premises to the scholar himself. Another, left by Mr. *Holmden*, in the first instance, to a scholar of Seven Oaks School, and, in default of one from thence, to a scholar from Tonbridge school, in the appointment of the Leathersellers' Company. This was 4*l.* a year; but the company, as I understand, have, out of their own funds, made it 8*l.* This is not now held by a scholar from either school. I applied for it for a scholar from Tonbridge school, but it had been then just filled; but the company, in lieu of it, gave the scholar for whom I applied, one of their own open exhibitions of 16*l.* per annum. Sir *Thomas White*, the founder of St. John's College, Oxford, gave one of his fellowships to a scholar from this school, to be nominated by the "Prætores vel seniores," of the town of Tonbridge. When a vacancy takes place, we call a meeting by public notice in the church, of the elder and principal inhabitants of the town, to make the nomination. This fellowship is now held by Henry Arthur Woodgate.

We find, in Hasted's History of Kent, mention made of an exhibition founded by a Mr. *Lewis*, and four others, founded by Sir *James Lancaster*, but I know of none but those I have mentioned.

AS TO THE SCHOOL PROPERTY.

Francis Gregg, Esq.

I am clerk to the Skinners' Company. The relation that company stand in to the grammar-school, is,—as governors, appointed by Sir Andrew Judd, the founder. I produce the copy of a charter of King Edward the Sixth, and also the translation.

[The witness produces the same.]

On examining the charter it appeared to be dated 7th Edward the VIth.; to contain a licence to the company to take in mortmain, and to have a corporate name and style, succession, and the other incidents of a corporation. The witness also produced a copy of Sir Andrew Judd's will, dated 2d September, 1558;—a copy of a deed poll of Henry Fisher, with a schedule annexed; dated 30th April, 4th Elizabeth; and the statutes of the school, dated 12th May, 6th Elizabeth. The witness also produced the copy of an act of parliament, passed in the 14th year of Queen Elizabeth, intituled "An Act for the further and better assurance of certain lands, tenements, etc., for the maintenance of the Free Grammar School of Tonbridge, in the county of Kent," together with a copy of the will of Sir Thomas Smith, dated 4th September, 1624.

All the property belonging to the school is comprised in the above-mentioned documents; but some of the property is applicable to other purposes than those of the school. I have rentals of the whole property of Sir Andrew Judd; also of the property of Henry Fisher and Sir Thomas Smith, which are here produced.

The witness delivered in the rentals just copied.

In letting the property we usually give the tenant a preference; after our surveyor has surveyed the premises, three years before the existing leases terminate; the original tenant, or the tenant in possession, is then permitted to offer for the property; if he does not, before the period of six months before the expiration of the term, come up to what we consider the real value, we open the property to public competition under advertisement. This has not been often necessary, but it is the principle on which we act.

As to questions respecting the company's expenditure for the school—the average amount of repairs—whether there were any other fixed payments than those specified under the different donor's grants—what became of the residue, after all the payments made under the founder's will—were there any regulations as to the admission of the children—did any clergyman attend as examiner on the visitation—what was the annual average number of foundation boys educated for some years past—had the company any exhibitions founded by Sir *James Lancaster*, or a Mr. *Lewis*, applicable to this school, and did the company's books contain accounts of any visitation of this school by All Souls College?—Mr. Gregg answered

The company pay all the taxes of the school, the repairs, salaries for the master and usher; they pay the sum of 20*l.* to the master, and 8*l.* to the usher, under Sir Andrew Judd's will; and add yearly gratuities of 31*l.* 10*s.* to the master, and 10*l.* 10*s.* to the usher, by an annual vote of the company. Mr. Gregg could not find when these gratuities began to be paid, but they had been made for several years; in the year 1759-60, he observed the payment entered in his father's account (then the company's clerk). Under Sir Thomas Smith's will the company paid 10*l.* to the master, and 5*l.* to the usher; they also paid the six exhibitions, annually, under his will. Under Fisher's grant they also paid an exhibition to Brazen Nose College, of 18*l.* and some odd shillings; the student must be both of that college and of Tonbridge school; the whole payment was 5*l.*, that is, to the scholar, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, to his tutor, 13*s.* 4*d.*, and to the college, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* These had all received a proportional increase. Of the average amount of repairs, Mr. Gregg engaged to furnish an account. They were directed, when necessary, on the visitations of the school by the company; there was an annual visitation in the month of May.

These were fixed, under the different grants applicable to other purposes than the school. The residue, after the payments, and of such increased payments as the company had thought proper to make beyond the settled payments, was carried, by the company, to their own general fund.

By the regulations as to the admission of the children, it was limited by some order of the company's court, in 1765, to boys of Tonbridge, Speldhurst, and Bidborough. A clergyman attended as examiner on the visitation, to whom the company paid three guineas annually. Could not state an annual number of foundation boys educated for some years past. The whole premises were very spacious, and capable of accommodating a great number of boys, although of great antiquity; considerable improvements and additions had been made by the company from time to time.

The company had exhibitions founded by Sir James Lancaster and Mr. Lewis, but they were open exhibitions. Never heard of any interference on the part of All Souls College, or any other.*

Mr. Gregg, in corroboration of his statements on the above and other subjects, produced

1. A special resolution of the court of the Skinners' Company, with counsel's opinions, etc., as to the freedom of Tonbridge school. 2. An office copy of the act, 31st Eliz., intituled "An Act for the better assurance of Lands and Tenements for the maintenance of the Free Grammar School of Tonbridge, in

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* "By the charter of king Edward the Sixth, the College of All Souls were appointed visitors, in case any dispute should arise; indeed, in the charter it is written '*Collegium Omnium Sanctorum;*' but, as there is no such college, and as the founder of this school being of consanguinity to Archbishop Chichele, the founder of that college, the late learned Sir William Blackstone was of opinion, that the word *Sanctorum* was a mistake of the transcriber for *Aminarum*, and that the College of All Saints was meant by the founder for this part of the trust: though it is not upon record that these visitors have at any time been appealed to."—*Endowed Grammar Schools*, i. 627.

the county of Kent." 3. Two plans of the ground, called the *Sand-hills*, in St. Pancras parish, before built on; and the other, of that part of it which had been let to Mr. Burton, on a building lease, and which, as far as it extended, was found to correspond, in point of dimensions with the old plans. 4. The original articles of agreement for building leases, made between the Skinners' Company and James Burton, dated 29 Sept. 1807, and also a copy thereof. Leases had been granted under this same agreement, equal to the amount of the rent stipulated to be paid by Mr. Burton. 5. A statement of the repairs done at Tonbridge school, from 1797 to 1818, which amounted to 4,545*l.* 6. A statement relative to Mr. Fisher's exhibition gift at Brazen Nose College. And, 7. Various extracts from the Skinners' Company's books, as to the increases made in the master's and usher's salaries at different periods. Also extracts from the wills of Sir Andrew Judd, dated 2 Sept. 1558; Sir Thomas Smith, dated 18 April, 1619; from Sir Thomas White's Statutes of St. John Baptist College in Oxon; the deed and will of Henry Fisher, and relative to his "good works, uses, and intents;" and a copy of Sir Andrew Judd's charter of foundation of his school. The substance of all which has been stated.*

Carlisle's History of Endowed Grammar Schools affords the following additional, or explanatory, particulars of Tonbridge free grammar-school, to those detailed in the Charity Commissioners' Report.

"THE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN TONBRIDGE stands at the north end of the town. The original school building (erected by Sir Andrew Judd), extends, in front, upwards of 100 feet in length. It is constructed in a plain, but neat and uniform style, with the sand-stone of the neighbouring country. Behind it, there is a considerable addition to the master's habitation, erected by the Skinners' Company in 1676, together with a hall or refectory, for the use of the scholars; and a small, yet elegant library, built at the joint expense of the patrons of the school, and of the Rev. James Cawthorn, master, who died on the 5th of April, 1761. There are also detached offices, a garden, and a play-ground, belonging to it.

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* It is interesting to contrast, from some of these documents, the different values, in ancient and modern times, of the property left to endow this school with, as well as to compare other particulars. The estate called the "Sand-hills," described in Sir Andrew Judd's will (1558), as a "close of pasture, on the back side of Holborn, in the parish of St. Pancras," is therein valued at 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year. This, we find, by the company's rental just copied, let, in 1807, to Mr. Burton, for 2,500*l.* a year. It is now instead of being pasture, covered with large streets of elegant buildings. The whole of the premises in Gracechurch street, consisting of six messuages or tenements (now nine), and then valued at 23*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year, we find, by the same rental, were, in 1822, let for 490*l.* a year, exclusively of the considerations given for the leases. The premises in St. Mary Axe parish, described as "all those my messuages, tenements, and gardens, etc., in the parish of St. Mary Axe, of London," and let for only 5*l.* a year, were raised, according to the rental, to 166*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Sir Thomas Smith's donation, in 1619, consisting of four houses in Watling street, two in Old Change, and two in Lime street, not valued, but stated to pay 60*l.* a year, for six exhibitions, (and which may be inferred to have been then their estimated value,) being let in 1822, for 152*l.* per ann. do not seem to have had an extraordinary rise; but Henry Fisher's, in 1562, though consisting of only two tenements, but including the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch street, left to pay an exhibition of about 16*l.* a year; in 1822, let for 120*l.* a year; and now, from the expiration of the leases, of greatly increased value, is a rise in part as surprising as in the case of Sir Andrew Judd's gift.

"The Skinners' Company having caused certain statutes to be drawn up for the government of the school, submitted the same to the correction of Alexander Nowell, then Dean of St. Paul's; who accordingly perused and corrected them, and under his own hand signified his approbation of them; whereupon the company laid the corrected copy before Archbishop Parker, in whose diocese the school was, requesting his grace to peruse and subscribe the statutes already perused and subscribed by 'the Dean of Powles.' Erasmus and Ascham, according to Archdeacon Churton, men of profound learning and placid manners, were both of them for a gentle and humane mode of education. The good Dean of St. Paul's, of similar erudition and congenial spirit, also approved of mild discipline, as his emendations, all on the side of lenity, evinced. One injunction, on a point of higher moment, he judged fit to be added—that all the scholars, upon the Sabbath and holidays, should resort in due time to Divine Service in the parish church, attended by the master or usher, one or both."

Among other matters contained in the statutes, it is ordained, that the master of the school shall be a Master of Arts, if it may be, and that the usher shall be chosen by him; and that the master shall have authority to reject such as apply for gratis instruction as day boys, unless they can write competently, and read Latin and English perfectly.

"This school continues under the management of the Company of Skinners, who, in pursuance of the statutes, visit it annually in the months of May.

"They are attended, as the statutes direct, by a very respectable clergyman of London, whose business it is to examine the several classes of the school. On the arrival of the company at the gates of the school, a congratulatory oration in Latin is spoken by the head boy. The company then proceed to church, where they distribute bread, money, and clothes, to a number of poor persons of the parishes of Tunbridge, Bidborough, and Speldhurst, according to the will of Sir Thomas Smith. On their return, after a cold collation, they survey the buildings, and give orders for all necessary repairs. They next proceed to the school, where after a few Latin orations, the examination begins; at the close of which the whole assemblage, which consists, besides the visitors and their friends, of the neighbouring gentry and clergy, retire to dinner, which is served up in the library, and in other rooms in the master's house. At five o'clock, they return to the school, and the grammatical disputations, a very ancient exercise, are commenced by the six senior scholars. Their exercises conclude with the repetition of English or Latin verses. The examiner then distributes, according to the statutes, as an honorary reward, a silver pen gilt, to each of the six senior scholars, who on that day walk in procession to the church before their patrons, with garlands of fresh flowers on their heads. Such is the pleasing ceremony which has been constantl observed ever since the foundation of the school."*

Almshouses, &c.

Barton's—[Intended almshouses], situate in St. Alphage within Cripplegate, London, for decayed housekeepers of whatsoever trade or condition, so they were persons of good character.

FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENT.

The will of Mr. Henry Barton, say the commissioners, is dated 31st July, 1434, (a copy of which, made by Mr. Caley, from the original in the Hustings of London, was laid before us), whereby the testator gave to William Newenham, master of the gild or fraternity of the precious Body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to John Beale, and others, wardens of the said fraternity, and to the brethren and sisters of the same gild or fraternity, and to the men of the said mystery, and to Mr. William Kirkeby, rector of the church of St. John upon Walbrook, London, and to their successors, master, wardens, rector, and their successors, for ever, all that his tenement, with all the mansions, houses, shops, cellars, with their appurtenances in Watling street, in the parish of Aldermarie chirche, of London; also he gave to the said master, wardens, and rector of St. John's, and their successors, all his tenement, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Allhallows, in Bread street, London, on the north part of the street called Watling street; also he gave to the aforesaid master, wardens, and rector, and their successors, all that his tenement, with the appurtenances in Westcheap, by the great conduit over against the church of St. Thomas of Acon, of London; he also gave to the aforesaid master, wardens, and rector, and their successors, all his messuage, called the Red Lion, in Wood street, in the parish of St. Alphage within Cripplegate, of London, "with five shops and an alley to the said messuage annexed," with their appurtenance, upon the conditions following; viz. that the aforesaid master, wardens, and rector, and their successors for ever, of all and singular the cottages and houses within the same alley, should make and ordain of every house and habitation for poor persons to dwell in and inhabit; and those habitations should for ever grant and let to poor and needy persons, who theretofore held houses and maintained families, and had by divine visitation and adverse fortune, casually lost their worldly goods, and had come to extreme want, of whatsoever art, trade, or conditions they should be, but who were not litigious, dishonest, or common beggars, receiving nothing from them or any of them, for the farm or lease of the habitations aforesaid, but permitting such poor persons freely to continue in the same habitations for ever;

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[*] Mr. Carlisle concludes his account —"No answer has been received to the author's letter."

In the preceding account the reader, fortunately, obtains through the Report of the Charity Commissioners, that statement of this excellent school, which Mr. Carlisle alleges to have been refused to him.

but charging and firmly enjoining all such poor persons there, that in consideration of having their mansions free, they should in their prayers piously and devoutly pray for the wholesome estate of the Lord Henry the Sixth, then king of England, and of his heirs, kings of England, so long as they should live; and for the souls of the progenitors of the said king, and for the souls of the said king and of his heirs, when they should have departed this life; and also that they should pray for his (the testator's) soul, and for the souls of his parents and benefactors; and also of all the faithful deceased, and for the tranquil peace of Christianity. And moreover, he charged that the said master, wardens, rector, and their successors, with the issues and profits of the said messuages, with the appurtenances, should repair, sustain, and amend all the habitations situate in the said alley, and ordained for mansions for the poor, when and as often as they should require, so that the poor persons inhabiting the said mansions should pay nothing for such reparations: and he willed and required, that the said master, wardens, rector, and their successors, out of the issues and profits of the said messuages, should newly erect and repair, as well the said messuages, with the shops, as the mansions situate in the said alley, as often as need should be. He also gave to the aforesaid master, wardens, brethren and sisters of the gild or fraternity aforesaid, and also to the master men of the same, and also to the aforesaid rector of St. John's church, and to their successors, one annual rent of four marks out of all his lands and tenements, called "Romayn's Rents," situate in the parish of St. Mary of Aldermarie chirche, London, on the south part of the said church, with power to distrain for the same; to have and hold all the aforesaid lands and tenements, and messuage aforesaid, with all their mansions, houses, shops, cellars, and appurtenances, to the said master, wardens, brethren, and sisters of the gild or fraternity aforesaid, and rector, and to their successors of the chief lords of the fee, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed, together with the aforesaid yearly quit rent of four marks, to be received out of the said tenements called Romayn's Rents, every year, at the four terms in the year, by even portions usual in the city of London, under the form and conditions before declared, and under the form and conditions following.—[Then follow a variety of provisions for keeping obits, celebrating Mass, and making prayers for departed souls.]

And in case the said master, wardens, and rector should neglect or make default in carrying the said dispositions, or any of them into effect, he devised the above-mentioned premises to the mayor and chamberlain of the city of London, and their respective successors, charged with the performance of the same conditions.

Also, he gave and devised to the master, wardens, brethren and sisters aforesaid, and to the rectors of the said church, and their successors, all the tenement with appurtenances, and the great garden, with the repairs to the said tenement, situate and being over against the hospital of the Blessed Mary, without Bishopsgate, in the suburbs of London, to hold the same to them and their successors for ever, upon condition of their completing all his ordinances above mentioned; and if they should make default, then he gave the same to the mayor and chamberlain, and their successors as aforesaid.

Also, he gave and demised to Thomas Drury, rector, and to the churchwardens of the said church of Aldermary, and to their successors, all his lands and tenements called Romayn's Rents, situate in the parish aforesaid, on the south side of the said church, to hold the same to them of the chief lords of the fee, by the services therefore due and of right accustomed, and the aforesaid annual rent, in that his testament thereinbefore recited, of four marks yearly, to be paid to the said company and rector, upon similar condition of praying for the departed souls therein enumerated.

He then bequeathed certain hereditaments in Hertfordshire to his wife for life, and directed the same to be sold, upon her death, by his executors, and the money to be spent by them, as well in alms and works of charity for his soul, as in performance of other his bequests as to moveables thereinafter declared.

PRESENT STATE OF THE PROPERTY.

The oldest book of the company, containing a specification of their property, is dated 1644, which begins with an entry of "Mr. Barton's lands in several places in Watling street;" "in Little Wood street;" "in Skinners' alley without Bishopsgate;" and "gardens adjoining to the said alley." In another part of the said book, under the head of "all manner of payments to be payed and disbursed by Mr. renter-warden," is entered a payment made out of Mr. Barton's lands to the poor, for his obit, not purchased, 46*s*. 8*d*. and to the king's receiver, 2*s*. 4*d*.; making 2*l*. 9*s*.

In a subsequent book, for the years 1659, 1660, the lands and tenements comprised in the above-recited will are fully enumerated under the heads of "Mr. Barton's lands in several places in Watling street;" "in Little Wood street;" "in Skinners' rents without Bishopsgate;" and "garden adjoining to the said alley;" with a statement of the rents respectively received for the different tenements; and in page 10 of the same book, under the head of payments out of Mr. Barton's lands, "mention is made of obit money, amounting to 2*l*. 7*s*. then paid, and also 1*l*. 4*s*. paid to the poor in Wood street, for coals."

In a subsequent account book for the years 1679 and 1680, a rental is contained of the rents received out of Mr. Barton's lands, in which a rent of 4*l*. is stated to be received from a Dr. Simon Welman, in respect of property in Little wood street, and there is no further mention of any obits paid.

The only houses mentioned in the company's books, since the year 1759. under the head of Barton's lands, are those in Watling street.

The Company of Skinners have six messuages in Watling street, three of which are situate on the north side of that street; one (No. 63) on lease to Mr. Bloss; another (No. 64) on lease to Mr. D'Arville; and a third (No. 77) on lease to Messrs. Crook and Company. There are also three on the south side (Nos. 19, 20, and 21), all on lease to Messrs. Harris and Son. These houses are entered in the books of the said company under the head of "Mr. Henry Barton's Lands."

The company have also a house in Cheapside, and also one in Eastcheap, but none in any place called *Westcheap*;* and these houses in Eastcheap and

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* It is curious the commissioners should be unacquainted with the well-known fact, that *Westcheap* was the ancient name of Cheapside.—Ed.

Cheapside are derived to the company under other and different titles. Nor have the company any house now known as the Red Lion in Wood street; but there is a head in the receiver's books, of rent of receipts for "houses in Wood street," of which there are now four.

The company have no rents arising out of any tenements in the parish of Aldermary, known by the name of Romayn's Rents; nor have they any other property in Aldermary parish, except it may be two of the above-mentioned tenements on the north side of Watling street, which appear to be in that parish.

The income which the company derive from the houses in Watling street above mentioned, is 339*l.* 5*s.*, as was made to appear by a rental laid before us; but out of this a deduction is to be made of 5*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* for quit or chief rents, leaving the net amount of income derived from those houses, 334*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

APPLICATION.

The above net annual sum is applied by the company *to their own use*, who have considered and treated the above-mentioned premises as far back as can be traced by the books, as their own property. There are no existing charities now distributed by the company which can be considered as having reference to this bequest of Henry Barton, or as substituted for it; nor does it appear with certainty that any tenements out of the testator's property, either in Wood street or elsewhere, have ever been assigned for the habitations of poor people, rent-free, although the payment of 1*l.* 4*s.* to the poor in Wood street, for coals, according to the entry in the above-mentioned book for the year 1660, seems to have had some relation to that charity of the testator. The fire of London happened about that time, which, no doubt, made a considerable change in the situation of property in the city of London.

All the uses for which the property was given as above to the Skinners' Company, appear to have been superstitious; and as the habitations intended for the poor men were to be enjoyed by them upon condition of their praying for souls, such condition appears to have brought that part of the testator's bounty equally within the statute 1 Edward VI. c. 14. It is difficult to account for the continuation of the obit payments to so late a period as 1660. From all that appears, no valid charitable use is now subsisting under the above will. According to the said statute, the property so given would belong to the crown, but after such a length of uninterrupted possession by the company, a grant or release by the crown might probably be presumed; with respect to which point, however, we do not presume to give any decided opinion.

JUDD'S,—In St. Helen's Close, Bishopsgate, London: For six poor alms-men, freemen of the company, who receive 8*s.* 8*d.* quarterly, under Sir Andrew Judd's will; 8*s.* 8*d.* quarterly, under Mrs. Alice Smith's will; together with their separate proportions of 78*l.* 12*s.*, being an addition from the Company. The appointment of these alms-men is in the Company.

FOUNDATION AND ENDOWMENT.

These almshouses were founded pursuant to the will of Sir Andrew Judd, the founder of Tonbridge school, who, besides the provisions made for the support of that establishment, directed that the master and wardens of the Skinners' Company should, for ever, weekly, pay unto the six poor almsmen, inhabiting in his almshouse, within the Close of St. Helen's, for their relief, 4*s.*, that is to say, to every of them, 8*d.* weekly, and that the same should be paid every Sunday by the renter warden of the said company, who was to have for his pains, 10*s.* yearly, from the rents and profits of the premises left for the endowment. It further appears, by the above-mentioned will, that the sum of 25*s.* 4*d.*, out of the rents, revenues, and profits of the premises therein mentioned, of Sir Andrew Judd, was to be laid out in coals, for the further relief of the alms-people.

SMITH'S DONATION TO JUDD'S,—viz., the sum of 10*l.* 8*s.* per annum: For an additional endowment of said almshouses; and also to pay certain small monthly pensions to poor women of the parishes of All Saints, Lombard street, and of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, London.

It appears, by an extract produced from the will of Alice Smith, dated 10 July, 1592, that she directed, that out of the first money that should come to her executors, they should bestow so much upon the purchase of land as would buy to the value of 15*l.* per annum, which was to be conveyed to the company to the intent that, of the said 15*l.* per annum, there should be given by them, the sum of 10*l.* 8*s.* per annum, to the said almshouses in Great St. Helen's, as aforesaid; and also out of the said 15*l.* per annum, the annual sum of 36*s.*, for the relief of three poor women of the parish of All Saints, in Lombard street, by 12*d.* a piece to each, per month; and also out of the same 15*l.* per annum, the sum of 24*s.*, annually, to the churchwardens of the parish church called St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, London, to be bestowed on two poor women of the same parish, having most need, by 12*d.* per month each; and the rest and residue of the said 15*l.*, to the poor of their own company.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS ON APPLICATION.

There are almshouses in the parish of St. Helen, which are called Sir Andrew Judd's, consisting of six apartments for old men, who are freemen of the company, who receive, under the wills of Sir Andrew Judd and Mrs. Alice Smith, the weekly sums each above mentioned. By a resolution of the court of assistants, the company added to the above donations, a gift of 24*l.* per annum, out of their own funds; and another addition of 54*l.* 12*s.* per annum, was resolved to be given to the almshouse, by an order of court, dated 20th April, 1792, being together 78*l.* 12*s.*, and making the amount of the total yearly sum enjoyed by the alms-people, 98*l.* 8*s.*; but the money given by the company out of their own purse is understood to depend entirely on their own pleasure. The company also take the repairs upon themselves, the expense whereof is defrayed out of their own funds.

There is nothing in the books of the company to shew that any purchase or conveyance was ever made, as directed by the will of Alice Smith, nor does it appear that any annual receipt of a sum of 15*l.* is distinctly applied as Mrs. Alice Smith's donation; but the several payments, as directed by the will of Mrs. Alice Smith, are, in fact, made by the company. They pay, annually, the sum of 1*l.* 16*s.* to the churchwardens of the parish of All Saints, who receive the same at Skinners' hall; and, at the same time and place, the other sum of 24*s.*, given by the will to the parish of St. Gabriel, is paid to the churchwardens of that parish.

It will be ascertained in the reports upon these parishes, whether the above sums so received by them, have been applied in relief of the poor objects marked out by the will of Alice Smith.

As to the rest and residue of the 15*l.* directed by the will to be given to the poor of the Skinners' Company, it is to be observed, that this company gives considerable sums every year to its own poor, but it does not appear that any part of these sums have any specific relation to Alice Smith's gift. The amount of the sums so given by the company for the relief of their own poor, are stated to be between 200*l.* and 300*l.* per annum. The company have undertaken, at our recommendation, in future, to keep a distinct account of these payments, as having specific reference to the sum thus bequeathed to them by Alice Smith's will.

The old men in the almshouse are appointed by the court of assistants, as vacancies occur, from among the poor freemen of the Skinners' Company.

FISHER'S.—For ten decayed men or women of the Skinners' Company. The appointment in the company.

FOUNDATION, ETC.

Henry Fisher, mentioned under the head "Tonbridge School," in what is termed "A schedule of the good works, uses, and intents," etc., annexed to the deed poll of Mr. *Henry Fisher*, besides the provision there made for the exhibitioner from that school,—by the same schedule, declared that the master, wardens, and commonalty aforesaid, should permit and suffer certain persons therein named, during their several lives, quietly to occupy and enjoy their several tenements in the said deed poll mentioned (being ten tenements in Harrow alley), paying yearly, for every of their tenements, 6*s.* 8*d.*; and that, after the decease of any of the tenants therein, the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, should, from time to time, bestow the said tenements upon such decayed men or women of the said company, as in their discretion should be thought meet and convenient, yielding and paying, yearly, such rents as before expressed, using and behaving themselves in an honest and quiet manner.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

It does not appear, from any of the books or otherwise, that this part of Mr. Henry Fisher's dispositions has at any time been acted upon; but there is, in the books of the company, a specification of property, under the head of Henry Fisher's lands, being two houses or tenements in Gracechurch street, one at the back of the Spread Eagle inn, which appears to be a stable or outhouse belonging to the same, the other a public-house in the same street, called the Pewter Platter, producing together an annual sum of 120*l.* upon two distinct leases, but there is no mention of any in a place called Harrow alley.

There is no use made of these tenements, answering the dispositions or directions of Mr. Henry Fisher's will, nor indeed is it certainly known that they are derived to the company under Mr. Henry Fisher, except from the circumstance of their being ranged under Henry Fisher's lands in the company's books.

No other tenements belonging to the company are permitted to be enjoyed by such poor men or women of the said company as are described in the said schedule, at the rent therein expressed, so that the particular benefit intended by this part of Mr. Henry Fisher's deed has wholly failed through neglect, if the property mentioned in the deed poll ever came into the possession of the company.—*See ante, Tonbridge School,* p. 332.

NEWBERRY'S,—at Mile End, (called "Newberry's Hospital.") For twelve poor widows of freemen of the company, to hold only during widowhood, and a chaplain. The widows receive, each, sixteen guineas per annum, together with a chaldron and a half of coals. The chaplain has an allowance of 40*l.* per annum. The appointment of both is in the court of assistants.

This charitable establishment was founded pursuant to the will of *Lewis Newberry,* dated 20th February, 1683, whereby, after leaving 100*l.*, to be lent to two young freemen, and 50*l.* to the company's own use, he directed that, after his aforesaid legacies and funeral expenses should be paid, and so much of his estate should be got in as could be,—that all the same should be laid out, by his executor, for the use and benefit of six poor widows, whose husbands were free of the Skinners' Company, by purchasing some small piece of ground, and building so many small houses for them, and endowing the said houses with so much of his estate as remained to get in and undisposed of; the first six poor women to be appointed to the said houses by his said executor, and afterwards by the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company of Skinners, for the time being, as the place or places should become void therein. In 1787, a committee of the company, for the purpose of examining Mr. Newberry's foundation, as also the nature of the appointment of a chaplain to the same; and, having heard a report of their clerk read, embodying all the particulars he could collect respecting them, approved and adopted what was therein recommended.

The chaplain has 40*l.* a year altogether for his present salary, 5*l.* of which comes out of the funds left by Sir James Lancaster for poor preachers, the chaplain of this institution always being considered as one; and each of the almswomen has now half a chaldron of coals in addition to the one chaldron they had received before.

The amount of the annual payments now made to the poor widows by the Skinners' Company, has varied at different periods. The first payment that can be found in the books was 5*l.* 4*s.* to each widow annually, the number being always, as far back as can be traced, twelve. In 1737, Mr. Henry Spurling, merchant of London, having left the profits of 200*l.* bank stock, in aid of the endowment, there commenced an additional payment of 1*l.* per annum each, the company having added 20*l.* bank stock to Spurling's gift, to make up the sum of 12*l.* per annum, making the payment of each widow 6*l.* 4*s.*; so it continued till the year 1783, when, by an order of the court, the sum of 25*l.* 4*s.* was directed to be annually divided among them in addition to their former payment, making the annual payment to each widow 8*l.* 6*s.* In the year 1792, an additional sum of 102*l.* per annum was ordered to be divided amongst the twelve poor widows, during the pleasure of the company, adding 8*l.* 10*s.* to each of the almswomen, and making the total annual payment to each 16*l.* 16*s.*

There are twelve almswomen supported by this charity, and the whole twelve are widows of the freemen of the company. They hold their situations during the continuance of their widowhood, and are appointed by the court of assistants.

It is considered a sufficient qualification, that they are widows of persons free of the company, though it is stated that if two persons presented themselves both widows of freemen, the one being more necessitous, aged, or infirm than the other, she would certainly be preferred by the court, if, in other respects, equally eligible. The almshouses are in a perfect state of repair.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1496, April 18.	*John Draper,* By will (amongst several bequests to superstitious uses,) gave and bequeathed to the master, wardens, brothers and sisters of the guild and fraternity of Corpus Christi within the ward of Walbrook, for ever, to maintain various superstitious uses, and "that the said master and wardens, and their successors," should "yearly pay and bestow, in coals, for the poor of the parish of St. Antholin, 13*s*. 4*d*., and to either gaol of Ludgate and Newgate, 13*s*. 4*d*. to be distributed according to the good directions of the said masters and wardens."	"Four messuages and tenements, situate in the parish of St. Antholin, Watling-street, as therein particularized."*	The testator's directions, as to the coals for the poor of St. Antholin's, and the other payments to Ludgate and Newgate, are more than strictly observed, as the company pay to the former 1*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., being double the amount directed by the will; as also to Ludgate and Newgate, the 13*s*. 4*d*. prescribed, (notwithstanding that the prisoners of Ludgate are now transferred to another place.) Receipts, properly attested, were produced from each gaol, and where a list of benefactions is kept hung up. In Mr. Neild's book of these benefactions, Mr. Draper's bounty is recorded and stated at the amount mentioned. The company have in St. Atholin's, at the corner of Size lane and Budge row, houses producing about 740*l*. per annum, as in the rental below. †

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* These particulars of the premises should have been given by the commissioners in order to have afforded the means of comparing their ancient and present states, and without which no fair judgment can be formed in this or any other instances of the integrity of the property left, or of the diminution or dismemberment it may have undergone.—EDIT.

† MR. JOHN DRAPER'S LANDS.

Tenants' Names.	*Situation and what each Tenant holds.*	*Expiration of Lease.*	*Old Rents.*	*Present Rents.*	*Considerations.*
			£	£	
Messrs. Curtis	A house, No. 31, Budge row	Michaelm. 1836	34	50	200*l*. in repairs in three years.
Messrs. Pierscholl and Co.	A house, No. 22, Budge row	Ditto	28	50	200*l*. in repairs in three years.
Messrs. Pierscholl and Co.	A house and premises on the east side of Size lane	Ditto	90	200	500*l*. in repairs in three years,
Mr. Hunter	Ditto	Ditto	120	350	600*l*. in repairs in three years.
Mr. Orr	Two ditto adjoining, north	Ditto	45	90	300*l*. in repairs in three years.
			317	740	

N. B.—The bequest in Mr. Draper's will to the company is only of four houses; but the company have all the above premises described in their book.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
Date unknown, but before the Reformation.	*Nicholas Jennings,* By an undated extract from his will in the company's books, among a variety of other devises and bequests, bequeathed to the master & wardens of the craft of Skinners of London for ever, on condition they should keep a yearly obit for ever, in the parish church of Allhallows Barking, next to the Tower of London, “at the day it shall please God I shall depart this life, spending at the said obit or anniversary 40*s.* sterling, in manner and form following: First, to the parson or curate, being present at the said obit, 16*d.* Item to every priest and clerk there being present, 8*d.* Item, for ringing of bells, 2*s.* 4*d.* Item, to the wax chandler, for wax necessary to the same obit, 2*s.* Item, for bread and ale to wardens, priests, and clerks, present at the same obits, 5*s.* Item, to the master and wardens, 2*s.* Item, to every of the four wardens, 16*d.* a piece. Item to the renter wardens, 12*d.* Item, I give to every of the clothing that hath been wardens, coming to the said obit, 4*d.* a piece. Item, to the clerk and beadle, every of them 8*d.* Item, the residue of the money to be divided amongst the poor parishioners of Barking, by the direction of the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle, to those that stand in most poverty and need.”	“A tenement with the appurtenance, called the ‘Ram's Head’ in East Smithfield, which is valued by year 5*l.* sterling.”	It appears to have been the meaning of this testator, that the residue of the 40*s.* only was to be given to the poor of Barking, the object of the gift being that the Skinners' Company should thereby maintain an obit, and “by the residue of the money,” he seems to refer to the residue of the money which was to be spent at the obit, otherwise no disposition would have been made of the residue of the 40*s.* which might not be exhausted out of the particular payments to be made out of it. If this be so, the charity to the poor parishioners of Barking seems so connected with the superstitious uses, as to have gone by the statute to the king as part of the 40*s.* forfeited by its original superstitious destination. The tenement belongs to the company in virtue of the devise to them, and as they have never been called upon for the above sum, there may, perhaps, be ground to presume, after so long a period of uninterrupted enjoyment, a grant or release from the crown. However this may may be, the company has, in point of fact, been in possession of the tenement without paying any money in respect of it, as far back as can be traced.
	Henry Fisher, To pay, yearly, for ever, by two half-yearly payments, on the day of the election “of the master and wardens of the company, and also of the yeomanry of the company, for two sermons to be made in the parish of St. John upon Walbrook, by a learned and godly preacher, to be appointed by the	Certain tenements in Harrow alley, as see “ALMSHOUSES.”	Only one sermon is preached annually, at the election of the master and wardens, by a clergyman appointed by the master; he is generally the rector of St. Antholin, who receives 10*s.* for the same,

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	master and wardens of the said company, who was to exhort the company to unity and concord, and to be favourable maintainers of the free grammar-school of Tonbridge in Kent;" for each of which sermons, he was to have 10*s*., as appears by the will book of the Skinners' Company.		and a gratuity of 1*l*. 12*s*., to make up a complement of two guineas. The day on which it is preached is Corpus Christi day.
1557, July 1.	*Thomas Hunt*, To lend, freely, to young men, occupiers, free of the company, as had served, at least, eight years' apprenticeship, and two years journeymen for wages, one sum of 20*l*., and for three years, at an interest of 10*s*. each, or 2½ per cent. each. Of which interest, the company to have 6*s*. 8*d*., the company's clerk to have 6*s*., for keeping a book of account thereof, and the beadle 16*d*. And when the profit of the land to be bought should amount to 400*l*., the money was also, and besides, on the like condition, to be lent to twenty young men: after which the said sum of 400*l*.	"The rest of his goods, wheresoever they were, on this side the seas or beyond, not before by him given or bequeathed, 'to be bestowed upon lands of good yearly rent;' the rents and profits whereof to be paid." The property thought to have been purchased from this bequest, now consist of nine houses in Fenchurch street and Rood lane, of which the full rental is given, as below, aggregating a sum of 619*l*. 16*s*. per annum.*	In 1664, according to the entries of that time, Hunt's lands produced 60*l*. per ann. and 40*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. was bestowed upon five poor freemen, as directed by the will; but no notice is taken of the loans of 20*l*. to twenty young freemen of the company. It appears subsequently, that in or about 1670, the rents being still 60*l*. per ann., the company had lent out the sum of 400*l*. to twenty young men; that 10*s*., the amount of the interest, as directed on such a sum, was paid to the company, in the proportion stated in the will; and that they also paid the five poor freemen the same sum of 40*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*. It does

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* MR. HUNT'S ESTATES.

Tenants' Names.	*Description of the Premises, and what each Tenant holds.*	*Term.*	*Old Rents.*	*Present Rents.*	*Considerations.*
			£ *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Thomas Piper .	Three houses on the east side of Rood-lane .	61 years from Lady-day 1817	114 0 0	65 1 0	Charges in building.
Messrs. Warners	For warehouses and premises built in the rear of the above three houses	ditto		57 4 0	Charges in building.
James Gordon .	For a warehouse adjoining the above . . .	41 years from Michs. 1789.		42 0 0	Surrender of a former lease, 2,000*l* in rebuilding in two years.
William Forsyth	Four houses laid together; two on the south side of Fenchurch-street, and two on the east side of Rood-lane . . .	21 years from Midsr. 1808	140 0 0	350 0 0	200*l*. in repairs in 3 years.
Mrs. Richardson	For a house No. 26, in Fenchurch-street, adjoining the above . . .	21 years from Midsr. 1819	70 0 0	90 0 0	150*l*. in repairs in 3 years.
Mr. Cure .	For a house adjoining the above, east . .	61 years from Christmas 1794.	21 0 0	15 0 0	650*l*. in rebuilding in 12 months.
			345 0 0	619 16 0	

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	per annum, and whatever further profits there might be, to go to relieve five poor decayed freemen of the company, to be approved of by the master and wardens, who should enjoy their pensions during life, or good behaviour, and their wives after, if they remained widows.		not appear how long the company continued these payments; but, as from 1759 to the present time, no record or mention is found of any loan at all in the company's books, it may be presumed that no such application of the money has been made from that date, and probably nobody has asked for the benefit; but there is no doubt of the regular payment to the five poor free-men. From 1759 to 1807 (during which period the father of the present clerk and himself have been the receivers), the books of the company, in respect to their receipts and payments, are in regular order. About the year 1759, the rents amounted to 173*l*. per annum, out of which the company paid the five poor freemen 12*l*. each, amounting to 60*l*. per annum. The produce of the lands amounted, in 1792, to 350*l*., and the company increased the five poor freemen's pensions to 120*l*. per ann., and have continued from 1792, till now, to pay them the same sum of 120*l*. From 1759 to the present time, no applications appear to have been made for this loan; but the clerk states, that the knowledge of the title to it has not been withheld, though he cannot say that any particular methods have been used to announce it to the public. He has no doubt, however, that if any person had made an application to the company to receive the benefit of this bequest, or to be informed of the nature of it, he would have been immediately ordered to give him all the necessary information. The number of pensioners has been always kept up to five; and when any vacancy has happened, it has been filled up by the company from among the number of objects making their application by petition to the court of assistants. The pensioners are called Hunt's pensioners. The bounty has been always continued to the widows of the poor pensioners after their death, as long as they have continued such widows.*

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* The trusts of this charity are now administered in accordance to an order of the Court of Chancery, of the 5th July, 1822, when the master, to whom the matter was

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1588.	*Lawrence Atwell,* Left to the company, in trust, after making out of the rents and profits certain payments therein mentioned (and long since determined), that they should, with the residue of the profits of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments, make a stock, from time to time to be employed in some good sort, whereby poor people, and especially such as were free of the Skinners' Company, might be set on work, and yet the stock kept and remain whole, and increased, yearly, with the revenues of the said lands and tenements, saving only that with and out of the said stock, he willed there should be, yearly, for ever, allowed 20*l.* towards a dinner to be made for the said master and wardens, and their successors, at their hall, at the election of the wardens.	His messuages, lands, and tenements, in Fenchurch street, of London, lately purchased by him of Thomas Starkey, alderman; and also his house in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle in London, purchased by him of Mr. Lister; and all his lands and tenements in Godalming, in the county of Surrey; and also his lease, interest, and term of years of the tenement at Christ Church, London, which he had of William Kirwan.	The company have two houses, one in Fenchurch street, and one behind it in Modeford court, which are considered as having been derived under this will. In the company's books, among other heads of property, these are classed under the denomination of "Lawrence Atwell's Lands." They have also a house in the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle: and, in the town of Godalming, they are the proprietors of a row of small tenements, with a small parcel of ground adjoining. The house in Fenchurch street is numbered 36, and produces a rent of 250*l.* per annum; that in Modeford court is rented at 150*l.* per annum; that in the parish of St. Thomas is rented at 73*l.* 10*s.* a year, and the houses and land at Godalming produce 60*l.* a year. The 21 years' lease of these last is now expired, but the present occupier is allowed, at present, to retain them, at the will of the company, at the old rent. The rents and profits of these several tenements are received by the Skinners' Company, *and carried to their general account;* nor does it appear that any particular application has been made of them, with a view to carry into effect any special purpose under this will; and therefore this seems to us to be a case

referred, after having had a new scheme submitted to him by the company, which is detailed in the Commissioner's Reports, certified that, having fully considered of the matter, he approved of the scheme thereinbefore stated, as a proper regulation and management of the said charity. And for the application of the charity funds towards the charitable objects mentioned in the said testator's will, or as near thereto as might be, having regard to the present increase of the charity funds, which said report, upon the petition of the said company, was, by an order, dated the 5th July, 1822, confirmed by the court, and the said scheme thereby so approved, directed to be carried into effect.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
			proper to be put into a course of legal enquiry.*
1599, June 9.	*Peter Blundell* By will of this date, bequeathed 150*l.* to the Company, to buy lands, houses, or other hereditaments, or rents, out of which 40*s.* a year should be paid by them to the poor prisoners in Wood street Compter, London, the residue to remain to the master, wardens, &c. for their pains.	The company with this 150*l* (which was paid to them 2d of December, 45 Eliz.) and a sum from their own funds added thereto, purchased by Sir John Norris, knt., the capital messuage and site of a college, with the appurts. called *Whittington*, in the parish of St. Michael Paternoster in the ward of *Vintry*, in London," and covenanted with Blundell's executors, to pay the 40*s.*, yearly, as directed.†	The company are now in possession of this purchased property, which forms a part of the site of their hall; the annnal sum of 40*l.* is regularly paid to the prisoners in Wood street Compter, by quarterly payments, for which receipts are regularly taken.

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*MR. LAWRENCE ATWELL'S LANDS.

Names of Tenants.	*Description of Premises.*	*Term of Years.*	*Expiration of Leases.*	*Old Rents.*	*New Rents.*	*Considerations.*
				£	£ s.	
Thomas Wilson	A house and premises, No. 36, Fenchurch street	21	Michaelm. 1834	120	250 0	350*l.* in repairs in three years, and to insure 3000*l.* in company's name
William Borrodaile	A house in Modeford court, Fenchurch st.	21	Ditto	55	150 0	400*l.* in repairs in three years, and to insure 3000*l.* in company's name
William Ankers	A house No. 12, St. Thomas Apostle	21	Michaelm. 1337	35	73 10	200*l.* in repairs in three years, and to insure 1,200*l.* in company's name.
Elizabeth Hales	A house and eight tenements, with gardens behind, sundry yards and workshops, pasturage and garden, all adjoining, together about two acres, with a frontage of 213 feet on the chief street of Gadalming, four acres of land, an alder bed of two acres, and one and a half acres of arable, part of the recent inclosure by act of Parliament.	21		60	60 0	A lease of the whole of this property was granted to Mr. James Hales, from Lady-day 1800, for twenty-one years, at 60*l.* per annum, which expired at Lady-day, 1821, in consideration of 200*l.* in repairs, his widow continuing tenant-at-will, in possession of all the premises held by her husband, (excepting the recent inclosure,) at the old rent.

† The following entry occurs relative to these premises amongst the government records. The name Robert Whytingham given, seems an error for Rd. Whytington. 10 Henry IV., an inquisition ad quod dampnum as to three messuages, given by Rd. Whytington, "magr'o et frtbus gilde Corporis x'pit pro Pelliparijs London."

1618, April 18. *Sir James Lancaster*, by will of this date, left to the Company of Skinners his manor of Maidenwell, in the county of Lincoln, and all the lands, tenements, and grounds, called or known by the name of Maidenwell, and of various other farms, lands, tenements, woods, &c. in the several parishes of Somercote's Abbie, Claythorpe, Farford, and Pamber; in order that the company should pay yearly, for ever, therefrom, to the lecturer and bailiff of Basingstoke, in the county of Southampton, (where he was born,) an annuity of 103*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., to be by them distributed in manner following; 30*l*. yearly, according to their discretions, to such of the poor of the town of Basingstoke as should frequent the lecture at Basingstoke, to be preached as therein mentioned; 40*l*. more thereof to be paid yearly to the preacher; also a yearly payment of 20*l*. towards the maintenance of the free school at Basingstoke, in manner therein mentioned; and 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for the maintenance of a petty schoolmaster to teach children to read; and the said testator thereby devised, appointed, and declared, that the said master, wardens, and commonalty of Skinners should, out of the rest of the rents, issues, and profits of the said manors, lands, tenements, and premises, for ever pay unto such three poor scholars who should study divinity in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or such of them as the said master and wardens for the time being should think good, the sum of 45*l*. viz. to the said three poor scholars 15*l*. a piece per annum; and that as often as any of the said three scholars should be preferred to better means of living, or should depart from the university, the said master, wardens, and commonalty should place and prefer such other scholars studying divinity to the pensions aforesaid, as they should think fitting, in their good discretions: and he also appointed and declared, that the said master, wardens, and commonalty should yearly for ever pay unto certain poor widows, whose husbands were freemen of the said Company, or to such other poor widows as they in their discretion should think fittest, the sum of 20*l*.; and 20*l*. more in every year, yearly, for ever, unto and amongst such four honest and godly poor preachers as they, the said master, wardens, and commonalty should think fittest, viz. to every one of the said preachers 5*l*. a piece per annum. The testator then declared, that the said Skinners' Company should, out of the same rents and profits, pay towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster at Kingsclere, in the said county of Southampton, the sum of 20*l*. per annum; and also an annual sum of 10*l*. to the poor of the same place. He then gave 35*l*. a year to the said Company to see his legacies performed, and the annual sum of 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. for a dinner.

And the testator afterwards directed, that his executors should make a purchase, either of lands or houses, in London, to the value of 30*l*. or 40*l*. a year, and the same to be made over to the corporation of Skinners, for the uses following: namely, first for 15*l*. a year, for ever, to be given unto the poor of Basingstoke, to make up the 30*l*. a year before given, an annual sum of 45*l*. a year; and that also, forasmuch as he had formerly given the sum of 45*l*. a year towards the maintenance of three poor scholars, to be preferred by the master, wardens, and commonalty aforesaid, he willed that there should be given 15*l*. a year, for ever, to be added to the other 45*l*. towards the making up the number of four poor scholars to be by them maintained. And the said testator further willed and directed, that the first legacies which he had given, being 3,315*l*., should be first performed before any other legacies in his will, and that they being paid, then the second gift and bequest should be likewise performed, as soon as time would conveniently permit.

By an order of the court of Chancery, dated 10th July, 1713, made on the rehearing of a cause between the Attorney General against the Skinners' Company, reciting that the said cause had come on to be heard on the 5th of December, 8 Anne, and that the scope of the plaintiff's bill being to establish a charity for the benefit of the town of Basingstoke, pursuant to the directions of the will of Sir James Lancaster, deceased; and the defendants, the Skinners' Company, the trustees of the said charity, having by their answer insisted that the premises subject to the payment of the several charities under the said will, were not sufficient to answer the same, it had been on such re-hearing declared and decreed by the then Lord Chancellor Cowper, that the preference by the will was only as to the money legacies given by the testator to his relations, and that all the charities were under one and the same consideration of the testator, and in case there was any deficiency they ought to abate proportionably; and that it had been further decreed, that the Skinners' Company should account before the master for the rents and profits which they had received of the charity lands, as therein mentioned; and further reciting, amongst other things, that upon hearing a proposal made by the aldermen and burgesses of the said town of Basingstoke read, whereby they offered, that in case the trust reposed in the Skinners' Company should be transferred to them, they would give security to pay all the said charities their full demands, and that they would cause a public register to be kept of all things relating to the said charity, to be perused by any person that should desire it, his lordship had thereupon ordered, that the plaintiffs should give the defendants, the Skinners' Company, a copy of the said proposals, who should on the day then mentioned give an answer whether they would pay all the charities given by the testator's will, without any deduction, for the time to come, and give security for that purpose; and that upon the cause coming to be heard for the directions of the said court, the defendants, the Skinners' Company, declaring by their council that they could not comply with the said proposal, his lordship had thereupon declared, that the said trust ought to be transferred to the said mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of Basingstoke, they giving such security for the payment of all the said charities in full as aforesaid, and did order and decree the same accordingly; and that in order to the transferring the legal interest in the estates devised, the master was to prepare proper conveyances, to be executed by the said Company, for transferring the said trust; and the said Sir James Lancaster having by his will directed that the Skinners' Company should, out of the rents and profits of the trust estate, pay unto such four poor scholars as they should think fit, who should study divinity in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the sum of 15*l.* per annum a piece, who were to be succeeded by others, as any of the said four poor scholars should be better preferred, or leave the university: and the said Sir James Lancaster having also devised to certain poor widows, whose husbands were freemen of the said Company, or to such other poor widows as the Skinners' Company should think fit, 20*l.* per annum, and 20*l.* per annum more unto such four honest godly poor preachers as the said Company should think fit; it was thereupon further ordered, that the said four poor scholars, and the said four poor widows and preachers be named by the Skinners' Company, till the further order of the said court; and the said Company was, upon every such nomination of scholars, widows, and preachers, to enter their names in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Company, and to give notice thereof to the town of Basingstoke, who were thereupon to pay unto the said Company the charities given by the will for the said scholars, widows, and preachers, till the further order of the said court; and the said Company were also to enter in the said book the names of the said poor preachers, and their places of abode, and also the places of abode of the said poor widows, and certify the same to the town of Basingstoke; and as to the said four poor scholars to be nominated by the Skinners' Company as aforesaid, two of them were to be sent to Oxford, and the other two to Cambridge; and to the end that the charity intended for the said four poor scholars might be duly answered, and any abuse thereof prevented for the time to come, it was further ordered, that the Skinners' Company should forthwith send to the vice-chancellor of each university, true copies of the testator's will, and of the deeds of conveyance, attested by the said master; and that as often as any nomination should be made by the said Company of one of the four scholars, upon any vacancy of such scholarship in either of the universities, the Company was to certify to the vice chancellor of such university, to which the scholar so nominated was to be sent, the name of such scholar, and of the school where he was educated, and the place of his parents' abode, and of the college to which he should be sent.

And as to the 35*l.* per annum given to the Skinners' Company, for their pains in the execution of their trusts, agreeably to the testator's will, the said master was to allow the same in average with the other charities till the last distribution; but no allowance was to be made thereof since; and the said company were, from the year 1702, to be allowed 3*l.* 6s. 8d. per annum, according to the testator's will, for a dinner at their meeting about the ordering and performing of the trusts, until the further order of the said court.

It does not appear that any other proceedings in the court of Chancery, affecting the interests, relations, or duties of the several parties, respecting these charities, ever took place, nor are there any documents to show with certainty, whether any transfer of the legal estate was made by any conveyance from the Skinners' Company to the corporation of Basingstoke, except a minute contained in one of what the Company call their plan books, which is to the following effect:—

"The north part being an estate purchased by Sir James Lancaster's executor, and by him conveyed to the Skinners' Company, in pursuance of the testator's will, was, by the Company, conveyed to the corporation of Basingstoke, by lease and release; in obedience to a decree of the court of Chancery, and the dimensions are taken from the recital thereof in the said release; the distance from Thames street is taken from the plan in the Company's book."

The corporation of Basingstoke is in the receipt of the rents and profits, both of the manor and hereditaments called Maidenwell, and the other hereditaments specified in the will of Sir James Lancaster, and also of the property in Old Swan lane, Thames street, which appears to have been purchased out of the testator's residue, according to the directions of the will.

The Company annually receive the sum of 103*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remitted to them by the town clerk of the corporation oi Basingstoke; and in the execution of the trusts committed to them, by the order of the court, they regularly appoint four scholars, two to Oxford, and two to Cambridge, to each of whom they pay 15*l.* per annum; to four poor preachers they pay each 5*l.* per annum; to eight poor widows of freemen of the Skinners' Company, each 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum; which sums, with the addition of 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, given to the Company, towards a dinner, both by the will and the order, make up the total annual sum of 103*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

It may be proper to add, that the Skinners' Company, of their free bounty, pay also to each one of the eight poor widows, four guineas per annum, in addition to their pay under the will.

As vacancies arise, the exhibitioners are appointed by the court of assistants, who take care to keep two at Oxford, and two at Cambridge, according to the decree.

It does not appear that any such certificate is sent to the vice chancellor of the respective universities, as is directed by the will; but when a vacancy happens, the course is, not to appoint to the benefaction till the person applying brings a certificate of his being entered at one of the universities, and annexes the same to his petition.

When there is a vacancy it is declared at the first court that takes place after its happening; at the next ensuing court, the petitions of the candidates are read and considered; and at the third court the appointment is made. This is the general rule: but if a case of merit comes before the court at the third time, it is not objected to for not having gone through the previous stages. Before the annual payment is made, the scholar is required to bring a certificate from his college of his studying divinity, and of his general good behaviour.

The exhibitions are kept filled, and there are always plenty of applications. If there is any arrear, it is added to the payment of the person next appointed.

The widows are also appointed by the court of assistants, who require them to bring with them a certificate of their marriage, and a copy of the register of their husband's burial, regard being had to the ages, infirmities, and merits of the candidates.

The preachers are appointed in the same way. The candidates for this benefaction petition the court, stating in the petition the qualifications on which their application is founded. The benefaction is confined to clergymen of the church of England, and it is expected that they should be persons in need of the benefaction.

There is not any distinct book kept for entering the names of the poor widows and preachers, nor is any notification sent to the town of Basingstoke of their appointments; but the appointments are entered in the minute books of the Company, and the annual payments appear in their accounts.

When it is ascertained that the scholar has left the university, or is otherwise provided for, the payment to him ceases; but it is not limited to any precise period. There are generally persons upon the watch for these vacancies; so that when any thing happens that might induce a discontinuance of the payment to a particular person, the Company are pretty sure to be duly informed of it.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

SIR THOMAS SMITH'S CHARITIES.

In the will of Sir *Thomas Smith*, dated 18 April, 1619, besides that portion, of it which relates to Tonbridge School, there are other dispositions of a general kind.

The same testator gave to the master, wardens, and Commonalty of Skinners of London,—

All those his houses, messuages, and lands, situate as well near Paul's gate, in the city of London, as elsewhere in the same city, which he had purchased of Sir Frederick Trapps Baynard, and all his messuages and tenements in Lime street, London, with all easements, &c.

To pay yearly to the five parishes of Bidborough, Tonbridge, Speldhurst Otley, and Sutton at Hone, Kent, viz. to Bidborough 5*l.* 10*s.*, to Tonbridge 10*l.* 8*s.*, to Speldhurst 5*l.* 10*s.*, to Otley 5*l.* 10*s.*, and to Sutton at Hone 5*l.* 10*s*. in order that the said five parishes should purchase, and distribute weekly, on every Sunday, in church, to thirty-six of "the poorest and honestest" resident householders thereof, thirty-six 4dy loaves of bread, one to each person, with yearly allowances to the parson, churchwardens, and parish clerks of each parish, for making such distribution of bread; also that the said company should give to the twenty-four aforesaid poor of the three first-named parishes, on the said company's annual visitation of Tunbridge school,—if such poor should be present at the sermon on such occasion,—one additional 4dy loaf each; also to the same twenty-four poor householders, every year, one month before Christmas, or at the said visitation about the beginning of May, 20*s.* worth of good cloth each, for a winter garment, together with certain charitable donations to the master, usher, and scholars of Tunbridge school, making an annual sum in the whole of 75*l.*, and the said testator also directed the sum of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid yearly to the parish of Darent, Kent, for making a like distribution of 4dy loaves to the poor of that parish, besides 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the expenses of the said visitation of Tunbridge school. And all the residue of the rents of the said messuages, tenements, &c. said testator willed should remain to the said company, to be disposed of by them to maintain his six exhibitions from Tunbridge school, before mentioned. And moreover, he directed that on the expiration of the leases of the premises to be bequeathed to the Skinners' Company, (whereby the revenue would increase,) the proceeds and revenue thereof, should by the company be disposed of in manner following; namely, to the parishes of Sutton at Hone, Darent, Wilmington, Atford, Tonbridge, Bidborough, Speldhurst, and Shorne, wherein the manor of Cottington was, or to any other parish wherein he should have lands at his decease, and to the poorest people therein at the discretion of the company.

Commissioners' Remarks on Application.

The property now possessed by the Skinners' Company, applicable to the above-mentioned objects, as directed by the will, is as follows:

Tenants' Names.	*Situation, and what each Tenant holds.*	*Expiration of Lease.*	*Old Rents.*	*Present Rent.*	*Considerations.*
			£	£	
Mr. John Wood .	Two houses, Nos. 2 and 3, with a separate kitchen, in Watling-street, and a house in Distaff-lane, adjoining backwards	Midsummer 1850	87	70	600*l.* in repairs in 3 years.
Mr. Clow . .	Two houses, one in Watling-street, and the other in Old Change.	Midsummer 1850	32	90	1,600*l.* in repairs in 3 years.
Mr. Shand . .	A house, No. 32, in Old Change	Midsummer 1841	25	50	300*l.* in repairs in 3 years.
Mr. Challis .	A ditto, No. 33, in do.	Ditto		35	250*l.* in repairs in 3 years.
Mr. James Lovell	Two houses in Lime-street	Lady-day 1822	25	25	600*l.* in repairs in 2 years.
			169	270	

By the above rental it appears that the company have three houses in Watling street, three in the Old Change, and two in Lime street. Those which are in Watling street and in the Old Change seem to answer the description of messuages situate near Paul's gate, at the west end of Watling street; and the two houses in Lime street probably now stand upon the site of the house which was the property of Sir Thomas Smith.

Since our enquiry into the Tonbridge school case, some of the leases have expired, and in consequence thereof it will be seen that a considerable increase has taken place upon the rental of Sir Thomas Smith's houses. It will be observed that the lease of the premises in Lime street will expire at Lady-day, 1822. An agreement has been entered into by the company for a new lease with John Adamson, the tenant in possession, for a term of 21 years from that period, at 75*l.* per annum.

The present income arising from this property is 270*l.*; and the following is a summary of the payments directed by the will:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Bidborough	5	10	0
Tonbridge	10	8	0
Speldhurst	5	10	0
Bread for 24 poor persons at the annual visitation	0	8	0
Cloth for 24 poor people, at 20*s.* worth to each per an.	24	0	0
	45	16	0
Brought up	45	16	0
Otford	5	10	0
Sutton at Hone	5	10	0
Schoolmaster at Tonbridge	10	0	0
Usher	5	0	0
Darent	4	6	8
Six poor scholars, at 10*l.* each	60	0	0
To the company	6	13	4
	142	16	0

The exhibitions of 10*l.* a piece to the six poor scholars, have often remained vacant for some time, from the want of applications to the company, by candidates for them. During the periods of such vacancies, the accumulated arrears have not been applied in augmentation of the exhibitions, or to any other charitable purpose.

It appears from the court books of the company, that in the year 1773, the Rev. Mr. Latter, minister of Bidborough, in Kent, by the desire of the Lord Chief Baron Stafford Smith, applied to the master and wardens of the Skinners' Company, for an increase of the several charities left by the will of Sir Thomas Smith, agreeably to the directions of his will, in consequence of the great increase that had been made in the rents of the several premises devised by the said Sir Thomas Smith; and at that time they carefully examined their books, so far back as there was any account of Sir Thomas Smith's estates kept distinct and separate from the other affairs of the company, and it appeared that the company had received, from the year 1699 to 1772, inclusive, the sum of 8,831*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and that they had paid, during the said period, the sum of 9,650*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, so that there appeared a balance in favour of the Skinners' Company, from Sir Thomas Smith's estate, of the sum of 818*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

This statement was sent to the Chief Baron, with a letter, written by the direction of the company, requesting him, if he thought fit, to have the accounts examined, which the Chief Baron, by a letter, declined, expressing himself perfectly satisfied.

The payments actually made by the company on their annual visitation to Tonbridge school, to the poor of the parishes of Bidborough, Tonbridge, and Speldhurst, double the amount of the particular payments enjoined by the will, which additional payments are considered as gratuities from the company. They have been bestowed since the 13th April, 1792, but they originate every year with a fresh order of the company.

No other reason could be assigned to us for the omission of the three parishes of Darent, Otford, and Sutton at Hone, out of the benefit of this charity, but that the parishes to which this bounty is given are the three particular parishes out of which the poor people are bound to attend the annual visitation at Tonbridge, when the bread and cloth are distributed. Forty-eight poor persons do, in fact, attend, at the visitation, from these three parishes, being 24 from Tonbridge and 12 from each of the other parishes.

A piece of cloth, to the value of about 23*s*., is, on that day, given to each, for winter garments, a quartern loaf of bread, and also the sum of 5*s*., which are, together, greatly more than the amount of what they would have been entitled to under the will.

The clergymen of the respective parishes, with the churchwardens, usually attend at the said annual visitation, and from them the company ascertain that the bread is duly distributed, and good in quality, generally putting questions on the subject to some of the poor people there present.

After making the above payments, the residue of the trust income is carried to the company's general account; but as it clearly appears by this will of Sir Thomas Smith, that the whole of the residue constituted as aforesaid, was intended to be bestowed upon the several charitable objects therein specified, and not applied in any way to the company's use, or mixed with the company's funds; and as this direction of the testator had not been carried into full execution, we desired the result of our enquiry to be laid before the company, who have, in consequence, undertaken in future to keep a distinct account of all the monies distributed under this charity, and to carry the same specifically into effect, by an entire application of all the rents and profits of the abovementioned premises to the purposes expressed in the will, and placing the arrears, if any shall arise from the vacancies of exhibitions, to that account distinctly, in order that they may dispose of any accumulations from that source to the improvement of that particular object of the testator's bounty; but, in the mean time, in justice to the company, we present the two following statements, which will show what the expenditure by the company upon these charities has been, as well as the amount of the arrears of the exhibitions:

		£ s. d.
1772.—A statement of the receipts and payments under Sir Thomas Smith's will, from the year 1699 to the year 1772 inclusive, was made out and furnished to the then Lord Chief Baron Smith, and approved of by him, whereby it was found that the Skinners' Company's aggregate receipts, from the year 1699 to the year 1772 inclusive, amounted to the sum of 8,831*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and that the aggregate payments amounted to the sum of 9,650*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*, thereby leaving a balance in favour of the company of . .		818 17 2
The six annual exhibitions of 10*l.* per annum each, from the year 1773 to the year 1807, both inclusive, at 60*l.* per annum, being 35 years, amounts to .	2,100 0 0	
The actual payments made by the company, on account of the exhibitions for the above period, amount to	1,262 10 0	
Leaving for arrears of the six exhibitions in the company's hands		837 10 0
April, 1792.—The company, by order of court, resolved that the following increase and additions should be made during the pleasure of the court; viz.		
At the visitation at Tonbridge, cloth to 24 poor people of the parish of Tonbridge (instead of 12), amounting to the annual sum of	12 10 0	
Cloth to 12 poor people of Bidborough (instead of 6), amounting yearly to	6 5 0	
Cloth to 12 poor people of the parish of Speldhurst (instead of 6), amounting annually to the sum of	6 5 0	
To each of such poor persons (amounting to 48), a loaf of bread, which (with the loaf given theretofore to 24 poor people), would make a yearly addition of	0 8 0	
To each of the 48 persons, 5*s.* instead of 1*s.*, given to the 24 poor persons who had received the cloth and bread at the annual visitation; this would make a yearly addition of . . .	10 16 0	
Making, in the whole, a yearly addition of . .	36 4 0	
To which is to be added the annual sum allowed by the will of Sir Thomas Smith, in respect of the company's expenses on the visitation . .	6 13 4	
	42 17 4	
The above addition of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, from the year 1792 to 1807, being 16 years, amounts to the sum of		685 17 4

	£	s.	d.
Balance due to the company in 1772	818	17	2
Amount of the sum paid by the company, from the year 1792 to 1807, in respect of the before-mentioned addition	685	17	4
	1,504	14	6
Deduct arrears of the six exhibitions in the company's hands	837	10	0
Leaving a balance in favour of the company at Midsummer, 1807, of	667	4	6

The above is the statement given in by Mr. Gregg, the clerk of the Skinners' Company, to the year 1807, since which time the accounts have been under the management of a committee of the company, called the Finance Committee, annually chosen.

Statement of the aggregate payments and receipts of the Skinners' Company, in respect of the six exhibitions under Sir Thomas Smith's will, from the year 1807 to 1820.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of the six exhibitions of 10*l.* per annum, from Midsummer, 1807, to Midsummer, 1820, is	780	0	0			
The actual payments made by the company for the above period	285	0	0			
Leaving in the company's hands for arrears for the above period				495	0	0
The annual addition made by the company, as mentioned in the former statement, of 42*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*, from the year 1807 to 1829, amounts to				357	4	5
Balance due to the company at Midsummer, 1807, as per former statement	667	4	6			
Amount paid by the company in respect of the before-mentioned addition, from 1807 to 1820	557	5	4			
				1,224	9	10
Deduct arrears of the six exhibitions in the company's hands, from 1807 to 1820				495	0	0
Balance in favour of the company at Midsummer, 1820				719	9	10

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1630, April 16.	*John Meredith*, "Citizen and Skinner of London," left to the Skinners' Company, for ever—on trust to pay yearly, to three aged freemen, and to two aged freemen's widows, of good character, 3*s.* each, weekly, subject to various regulations prescribed, and also to pay 10*s.* yearly, to the renter warden, to the clerk 6*s.*, and to the two beadles 3*s.* each; and willed that whatever surplus might accrue of the rents and profits of the said premises should be employed to the Company's own use without further limitation. "The same John Meredith by his said will, further bequeathed to trustees therein named, for ever,—to pay 20*l.* yearly to the company, whereout they should distribute yearly, for ever, 5*l.* a piece to two unbeneficed clergymen of the church of England (to be appointed by the company); 4*l.*10*s.* to the poor of St. Sepulchre's parish, in coals, and of which the poor of Smithfield quarter should receive 2 chaldrons; 20*s.* yearly to the poor of St. Bartholomew the Less; and 4*l.*10*s.* yearly, whereof 22*s.* should be given in sea coals, to the prisoners in the Hole and Twopenny ward of the Compter in the Poultry," and the like to the Compter in Wood street, and to the poor prisoners of Ludgate and Newgate—The residue of the profits of the said estates to go to the Company.	All his message, tenement, or inn, with the appurtenances, called or known by the sign of the *Ram*, situate in or near West Smithfield, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, London. All that his close of pasture ground, with the appurtenances, commonly called *Clerk's Close*, containing, by estimation, eight acres, situate in the parish of St. James at Clerkenwell, in the county of Middlesex; and other his premises lying in the said county of Middlesex, "and all other the improvements to the same."	The Ram inn, with the appurtenances, as devised by Meredith, has always been in the possession of the company, (and to which they about 20 years ago added a small back slip of ground bought by them,) paying from the premises so enlarged, to three aged freemen, and two poor widows of freemen, 30*l.* in yearly sums of 7*l.* 16*s.* each. The allowances to the company's officers do not appear to have been ever known. The pensions of the five aged persons were, by an order of court, of 20th of April, 1792, augmented from 7*l.* 16*s.* to 12 guineas per annum; the addition being considered as depending on the pleasure of the court. The rent of the Ram inn, including the purchase above mentioned, is 130*l.* under the present lease. In 1759, the rent of these premises was 100 guineas, and appears to have continued the same in 1777. In 1795, it was 120*l.* a year, to which 10*l.* a year was added, in consideration of the slip of land, which was incorporated with the premises. The company are in possession of the premises called Clerk's close, mentioned in the will, which were conveyed to them in 1754 by the surviving trustees under the will of John Meredith; they consist of about eight acres, as described in the will. Clerk's close is situated on the west side of Goswell street road, very near Sadler's Wells, by the side of the road going from St. John street to Islington. It has been let from the time the company have had it, till the year 1817, to the New River Company, their main pipes passing under the field. The lease of that company expired about two or three years ago and upon the expiration of that

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, &c.*	*Estates, &c.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
			lease, the company advertised it to be let for building upon. It was accordingly let to James Whiskin, for a term of 70 years, subject to certain agreements and stipulations on his part for covering the same with houses. For the first three years he was to hold it at a pepper-corn rent; and the amount of the rent after that was to be progressive, as above stated.* The residue of the rents and profits, after the above payments, is treated by the company as a part of their own general funds, in adverting to which it would be injustice to forget the numerous charities which the company distributes amongst their poor members. Five pounds a year is paid to each one of two unbeneficed clergymen of the Church of England, in satisfaction of the will in that respect, which sums have been doubled by the bounty of the company, so that each of these clergymen now receives 10*l.*, the addition being considered as depending on the pleasure of the company. The clergymen are appointed at a court of assistants when there is a vacancy; the different candidates make their applications, bringing with them testimonials of their good conduct and qualifications. The company also gives 4*l.* 10*s.* a year to the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre's, to be distributed by them to the poor of the parish, according to the directions of the testator; 20*s.* a year is given to the churchwardens of St. Bartholomew the Less, to be distributed also agreeably to the will, for which sums the churchwardens give their receipts respectively: they pay to the four prisons specified in the will, the sums of 1*l.* 2*s.* per annum to each, amounting in the whole to 4*l.* 8*s.*, and take receipts from the officers of those prisons for such payments. The company have disposed of the residue of the rents and profits of these premises, after the several payments made thereout as above, to their own use and benefit, considering the same as a part of their own general funds, except what may have gone in the numerous charities which the company distributes amongst their poor members.

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* The Rental of these Premises is as follows:

Tenants' Names.	*Description of the Premises, and what each tenant holds.*	*Expiration of Lease.*	*Old Rents.*	*Present Rents.*	*Considerations.*
			£	£	
William Griffith	West Smithfield, for the Ram Inn, out-houses, stables, &c., and also including the building lately erected on the company's purchase.	Christmas, 1826	120	130	300*l.* in repairs in two years.
Mr. Jas. Whiskin	For a piece of ground called Clerk's close, on the West side of Goswell street road, near Sadler's wells, for building on.	Lady-day, 1888	25		First three years at a pepper corn 4th year 150*l.* 5th year 200*l.* 6th year 250*l.* 7th year 300*l.* 8th year 350*l.* 9th year 400*l.* Remainder of term 525*l.* per annum, in consideration of laying the ground into streets, building houses, etc. agreeably to the stipulations contained in the agreement.

PENSIONS, GIFTS, LOANS, &c.; OTHERWISE CALLED "MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES."

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*	*To pay yearly.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Unknown	*Mr. Francis Clark,* To pay yearly, for ever, towards the relief of the poor and lame people within the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark,	200 0 0	10 0 0	The accounts of the Company make it appear, that this annual sum is paid to the proper officer of the said hospital, for which payment receipts are regularly taken.
1592, May 15.	*Sir Wolstan Dixie,* . . To lend 50*l.* each to four young freemen of the merchant adventurers and Skinners' companies, for terms of three years; and 30*l.* each to ten young freemen of the Skinners' Company, for the like terms; the borrowers for every 50*l.* paying an interest to the company of 33*s.* 4*d.* yearly, and for every 30*l.*, 20*s.* yearly; but of which interest the four wardens to have yearly 5*s.* each; and the clerk and two beadles 6*s.* 8*d.* each; the poor of St. Michael Bassishaw, (where he lived,) five marks in coals, and the remainder to the use of the company. Also to maintain a divinity lecture in St. Michael Bassishaw church, or otherwise as his executors should appoint.	500 0 0 10*l.* yearly from his tenement in St. Michael Bassishaw.	15 6 8 10 0 0	The company pay annually, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of the parish of St. Michael Bassishaw, and 10*l.* to the lecturer, as appears by our report of the charities of that parish; but no loans are made, as directed by the will of Sir Wolstan Dixie.
1611, Feb. 24.	*William Stoddard,* Left to the company towards the relief of their poor, and the maintaining and educating of poor freemen's sons at Christ's hospital, &c. a certain interest in his manor of Herringay, alias Harnsay, (Hornsey), Middlesex, and other premises directed to be purchased by his will, amounting to the yearly value of	200 marks.	6 0 0	The Skinners, shortly after the donor's death, relinquished all their interest in the premises mentioned to Christ's hospital, in consideration of their agreeing to perform the trusts of the will, paying to the company an annuity of 6*l.* and permitting them to have constantly ten boys in the hospital. The hospital also pays to the same company an annuity of 6*l.*; but of this sum the company make no specific application; it is mixed up with their own funds, and considered as virtually carried to the purposes for which it was given, in the large annual distribution which is voluntarily made by them to and amongst their own poor.

Date of Bequest	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*	*To pay yearly.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1716, Nov. 18.	*Margaret Audeley,* Left by will of this date, to be lent from time to time, for ever, to young beginners of the Skinners' Company,	100 0 0		With respect to this sum of 100*l.* it is stated, that there is no document or entry to make it appear that the same or any part thereof was ever received by the company, and it is certain that no such application of any such sum has been made, according to the directions therein contained.
	As also to purchase lands or otherwise, so as to secure the payment of a perpetual annuity of 35*l.* to the parish of Hackney, Middlesex, 15*l.* whereof to be laid out in bread and coal for the poor, the repairs of Hackney Church, the repair and maintaining "of all those bridges, trees, and rails, with their necessaries, which she the testatrix had caused to be made at her own cost, between Clapton street, in Hackney, and Shoreditch, in the County Middlesex, for the more easy and convenient passage of people by those ways;" and the remaining 20*l.* in maintaining a schoolmaster, to keep school in the said parish, to be chosen by the vicar, churchwardens and twelve of the bettermost householders of that parish.	700 0 0	35 0 0	The sum of 700*l.* was received by the company, and the annuity of 35*l.* has been regularly paid by them to the churchwardens of Hackney, as directed in the will. In their books of account from Midsummer, 1739, to Midsummer, 1760, there appears in page 18, an item on the credit side, between the receiver and the company, of the payment of 35*l.* to the poor of the parish of Hackney, due at Lady-day, 1760, "Mrs. Margaret Audley's gift;" and from the year 1759 to 1807, the period during which the father of the present clerk and himself have been receivers, the same payment has been continued down and has been regularly accounted for, to the present day. The application by the churchwardens remains to be inquired into. No lands appear to have been bought with any part of this sum: the clerk of the company thinks it probable that some security or other has been given to the churchwardens, but of that he cannot speak with any certainty. He does not remember that any application has ever been made for such security from the year 1759.

GIFTS OF THOMAS AUDELEY, ROBERT BATEMAN, MATTHEW BATESON, BARBARA CHAMPION, SIR WILLIAM COCKAYNE, SIR ABRAHAM DAWES, AND GEORGE FORMAN.

We find mention made, in the will book of the Skinners' Company, of the following donations:

One hundred pounds, bequeathed to the Company of Skinners, to be lent out in five equal portions to five young men, freemen of the Company, from four years to four years, upon their giving sufficient security for the repayment thereof, they paying for the same 10*s*. for every 20*l*. for such loan to them.

Two hundred pounds, bequeathed by Robert Bateman to the Skinners' Company, to be lent to four young freemen of the same company, from four years to four years, in portions of 50*l*. each, they paying interest at 2*l*. per cent.; two of them to be merchants or persons trading beyond the seas, and the other two using the art of a skinner, or the trade of a linen-draper or upholsterer.

Two hundred pounds given to the same company by the will of Matthew Bateson, to be lent out to four artisans, skinners, each 50*l*. a piece, gratis, they giving good security for the repayment thereof, at the discretion of the master and wardens of the same company.

One hundred pounds, given by the will of Barbara Champion to the said company, to be lent to four young artisans, skinners, by portions of 25*l*. each, for three years, without interest.

Two hundred pounds to the said company, by the nuncupative will of Sir William Cockayne, to be lent to four young freemen of that company, to each 50*l*. gratis, for three years successively, for ever, paying 10*s*. yearly to the Officers of the company for their pains taken therein.

One hundred pounds, given by Sir Abraham Dawes, to the renter wardens of the Skinners' Company, to be lent out to two young tradesmen of that Company, each 50*l*. for a year, gratis, paying 10*s*. each to the clerk of the company, for making out the bonds, and giving good security for repayment of the same, with the approbation of the master and wardens: and

One hundred pounds bequeathed by George Forman, to the master and wardens of the Skinners' Company, to be delivered out in free loan, without interest, to five poor beginners of the said company, using the trade of upholders within the said city, 20*l*. a piece; and for want of such beginners using the trade of upholders meet for the purpose, then the said 100*l*. to be divided as aforesaid among five poor beginners using the trade of skinners.

But with respect to these seven last-mentioned donations, we are given to understand, that there is neither entry nor trace from which it can be collected that any of them were ever received or applied.

CHARTERS.

Quarta pars Confirmac' de anno R. R'ne Elizabeth' Secundo.

De Confirmac' p^{ro} Pellipar', London.

Regina omib'z ad quos, &c. Sal'tm. Inspexim^{s} L'ras Patent' D'ni P. & M. nup' reg^{s} et regine Angl' de Confirmac'oe f'cas in hec verba Phillipus et Marie Dei g'r'a rex et regina Angl' Hispaniar^{m} Franc' Utriusq'z Sicilie Jerl'm et Hib'n'. Fidei Defensores, &c. Omib'z ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r}ven^{r}int Sal'tem. Inspexim^{s} quasdam l'ras patent^{s} d'ni H. quondam regis Angl' Septimi f'cas in hec verba Henr' Dei gra' rex Angl' & Franc' & d'nus Hib'nie om'ibz ad quos p^{r}sentes l're n're p^{r}ven^{r}int Sal'tem Inspexim^{s} l'ras patent^{s} d'ni Ric'i nup' regis Angl' S'cdi post Conquestum de Confirmac'one fact' in hec verba Ric'us Dei gra' Angl' et Franc' & d'nus Hib$_{r}$nie om'ibz ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r}ven$_{r}$int Sal'tem Inspexim^{s} l'ras patent^{s} d'ni E. nup' regis Angl' avi n'ri in hec verba Edwardus Dei gra' rex Angl' d'nus Hib'n & dux Aquit' om'ibz ad quos p^{r}sentes l're p^{r}ven^{r}int Sal't'm supplicaverunt nob' dil'ci nob' ho'ies civitatis n're London vocati Pelliparij p^{r}petic'oem suam coram nob' & concilio n'ro exhibitam Q'd cum de avisamento & assensu omniu' Ho'im de Mistera p$_{r}$d'ca in d'ca civitate com'oranciu' ad com'unen utilitatem co'itatis regni n'ri ad eandem civitatem confluentes nup' fuisset ordinatum q'd quel't forura in se c^{r}tum modum repertaret videl't Forura de Menivero de octo tiris h'eret centum & viginti ventres Forura de Menevero de septem tiris centum ventres Forura de Biso de octis tiris sexaginta & duodecim bestias Forura de Biso de septem tiris sexaginta & duodecim bestias Forura de Popell de septem tiris sexaginta bestias Forura de Popell de sex tiris quinquaginta & duas bestias Forura de Stradling de sex tiris quinquaginta & duas bestias Forura de Minuta Stradling quinquaginta & duas bestias Forura de Cisvell sexaginta bestias Capucia de Minevero Purato quadraginta ventres Capucia de Minevero Suppurato triginta & duas ventres Capucia de Minevero de quatuor tiris viginti & quatuor ventres Capucia de

Fourth part of Confirmations of the second year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Of Confirmation for the Skinners of London.

The Queen to all to whom, &c. greeting. We have seen the Letters Patent of the lord and lady Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, king and queen of England, Spain, France, the Two Sicilies, Jerusalem, and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these present letters shall come greeting. We have seen the letters patent of the lord Henry the Seventh, late king of England, made in these words: Henry, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present letters shall come greeting. We have seen the letters patent of confirmation of the lord Richard, the Second since the Conquest, made in these words: Richard, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, To all to whom these present letters shall come greeting. We have seen the letters patent of the lord Edward, late king of England, our grandfather, in these words: Edward, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, To all to whom these present letters shall come greeting. It has been prayed of us, by our beloved the men of our city of London, called Skinners, by their petition exhibited before us and our council, That whereas it had of late been advised and agreed to by all the men of the mystery aforesaid, dwelling in the said city, that it would be to the common utility of the commonalty of our kingdom resorting to the same city, if it were ordained that all furs should be imported in a way suitable to their kinds; that is to say,—Fur of Minever, of eight tiers, or one hundred and twenty bellies; Fur of Minever, of seven tiers, or one hundred bellies; Fur of Biso, of eight tiers, or seventy-two beasts; Fur of Biso, of seven tiers, or seventy-two beasts; Fur of Popell, of seven tiers, or sixty beasts; Fur of Popell, of six tiers, or fifty-two beasts; Fur of Stradling, of six tiers, or fifty-two beasts; Fur of Minuta Stradling,

Minevero de trib'z tiris decem & octo ventres Et q'el Forure de Binetto vel Agnis sint unius ulne & quarterij ulne in longitudine & in latitudine unius ulne & dimid' subtus in una parte et in medio Forure unius ulne & in latitudine Et q'd quel't Forurar^{m} h'moi sit bene & pura f'ca absqz mixtura aliar^{m} forurar^{m} Et q'd nullus pelliparius sive philiparius vendat veteras foruras alit^{r} q'm a vestimentes ext^{a}hunt^{r} videl't cum coleris & op'turis & capucia vetera cum gulis suis p^{r}ceo q'd forur' & capucijs veterib'z t'm magnates q'm alij de c'vitate p^{r}d'ca credentes novas esse cum veteres sint p^{r} i'pos pluliparios multociens sunt decepti Et q'd nullus pelliparus vel philiparius aliquem foruram aliam q'm veterum p^{r} causa p^{r}dca p^{r} vicos & placeas seu m^{r}catum in dc'a civitate nullaterus deferat ad vendend' velimus d'cam ordinaco'em approbare & ea h'oib'z de mistera p^{r}dca confirmare sibi & succ'suis ho'ib'z de d'ca mistera imp'p^{r}m obtrinend' Nos eor$_{m}$ supplicacio' in has parte annuentes adv^{r}tentesqz p^{r}missa ad utilitatem p'puli regni n'ri esse ut p^{r}mittit^{r} ordinata eandem ordinat'coem tenore p^{r}cenciu' acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} & ut eadem ordinacio' in om'ibz & singulis suis articulis futuris temporibz observet^{r} Volum^{s} & concedim^{s} p^{r}o nob' et here d' n^{o}ris q'd c^{r}ti hoi'es p^{r}bi & fideles civitates p^{r}dce de mistera illa de assensu ho'inib' ejusdem mistere cligant^{r} & assignent$_{r}$ ad scrutiniu' sup^{r} p$_{r}$missis in d'ca civitate & suburbijs ejusdem quociens opus fu^{r}it faciend' Ita q'd major d'ce civitatis qui p^{r}o tempore fu^{r}it p$_{r}$ sic elegendor^{m} & assignantor^{m} testimoniu' illos quos in hac parte delinquentes inven$_{r}$ it juxta eor^{m} dem^{r}ita puniat & castigat' & nichilomenius forure quas cont^{a} hanc ordinaco'em f'cas inveniri contig^{r}it majori & co'tate ejusdem civitatis remaneant forisf'ce. Et q'd ho'ies civitatis p^{r}dce de mistera illa nundinas div^{r}sas vide'lt S'ci Botulphi Win'ton S'ci Yvonis Stamford & S'ci Edi ac alias nundinas infra regnu' n'rm ex^{r}centes h'moi scrutinuu' in nundinis illis p^{r}o co'i utilitate h'oim ad nundinas illas confluenciu' faciant Ita q'd delinquentes in hac parte coram senescall' nundinar^{m} illar$_{m}$ pereor^{m} testimoniu' puniant^{r} & castigant^{r} & q'd forure que in manib'z pellipariou^{m} seu philiparior^{m} in eisdem nundinis invente fu^{r} int conf'ce cont^{a} ordinaco'em sup' d'cam d'n's nundinar^{m} illar^{m} similit^{r} remaneant forisf'ce In cijus rei testimoniu' has l'ras

of fifty-two beasts; Fur of Ciwell, of sixty beasts; Hoods of Minever Pure of forty bellies; Hoods of Minever Super Pure, of thirty-two bellies; Hoods of Minever, of four tiers, or twenty-four bellies; Hoods of Minever, of three tiers, or eight bellies; and that Fur of Binetto, or Lamb, might be of one ell and one quarter of an ell in length, and one ell and one half an ell in breadth, in the under part, and of one ell in breadth in the middle of the fur. That every fur should be of one kind, and manufactured good and pure, without admixture of other fur; That no skinner or furrier should sell old furs otherwise than as coming from vestments, that is to say, collars and linings, and old hoods with their tippets on, on account that the great, as well as the commonalty of the city aforesaid, by old furs and hoods, which they believe to be new ones, are, by many furriers often deceived; and that no skinner or furrier should by any means offer to sell furs in the streets and highways, or markets, of the aforesaid city, otherwise than as old, for the reasons aforesaid; and that it would be for the general utility of the commons of our realm, resorting to the same city, if it were granted, that we the same ordinance should approve, and the same to the men of the said mystery, and their successors, men of the said mystery, should for ever confirm:—We, assenting to their supplication in this behalf, and perceiving it would be for the benefit of the people of our kingdom, if the premises were allowed, the same regulations and ordinances, according to the tenor of these premises, do accept and approve, and that the same ordinances, in all and singular their articles, may be firmly observed to future times; Do will and grant, for us and our heirs, That certain honest and trusty men of the city aforesaid, of their mystery, with the assent of the men of the same mystery, may be *elected and assigned,* to oversee to the premises in the said city and the suburbs of the same, whenever it shall be necessary to be done: So that the mayor of the said city, for the time being, may, on the testimony of those so elected and assigned, cause such as shall be found guilty in this respect, to be corrected and punished according to their demerits. And all manner of fur which shall happen to be found manufactured contrary to these ordinances, n'ras fieri fecim^{s} patentes T. me i'po apud Westm' primo die Marcij anno r' primo.

Quar^{m} quidem L'rar^{m} p^{r}textu' d'ci pelliparij unam gildam sive fraternitatem ad honorem Dei & p^{r}' ciosi Corporis D'ni J'hu x'pi h'ere & tenere ac duos capellanos infra civitatem n'ram p^{r}d'cam sing'lis annis ad faciend' divina s^{r}vicia p^{r}o animab'z d'ci avi n'ri ac alior^{m} progenit^{r}m n'ror^{m} necnon fratrum & so^{r}or^{m} gilde sive frat^{r}nitatis p^{r}d'ce & o'im benef'cor^{m} ejusdem necnon animal'z o'im fideliu' defuncto^{m} invenire & sustentare hactenus usi sunt p^{r}ut nos informaverunt. Nos ad devoco'em d'cor^{m} pelliparior^{m} in hac parte que bona & s'ca nob' videt^{r} considerac'oem h'entes de g'ra n'ra sp'iali & p^{r}o sexaginta libris quas ij'dem pelliparij nob' solverunt in Hanap^{r}io n'ro d'cas l'ras ip'ius avi n'ri & o'ia & sing'la in eis contenta, ac gildam sive fraternitatem p^{r}d'cam rata h'entes & grata ea p^{r}o nob' & heredib'z n'ris acceptam^{s} approbam^{s} & ratificam^{s} ac pelliparijs & ho'ib'z mistere p^{r}d'ce & succ' suis d'ce civitatis n're London tenore p^{r}senciu' concedim^{s} & confirma^{s} imp'p'm obtinend' Ac insup^{r} de ubiori g'ra n'ra Concessim^{s} & licenciam Dedim^{s} p^{r}o nob' & hered' n'ris pelliparijs & hoib'z ejusdem mistere q'd ip'i & successores sui de civitate n'ra p^{r}d'ca p^{r}d'cam fraternitatem sive gildam ad honorem Dei & p^{r}ciosi corporis D'ni n'ri J'hu X'pi h'ere & tenere & eandem imp'pm absq'z impetic'oe quacunq'z gaudere Aceciam eandem gildam sive fraternitatem de pelliparijs & alijs p^{r}sonis quas ad eandem recipe volu^{r}int augere & augmentare ac quo'lt anno unu' magi'm & quatuor custodes de seipsis ad supportand' on^{r}a negocior^{m} gildam sive fraternitatem suam p^{r}d'cam tengenciu' & concernan' lib'e eligere & facere valeant imp'p'm. Et q'd magr' & custodes ac fratres & sorores ejusdem gilde sive fraternitatis & successores sui unam lib'atum vesture unius secte int' illos sing'is annis ad quandam p^{r}cessionem ad festum d'ci preciosi corporis D'ni J'hu X'pi necnon quandam mangoriam sive communim^{s} infra civitatem n'ram p^{r}d'cam in aliquo loco ad hoc assignando competent^{r} fac^{r}e h'ere & tenere ac int^{r} eos tractare disponere & ordinare possint p^{r}o bona gub'nac'oe regula & regimine gilde sive fraternitatis p^{r}d'ce imp'p'nu'. In cujus rei testimon'um has l'ras n'ras fieri fecim^{s} patentes

may remain forfeit to the mayor and commonalty of the city aforesaid. And that the men of the city aforesaid, of their mystery, may exercise the like oversight in divers fairs; that is to say, the fairs of St. Bololph, of Winchester, of St. Ives, of Stamford, of St. Edith, and of other their fairs in the realm, for the common benefit of the men resorting to such fairs; and that defaulters in this behalf may, on their testimony, be, by the stewards of such fairs, corrected and punished; and the fur which in the hands of the skinners or furriers, in the same fairs, shall be found made contrary to the ordinance above named, may, in like manner, remain forfeit to the lords of such fairs. In witness, &c. Witness the king, at Westminster, the first of March, in the first year of his reign.

Which certain letters patent, by reason that the said skinners have been used hitherto to have and hold within the said city, a gild or fraternity to the honour of God and the precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to find and maintain two chaplains, to perform divine service yearly for the souls of our said grandfather, and others of our progenitors; also the brethren and sisters of the gild or fraternity aforesaid, and all benefactors, and of all the faithful deceased, as we have been informed; we, in consideration of the devotion of the said Skinners in this behalf, which appears to us good and pious, and for sixty pounds which the same skinners have paid into our Hanaper, the said letters of him our grandfather, and all and singular in them contained, and the gild or fraternity aforesaid have ratified and granted, and for us and our heirs, do accept, approve, and ratify; and to the skinners and men of the mystery aforesaid, and their successors, of our said city of London, the tenor of these presents do grant and confirm to remain perpetually. And moreover, of the abundance of our grace, we do grant and give licence, for us and our heirs, unto the skinners and men of the same mystery, that they and their successors, of our city aforesaid, may have and hold the aforesaid gild or fraternity to the honour of God and the precious body of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that they may enjoy the same for evermore, without any impediment whatsoever; and that they may, at their pleasure, increase and augment the same gild or

Teste me ip'o apud Westm' vicessimo die Aprilis anno R. n^{ri} sexto decimo.

Nos autem l'ras p^{r}d'cas ac o'ia & sing'la in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea p^{r}o nob' & hered' n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} approbam^{s} & dil'cis nob' nunc ho'ib'z civitatis p^{r}dict de mistera p^{r}d'ca ratificam^{s} & confirmam^{s} p^{r}ut l're p^{r}d'ce r'onabilit^{r} testamt^{r} & p^{r}ut ij'dem nunc ho'ies de mistera p^{r}d'ca om'ib'z & sing'lis in l'ris p^{r}d'cis contentis uti & gaudere debent ip'iq'z & p^{r} decessores sui eis hucusq'z uti & gaudere consueverint Et ult^{r}ius q'd p^{r}d'ci nunc h'ores de mistera p^{r}d'ca & eor^{m} succ' in suis p^{r}o re publica agendis juxta vim & eff'c'm is l'rar^{m} pd'car^{m} Necnon & circa debitam coreccо'em defectim' in eadem mistera quocumq'z tempore futere em^{r}genciu' cont^{a} quoscumq'z l'ras p^{r}d'cas aut contenta in eisdem aliqualit^{r} impugnantes ne volentes seu machinantes luciores & securiores sint & futuris p'petuis temporib'z sic esse valeant, de ubiori gr'a n'ra concessim^{s} & licenciam dedim^{s} p^{r}o nob' hered' & succ' n'ris quantum in nob' est ho'ib'z mistere p^{r}d'ce Q'd ip'i in civitate p^{r}d'ce unam Gildam sive fraternitatem in honore Dei corporis p^{r}ciosi de h'oib's d'ce mistere & alijs uniere fundare creare erigere & stabilere Gildam sive frat^{r}nitatem illam sic unitam fundatam creatam erectam & stabilitam h'ere & tenere eademq'z gaudere possint sibi & successorib'z suis p'petuis futuris temporib'z duraturus Et q'd ip'i eandem gildam sive fraternitatem augere & augmentare valeant quociens & qundo eis videbit^{r} necessarim' & opportunu' Et q'd ho'ies gilde sive fraternitatis illius quol't anno elig^{r}e & fac^{r}e possint unu' magrm' & quatuor custodes de seipsis qui tempore ellec'ois eor^{m} fue^{r}int pelliparij & lib'i ho'is civitatis p^{r}d'ce ad supportand' onera negocior^{m} t'm misteram p^{r}d'cam q^{r}m gildam sive fraternitatem illam tangenciu' & conce^{r}nen necnon ad regend' & gub^{r}nand' easdem misterum gildam & fraternitatem Et q'd d'ci magr' & custodes ac fratres & sorores gilde sive fraternitatis p^{r}d'ce sint in re & n'ore unu' corpus & una c'oitas p'petua h'eantq'z successionem p'petuam & c'oi sigillum p^{r}o negocijs t'm mistere q'm gilde & fraternitatis p^{r}d'car^{m} s^{r}vitur' Et q'd ip'i & eor^{m} successores imp'p'tuu' sint p'sone habiles & capaces in lege ad p^{r}quirend' in p'petuitate t'ras ten'reddit' & alias possessones quascunq' de quibuscunq' p^{r}so-

fraternity of Skinners, and of other persons whom they may receive into the same; and that they may freely elect and make, from themselves, yearly, for ever, one master and four wardens, to bear the burden of the business touching and concerning the gild or fraternity aforesaid; and that the master and wardens, or fraternity, and their successors, may be able to have a livery vesture of one suit between them every year, in order for a certain procession to the feast of the said precious body of the Lord Jesus Christ, and also competently, to make, have, and hold a certain common feast, in any place to be assigned for that purpose, within our city aforesaid; and may thereat be able, among themselves, to treat of, dispose and ordain, rules and regulations for the government of the aforesaid gild and fraternity for ever. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the 20th day of April, in the 16th year of our reign.

Now we, the letters aforesaid, and all and singular in the same contained, have ratified and granted, and the same for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, do accept, approve, and to our beloved the now men of the city aforesaid, of the mystery aforesaid, do ratify and confirm, as in the letters aforesaid, is reasonably witnessed, and as the same now men of the mystery aforesaid, all and singular in the letters aforesaid contained, ought to use and enjoy, and as they and their predecessors, the same have heretofore been accustomed to use and enjoy: and further, that the aforesaid now men of the mystery aforesaid and their successors, acting for the public good according to the truth and effect of the letters aforesaid, as also for the due correction of defects in the same mystery in time to come, in whatsoever way arising, or that the letters aforesaid or any thing in them contained, may not wilfully or designedly be in any manner impugned, but may be clearly and securely in force for all times to come; of the abundance of our grace, we do grant and give licence, for us and our successors, as much as in us is, to the men of the mystery aforesaid, that they in the city aforesaid, may be able to unite, found, create, erect and establish for ever; a gild or fraternity in honour of the precious body of God, and the same may be able to have, hold and enjoy, to themselves and their perpetual successors for all future times; and that

nis Et q'd ij'dem magr' & custodes & eor^{m},succ' imp'petuu' p' nomen mag'ri & custodiu' gilde sive fraternitatis corporis Xp'i Pelliparior^{m} London pl'itare possint & impl'itari quibuscunq'z judicib'z in cur' & acc'oib'z quib'zcumq'z Et ult^{r}ius pro honestate ho'im mistere p^{r}d'ce in civitate p^{r}d'ca ad p^{r}sens existenciu' & quiin eadem tunc com'orantes & residentes fu^{r}int ac p^{r}o dampnis & dep^{r}ditis que tam nob' q'm alijs ligeis n'ris ex indebita & improvida gub'nac'oe quor^{m}dam ligeor^{m} nostro^{m} mistere p^{r}d'ce honestatem mistere illus minime ponderanciu' em^{r}gent & eveniut p^{r} cavend' Necnon & p^{r} falsitatib'z & decep'coib'z in eadam mistera in dies usitatis amputand' & tollend' Concessimꝰ q'd nullus mistere p^{r}d'ce nec aliquis alijs quicunq'z infra civitatem n'ram p^{r}d'cam nec alibi extra eandem civitatem p' totam regnu' n'rm Angl' de cet^{r}o aliquam facere foruram alicujus pellure cujuscumqz gen^{r}is fu^{r}it ivendic'oi exponend' cum pellibus seisionalib'z & insesionabil' Anglice dict' stage & seson insimul in una forura int^{r}positis mixtis & op^{r}atis foruris de stradling duntaxat exceptis in quib'z liceat f'corib'z & operatorib'z eor^{m}dem unu' cum alio vide'lt stage cum seson insimul in una forura interponere miscere & operari. Et q'd nullus mistere p^{r}d'ce nec aliquis alius infra civitatem p^{r}d'cam aut suburbia ejusdem artificium sive facultatem vendend' novas foruras frequentans & ex^{r}cens aliquas vet^{r}es foruras in domib'z shopis opellis foris m^{r}catis nundinis aut aliis locis clam vel palam vendat nec h'moi veteres foruras vendic'oi demonstrare vel expon^{r}e sub forisf'cura ear^{n}dem quovis modo presumat Nam p' h'moi ho'ies t'm novas q'm vet^{r}es foruras insimul vendentes t'm magnates q'm alij de co'itate regni n'ri p^{r}d'ci credentes eas novas esse vet^{r}es sunt multociens ante hec tempora fuerunt & in dies sunt decepti Q'dq'z eacam nullus mistere & co'itatis p^{r}dcar^{m} nec aliquis alius quicumq'z infra vel extr^{a} d'cam civitatem n'ram nec alibi ext^{a} p^{r} totam regnu' n'rm Angl' vendat vel faciat aliquas foruras quor^{m}cumq'z gen^{r}u' fu^{r}int nisi q'd quol't forura in se c^{r}sum modum

they may be able to increase and augment the same gild or fraternity, as often, and when, it shall to them seem necessary and convenient: and that the men of their gild or fraternity, may be able yearly, to elect and make one master, and four wardens, from themselves, who at the time of the election of them may be skinners and freemen of the city aforesaid, to support the burden of the business of the mystery aforesaid, and touching and concerning their gild or fraternity, as well as to rule and govern the same mystery, gild, and fraternity. And that the said master and wardens, and brothers and sisters, of the gild or fraternity aforesaid, may be in deed and name, one body and one perpetual community; and may have perpetual succession and a common seal, to serve, as well for the affairs of the mystery aforesaid, as of the gild and fraternity aforesaid: and that they and their successors for ever, may be fit persons able and capable in the law, to purchase in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, and of whomsoever persons: and that the same master and wardens, by the name of master and wardens of the gild or fraternity of the body of Christ of the Skinners of London, may be able to plead and be impleaded, before whomsoever judges in court, and in whatsoever actions; and further, for the worship of the men of the mystery aforesaid, in the city aforesaid at present being, or who may in the same be hereafter dwelling and residing, and on account of the damage and loss which we, as well as others, our liege subjects, from the undue and improvident government of certain our liege subjects of the mystery aforesaid (the worship of their mystery too little weighing, and which makes it appear desirable that the same should be looked into, as well as from the falsities and deceptions daily used, and which should be hindered and removed)—We do grant, that from henceforth, none of the mystery aforesaid, or others whomsoever, within our said city, or elsewhere without the same city, and throughout our realm of England, shall make any fur from any skin, of whatsoever kind it may be, to expose for sale with the skins called stage and seson, together in one fur, put between, mixed and worked, (fur of stradling only excepted, in which it may lawfully be done and worked in

teneat et importet s'cd'm q'd inferius inscribit^{r} & memorat^{r} videl't Q'd qualt' pellis de Ermyn op^{r} at' he'at & contineat in longitudine octo polices assise de pollicib'z mensuratis & competentem latitudinem sc'dm q'd largitas ejusdem bestie id r'onabilit^{r}exposcat Q'dq'z eciam quil't pellis de Sables Martyns & Foynes contineat in longitudine duodecim pollices assise & in longitudine in medio pellis tres pollices & dimid' assise Et q'd quil't venter de Sable Martyns & de Foynes contineat undecim pollices assise in longitudine Puredq'z & Minever ac Scaged Grey q'd continuat in longitudine qunq'z pollices assize & dimid' cum latitudine competenti et r'anobili s'cd'm q'd largitas bestiar^{m} exigunt & requierunt Et q'd quel't pellis de Foroin Grey eciam Crisey Grey h'eat & contineat in longitudine sex pollices assise cum latitude competenti et r'onabili Q'dq'z quel't bestia cujuslib't forure de Beshes Anglice dict' "Livere Furres" contineat in longitudine quinq'z pollices et dimid' assise & latitudinem competentem & ra'nobilem Quol't bestia cujuslib't alt^{r}ius Forure de Beshes q'd contineat in longitudine sex polices assize & latitudinem competentem & ra'nobilem Et quod quil't pellis de Rubio Grey & Calabre h'eat et contineat in longitudine septem pollices assise cum latitudine competenti s'cd'm largitatem bestiar^{m} quel'tq'z pellis de Bevere q'd contineat in longitudine quartuordecim pollices assise & in medio in latitudine quartuor polices et dimid' assise Et q'd quel't pellis de Oter tota & integra p'ut cresceat et op'et^{r} Et q'd om'es pellis de Bogge integre p^{r} se fiant & oper't^{r} Tibieq'z de Bogee Anglice d'ce "Boggs Leggs" similit^{r} p^{r} se fiant & op'ent^{r} Et q'd eciam omnis et omnimd' pellura Anglice dict' "Rawe Ware" cujuscumq'z gen^{r}is fuerit de cet^{r}o sit bene & fidelit^{r} pakkata s'cd'm q'd quel't pellura in genere suo no'iat^{r} & appellat^{r} absq'z aliquali falcitate seu decepto in eis invienend' sub pena forisf'cure tocius & omnimod' h'moi pellure sic p^{r}bate & in-

with them one with the other; that is to say, stage with seson, together in one fur, to be put between, mixed and worked). And that none of the mystery aforesaid or any other within the city aforesaid, or suburbs of the same, may occupy or use the art or faculty of selling new furs, or any old furs, in houses, shops, sheds, stalls, markets, fairs, or any other places; or may sell, secretly or openly, or in any way shew or expose any manner of old furs for sale before-hand. And forasmuch as by such men selling new and also old furs together, the great, as well as others of the commonalty of our kingdom, believing the old to be new, were frequently heretofore, and are at present deceived; and whereas also none of the mystery and commonalty aforesaid, or any others whomsoever, within or without our said city, or elsewhere throughout our whole kingdom of England, may sell or manufacture any furs, of whatsoever kind they may be, unless every such fur itself is landed and imported in a certain manner, as hereunder is written and commemorated, that is to say, that every skin of ermine to be manufactured shall have and contain eight inches of assize in length, by admeasurement, and a competent breadth, according as from the largeness of the same beast may be reasonably required: That every skin of Sables, Martyns, and Foins, shall contain in length twelve inches of assize, and in breadth, in the middle of the skin, three inches and a half of assize; that every belly of Sables, Martins, and Foins, shall contain eleven inches of assize, in length, and that pured; also Scaged Grey, may contain in length five inches and a half of assize, with the breadth competent and reasonable, according as the largeness of the beast shall prove and require. That every skin of Foreign Grey and of Crisey Grey, may have and contain in length six inches of assize, with a competent and reasonable breadth. That all beasts whatsoever, with the fur of Bethes, in English "Livery Fur," may contain in length five inches and a half of assize, with a competent and reasonable breadth. That all beasts whatsoever with other fur of Bethes, may contain in length six inches of assize and a competent and reasonable breadth; that all furs of Ruby Grey and Calabre may contain seven inches of assize in length with a competent breadth, according to

vente falso et deceptive pakkate Et eciam q'd om'is & omnimod' pellur' Anglice dict' Fell ware cujuscumq'z gen^{r}is fu^{r}it simili^{r} de cet^{r}o sit bene & fideli^{r} in omib'z pekkata Ita quod quel't pellis int^{r}ius pakkata in longitudine' et omib'z alijs dependencijs suis sit concordans pelli exterius pakkata Anglice dict' Samples absqz aliquali falsitate seu decept' in eis invenienet sub pena forisf'cure tocius & omnimodo hm'oi pellure dict' Felle Ware sic invente falso et deceptive pakkata Et eciam q'd om'es & om'imod' furrure quor^{m}cumq'z generum fu^{r}int de cet^{r}o sint' p^{r} f'cores & op^{r}atores ear^{m}dem in omib'z bene et fideli^{r} f'ce & op'ate absq'z aliquali cont^{r}f'cum alicujus furrure unius gen^{r}is esse similis furrure alt^{r}ius gen^{r}is & absq'z aliquali alia falcitate seu deceptu quovis modo sub pena forisf'cure ear^{m}dem Et q'd magr' & custodes mistere & co'itatis p^{r}dcar^{m} qui p^{r}o tempore fu^{r}int plenam h'eant potestatem imp'puu' faciend' & ex^{r}cend' debitum scrutinium de omib'z & sing'lis p^{r}missis necnon de omib'z & sing'lis operib'z misteram p^{r}d'cam tangentibz' & conc^{r}nent'm sup' Ho'ies Mistere Pellipario^{m} q'm sup' om'es alios quoscumq'z negocia & m^{r}amonia ejusdem mistere vendentes facientes seu op^{r}ant' t'm in p^{r}d'ca civitate n'ra London & suburbijs ejusdem q'm alibi ext^{r} in quibuscumq' locis foris nundinis & m^{r}catis p' totam regnu' n'rm Angl' p^{r} seip'os vel eor^{m} duos ad minius o'iaq'z fulsa et deceptiva op^{r}a & m^{r}cimonia quor^{m}cumq'z gen^{r}u' fu^{r}int si que fu^{r}int p^{r} ip'os vel eor$_{m}$ duos in eor^{m} hujusmodi scrutinijs rep'ta ad decepc'oem p'p'li n'ri f'ca op^{r}ta seu pakkata s'cd'm tenorem d'car^{m} l'xr^{m} patent' p'genitor^{m} n'ror^{m} p^{r}dcor^{m} tanqu'm eis forisf'ca capiend' & retinendi f'coresq'z venditores & op^{r}atores eor^{m}dem falsor^{m} op^{r}um & m^{r}cimonior^{m} s'cd'm eor^{m} dem^{r}ita p^{r} discreco'em eor^{m}dem mag'ri & custodum qui p^{r}tempore fu^{r}int vel eor^{m} duor^{m} h'mo'i scrutiniu' p^{r}o tempore facienciu' puniend' corrigend' & debite castigand' mediante consensu &

the largeness of the beast. That every skin of beaver may contain fourteen inches of assize in length, and have in breadth in the middle four inches and a half of assize; that every other skin whole and entire, may in like way be increased and worked; that all skins of Bogge, entire, may be made and worked by themselves; as also Bogges' legs, and all manner of skins called in English "raw ware," of whatsoever kind, may be henceforward, well and faithfully packed, according as every skin in its kind is named and called, without any falsity or deception to be found in them, under pain of forfeiting the whole; and all and all manner of skins so found and proved false and deceitfully packed, and all and all manner of skins called in English "fell ware," of whatsoever kinds they may be, shall, in like manner, be from henceforth, in all respects, well and faithfully packed, so that every skin packed withinside may agree, in length and all other dependencies, with the skins packed outside, called in English "samples," without any falsity or deception to be found in them, under pain of forfeiting the whole; and that all and all manner of furs, of whatsoever kind they may be, shall be from henceforth, by the manufacturers and workers of them, in all things well and faithfully made and worked, without any kind of counterfeit; every fur of one kind to be alike to fur of another kind; and without any other falsity or deception whatsoever, under pain of forfeiting the same; and that the master and wardens of the mystery and commonalty aforesaid, for the time being, may have full power for ever, by themselves or two of them at the least, to make and exercise right of search over all and singular the premises, also over all and singular manufactures, touching and concerning the mystery aforesaid as well as over the men of the mystery of Skinners, and over all others whomsoever the merchandize and merceries of the same mystery selling, manufacturing or working, as well in our city of London and the suburbs of the same, and elsewhere without, as in whatsoever places, sheds, fairs and markets throughout our kingdom of England; and all false and deceptive work and merchandize, of whatsoever kind it may be, by them or two of them thus making search, which shall be found so made, worked, or

consilio d'norm seu seneschallo locorm fororm nundinarm & mrcatorm illorm quib'z h'moi foris f'curis ut prfrtur fieri contigrit & hoc tociens quociens mag'ro & custodib'z q'm pr tempore furint melius videbitr faciend' Proviso semp' q'd mag'r' & custodes mistere & co'itatis prdcarm qui pr tempore furint sing'lis annis imp'p'm postq'm pr misteram & co'itatempr prd'cas sic ut prfertur elect' furint prprbos & discretos viros earndem mistere & co'itatis majori d'ce civitatis n're pr tempore existen' prsonalitr prsentib'z & coram ip'o majore in cur' sua singlis annis tractis pr eos sacroscis Dei Evangelijs corporale prstant juramentum ad misteram & co'itatem prd'cam s'cd'm eorm sciencias in omi'b'z debite regend' & gub'nend' necnon ad scrutiniu' prd'cm in quibuscumq'z locis ferijs nundinis & mrcatis t'm in d'ca civitat' n'ra & suburbijs ejusdem q'm alibi exta pr totu' regnu' Angl' ut prd'cum est pro c'oe utilitate tocius p'puli n'ri in omib'z bene juste & fidelitr faciend' exercend' & exequend' nemini prfanore vel odio aliqualitr prtend' In cujus rei testimoniu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecims patens T. me ip'o apud castrum n'rm de Windesor vicessimo s'cdo' die Februarij anno r. n. sextodecimo.

STAPYNDON.

Pr B're de Privato Sigillo & pro viginti Mrcis solut' in Hanap'io.

Nos autem l'ras prd'cas ac o'ia & singla in eis content' rata h'entes & grata ea pro nob' hered' & succ' n'rm prfate regine quantum in nob' est acceptams & approbams ac ea dil'cis nob' Thomas Percij nunc mag'ro mistere Pellipariorm Ranbrowne Bankes Thome Hunt Georgio Allen juniori & Nicho' Marshe gardianis ejusdem mistere & successorib'z suis ratificams & confirmams prut l're prdca in se r'onabiltr testantr In cujus rei testimonu' has l'ras n'ras fieri fecims patentes T. nob' ip's apud Westm' octavo die Junij annis r' n' quarto & quinto.

patched, to the deception of our people, according to the tenor of the said letters patent of our progenitors, the same shall cause to be forfeited, taken, and kept, and the makers, sellers, and workers of such false work and merchandize shall cause to be punished, corrected, and duly castigated, according to their demerits, with the assent and counsel of the lords or stewards of such places, sheds, fairs and markets so as aforesaid, where the same may happen to occur, and this when and as often as to the aforesaid master and wardens for the time being, it shall seem best to be done; provided always, that the master and wardens of the mistery and commonalty aforesaid, for the time being, each year for ever, after they shall have so been elected by the mystery and commonalty aforesaid, be, by the honest and discreet men of the same mystery and commonalty, personally presented to the mayor of our said city, for the time being, and be each year before him the said mayor, corporally sworn, upon the holy Gospel of God, to duly rule and govern in all things, according to their knowledge, the mystery and commonalty aforesaid; and also to cause the aforesaid search in all places, sheds, fairs, and markets, as well in our said city and the suburbs of the same, as elsewhere throughout the whole kingdom of England, to be well and faithfully made, exercised and executed in all things, for the common benefit of our people, and without any sort of favour or animosity to any person whatsoever. In witness, &c. witness the king at his castle of Windsor, the twenty-second day of February, in the 16th year of his reign.

Signed STAPYNDON.

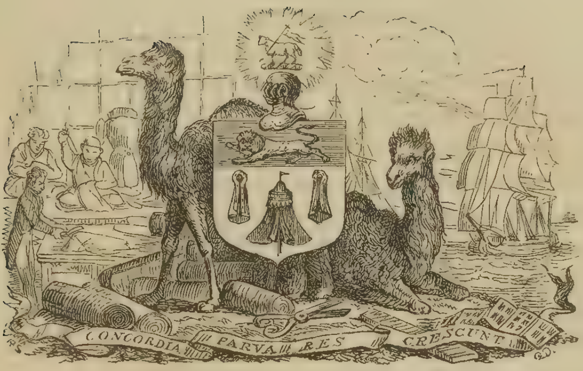
By writ of Privy Seal and for twenty marks paid into the Hanaper.

Now we, the letters aforesaid, and all and singular in them contained have ratified and granted, and the same, for

Nos autem l'ras p$_{r}$dcas ac o'ia & sing'la' in eisdem contenta rata h'entes & grata ea p^{r}o nob' hered' & succ' n'ris quantum in nob' est acceptam^{s} & approbam^{s} ac dil'cis nob' Phi'ppo Gunter nunc mag'ro mistere Pellipario^{rm} Gal'fro Walkeden Rico Clyfton Thome Banister & Morgano Richards gardianis ejusdem mistere d'co^{rm} succ' tenore p^{r}senciu' ratificam^{s} & c'nformam^{s} p^{r}ut in l're p^{r}d'ce in se r'onabilit^{r} testam't^{r} In cujus rei testimoniu' & T. R. apud Westm' xxij^{o} die Marcij anno r' sui' s'cdo.

us, our heirs, and successors, we the aforesaid queen, as much as in us is, do accept and approve, and them to our beloved Thomas Percy, now master of the mystery of Skinners, Ranbrowne Bankes, Thomas Hunt, George Allen, jun., and Nicholas Marshe, wardens of the same mystery, and their successors, do ratify and confirm, as in the aforesaid lettres is reasonably witnessed. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the 8th day of June, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary.

Now we, the letters aforesaid, and all and singular in them contained, have ratified and granted, and for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us is, do accept and approve, and to our beloved Philip Guntor, now master of the mystery of Skinners, Geoffrey Walkeden, Richard Clyfton, Thomas Banister, and Morgan Richards, wardens of the same mystery, and their successors, by the tenor of these presents do ratify and confirm, as in the letters aforesaid is reasonably witnessed. In witness, &c. Dated at Westminster, the 22d of March, and in the 2d year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.



MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

"This Society, anciently denominated Tailors and Linen Armourers, was incorporated by Letters Patent of the 5th of Edward IV., anno 1466. But many of the members of the company being great merchants, and Henry VIIth a member thereof, he, for his greater honour, by letters patent of the 18th of his reign, anno 1503, re-incorporated the same, by the name of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London. They consist of a master, four wardens, 38 assistants, and 394 liverymen; whose fine is 20*l.* when admitted. They are possessed of a great estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses, pursuant to the wills of the respective donors, about 2,000*l.* per annum."* "The first patent of the arms was granted by Sir Thomas Holme, knight, Clarencieux King of Arms, to the Tailors and Linen

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* Maitland, ii. 1234.

Armourers, in the 21st year of king Edward IV., anno Dom. 1480; and since then incorporated by king Henry VII., by the name of the Men of the Art and Mystery of Merchant-Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in London, etc., by letters patent, bearing date the 18th of his reign: and after, the same arms and crest were confirmed by Thomas Wriothesley, knight, anno 22 Henry VIII., under their hands and seals of arms. Then being somewhat altered, with a new crest and supporters, granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, confirmed under his hand, and the seal of his office, dated December 23, 1586, and 29th of Elizabeth."* "They are a most numerous and very rich company, composed of merchants, mercers, drapers, tailors, and some other trades; and are governed by a master, 4 wardens, above 40 assistants, and there are on the livery 485; the fine for which is 15*l.* This company is the seventh, and has been greatly honoured by having on their fraternity upwards of kings 10, princes 3, bishops 27, dukes 26, earls 47, lords 81, and 16 lord mayors. The Merchant Tailors bear for their armorial ensigns, Argent, a tent royal between two parliament robes, gules, lined ermin, on a chief azure, a lion of England; crest, a holy lamb, in glory proper. Supporters, two camels, or; motto, CONCORDIA PARVA RES CRESCUNT." Patron, St. John the Baptist: *Hall, Threadneedle street.*†

The original gild of this company is called in the ancient licences and confirmations granted to it, by the general name "Gilda Armararij," afterwards "Cissoribus et Armurarijs linearum Armurata Civat' Lond." "Fraternitate Cissorem;" "Armurarijs Lond." "Scissoribus Lond.;" and "Scissoribus et Armurarij linearum Armurata;" "Mercatores Scissores," &c.,—names all arising from their being anciently both tailors and cutters; and also making the padding and interior lining of armour, as well as manufacturing garments. Their first licence is stated by Stowe to have been granted 28 Edw. I., when they were confirmed by the name of "Taylors and Linen Armourers of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist," and were empowered every Midsummer-day to hold a feast and choose them a governor or master, with wardens; "Whereupon," says that author, "the same year, 1300, on the feast of St. John the Baptist, they chose Henry de Ryall to be their pilgrim: for the master of this mystery, as one that travelled for the whole company, was thus called, until the 11th of Richard II., and the four wardens were then called 'Purveyors of alms,' now quarterage, of the said Company."* This licence (which we must suppose, from the minute way in which it is described, Stowe actually saw,) does not appear to have been inrolled, or to be at present in the possession of the company, though their books are stated to extend back to that year.

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* Strype's Stow, ii. 277.

† New View, ii. 611. The stained-glass windows of the old St. Martin Outwich, as engraven in Wilkinson's History of that church, contain a representation of the original arms, granted by Clarencieux, in 1480. They differ from the present (granted in 1586); the latter having a Lion, instead of the Holy Lamb (which is in the body of the first arms), and which latter is now their crest. Vide Hist. St. Martin Outwich Church, 4to. 1797.

The first charter of the Merchant Tailors is dated 1 Edward III., and is addressed to the "Taylors and Linen Armourers of the City of London." It allows them, by the name of the Taylors and Linen Armourers of the city of London, to hold their gild, with its various customs, as they had been immemorially accustomed.† This charter was exemplified in the 15th of the same monarch.‡ Richard II., in the 14th of his reign, confirmed his grandfather's grants, allowed them to elect, annually, from among themselves, four wardens, to hold their annual elections and other festivals, wear a livery, and make ordinances.‖ In 2 Henry IV., the company received a new confirmatory charter, by the name of the "Scissors and Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, of London.§ Another, addressed to the Scissors of London,

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* Strype's Stow, i. 445.

† Prima pat', 1 Edw. III. "Libert' concess' Cissoribas et Armurarijs, London."

‡ Prima pat' 15 Edw. III. "Libertates concessæ Cissoribus et Armurarijs, London."

‖ Prima pat', 14 Ric. II. "Libertat' confirm' Cissoribus et Armurarijs Linearum Armaturarii civitat' London."

§ Secunda pat' 2 Hen. IV. "Pro Cissoribus et Fraternitate Sancti Joh'nis Baptistæ Lond."

Keepers of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist; in his 6th year.[*] The same monarch, in the 9th of his reign, confirmed to the wardens [who are named] all his predecessor's charters, and incorporated the company, with a common seal and extensive privileges, as "The Fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist."[†] Henry VI., in his 18th year, added to the company's former privileges, the right of search and correction of abuses throughout the trade;[‡] and further confirmed the same privileges in his 31st year.[||] The whole of the preceding charters were fully confirmed by letters patent of 5 Edw. IV.[§] Henry VII. (for the reasons above stated) transformed the company from Tailors and Linen Armourers to Merchant Taylors, giving them their PRESENT ACTING CHARTER, and which afterwards received the successive confirmations, by Inspeximus, of the five sovereigns, Henry VIII., Edward VI., Philip and Mary, Queen Elizabeth, and James I.

The names of the company in the record at the Chapter-house, 1534, consists of the following ninety-seven persons:

NAMES FROM THE RECORD IN THE CHAPTER-HOUSE.

John Skutt
THOMAS WHITE
Robert Daubeney
John Nynes
Robert Mellishe
Will'm Wilford
Geffrey Vaughan
Paule Withipoll
John Benet
James Mighell
Richard Holt
Henry Beauford
Richard Bukland
John Jenkyns
John Wilford
Will'm Kirkby
John Malt
Robert Dacres
Henr' Sukley
John Jerard
John God
Will'm Wilford, the younger
Will'm Barnes
Richard Travers
Henr' Polsted
Robert Wilford
Will'm Huetson
Nicholas Cousyn
Richard Wadyngton
Stephyn Korton
Henr' Brayne
Thomas Broke
Richard Sowthewerk
Thomas Hairdford
John Farthyng

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[*] Prima pat' 6 Henr. IV. "Pro Cissoribus Lond' Custod' Fraternitatis S. Joh'nis Baptistæ."

[†] Secunda pat', 9 Henr. IV. "Amplæ libertatis confirmatæ et concessor Cissoribus et Armurarijs Linearium Civitat' London."

[‡] Secunda pat' 18 Henr. VI. "Ampla Confirmatio proCissoribus London." Vide 9 Hen. IV. par' ac al' concess."

[||] Secunda pat' 31 Hen. VI. "Pro Fraternitate Cissoriu London. Incorporatio ac libert' pro Armurarus London."

[§] Secunda pat' 5 Edw. IV. "Perempla confirm' libertat' pro Sissoribus et Armurarijs Linearum Armuturar' Lond."—Vide 18 Pat. Hen. VI.

Richard Buttill
John Remes
John Marchaunt
John Fissher
John Sampier
Patrike Powse
John Cachemayd
Nycholas Marten
Thomas Campion
Cristofer Lordyng
Nicholas Wilford
Rauff Foxley
Thomas Emerye
John Shaa
Will'm Barlowe
THOMAS OFFLEY
John Smythe
John Bothe
Will'm Churchman
Richard Pawlyn
Emanuell Lucas
John Canon
Henr' Spede
Robert Ward
Cristofer Nicholson
Stephyn Vaughan
Will'm Hooper
John Jakes
George Bruges
Walter Yong
Will'm Wilde
Reuff Daueunt
Robert Waren
John Miller
Henr' Douncest
Will'm Grene
Thomas Ridley
Henr' Cooke
John Bland
Roger Nues
Reuff Coo
James Danyell
Richard Hopper
Will'm Walberd
Richard Tong
Richard Maye
Thom' White, jun.
Nicholas Wolberd
Thomas Howe
Will'm Rigeley
Eytus Ripley
Richard Tournour
Will'm Bodie
John Withers
John Fulwode
Will'm James
Rogier Basyng
Robert Goodwyn
Henry Wyncot
John Chamber
Robert Kirk
Robert Pymond.

At the election of members of parliament for the city, in the year 1710, the livery of the Merchant Tailors' Company, who voted, amounted to 352, which with 129, who did not vote, made the then number of the livery, 481. At the poll for electing members of Parliament for the city, 1722, the number who voted was 346. The new and complete Survey, 1742, makes them 394, and in the list of Liverymen of London entitled to vote in 1834, the Merchant Tailor's Livery are reckoned at 265.

From the above it appears that the Livery of the Company amounted in the reign of Henry VIII., to 97 only, and that in 1710, it had more than quadrupled; that in 1722 it had become reduced considerably more than one-third; that it had arrived within 87 of its original number, in 1742. Dr. Wilson, (Hist. Merchant Tailor's School, 1812,) says, "there are 300 on the Livery of Merchant Tailors, which is open to men of all professions," and that not ten are to be found amongst them who are tailors by trade. The Merchant Tailor's Livery in 1832, consisted (according to the printed list) of 320 persons, whereof there were one master, four wardens, and forty on the court of assistants.

The Livery fine varied in its amount at different periods. In 1608 it was 5*l.*; in 1708, 15*l.*; in 1761, 30*l.*; in 1800, 31*l.*; in 1810, 56*l.* 18*s.*; and in 1822, 80*l.* 8*s.*, at which, if not now, it very lately continued.

The catalogue in Strype's Stow enumerates twenty-two lord mayors, of the Merchant Tailors' Company, from 1499 to 1694, contrary to the statement in the New View, which reckons up only sixteen to 1708.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Tailor and the Draper anciently went hand in hand, as at the present day, not as members of the same fraternity, but as equally contributing to furnish the necessary article of clothing, and, notwithstandingthat the history, just mentioned, of Merchant Tailors' School attempts to exalt them above their seemingly servile origin, and to make their change of name, from Tailors to Merchant Tailors, a result of their becoming merchants in cloth, it is certain that not only at first were the *cissori* bona fide cutters and makers up of clothes, but the company itself a working one, and so continued till James I., as will be shown. That there are not at this time half a dozen tailors brothers of this dignified corporation, as further stated then, only shows how widely the livery companies have deviated from the purposes of their original institution.*

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* The work in question objects to the modern substitution of the title "Merchant Tailors," for "Marchaunt Taylors," observing that "whilst every gentleman is tenacious of spelling his family name (especially if it be of obvious signification), it sees no reason why an ancient incorporation might not indulge the same vanity;" and though, "as the 'marchaunt' has now for some centuries been superseded by the 'merchant,' it entertains no hope of seeing his restoration; yet till the ancient families of Bayley, Cayley, Gayland, Naylor, &c. are modernized into 'Bailies,' &c. it trusts the 'Taylors' with a *y* will keep out the 'Tailors' with an *i*, especially as (without meaning anything uncivil to a trade so conducive to our personal comfort,) the latter mode of spelling must unavoidably lead the public to suppose that the company is composed of men whose business it is to make clothes." On the contrary, it continues, "there are none of that trade on the court of the company; and of the 300 on the Livery, which is open to men of all professions, not ten are to be found who are tailors by trade: that, as to the Merchant Taylors of old time, it is not to be denied that they were principally engaged in manufacturing pavilions for our kings, robes of state for our nobles, and tents, &c. for our soldiers; whence the arms they bear —a pavilion between two royal mantles. Nor is it undeserving of notice, that when Latinized, they were never called by any term implying makers of ordinary garments, but *mercatores scissores*."

The fact appears to be that, besides

The *Cissor*, or Tailor, anciently made both the men and women's apparel. In the time of Edward I. the king, queen, prince, and the king's daughter, the Countess of Holland, had each their separate Cissor. He made the king's linen (*lineamenta*), as well as his other clothes. In the wardrobe account of Edward I., John, the king's tailor—for his expenses sixty days, during which he was (*extra curiam*), out of his allowance by the prince's order, to make his robes (*robæ*) and other lesser orders, has 4½*d.* a day for monies paid by him for making the said robes, for thread and silk, and for the carriage of the said robes and housing, delivered to him out of the king's wardrobe, for his master's horses from London to Windsor.

Robinet, or Robert, the king's tailor, in another entry, for *armorata* of Prince Edward, the king's son, and John of Lancaster, *i. e.* for every thing relating to armour as far as a tailor could be concerned, as lining, surcoat, &c., and, perhaps, caparisons and horse furniture; so *garniamentorum* signifies, in the French word, *garment*, which is abbreviated from it; and *garnement*, in the French poem on the Siege of Caerlaverock, is furniture, accoutrements, and caparisons; and *harnesium* which, in all the glossaries, is confined to military accoutrements, or horse furniture, here means the furniture of the king's chapel.*

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making clothes, this company always dealt in cloth. In the Moorfield, or Finsbury manor, were various tenter grounds and gardens, possessed by the Merchant Tailors, seeming to indicate that that company collectively as well as its individual members, were dealers in cloth. The Survey mentions, "a lodge and certain gardens and tenter grounds in the tenure of John God (Goad), Merchant Taylor, inclosed on the north, towards Chiswell street, by a brick wall." And "certain gardens and tenters belonging to the prebend, called the 'Moor,' in the tenure of the Merchant Tailors of London, on the south." "A tenement, a lodge, a loft over a gate, and five gardens, in the tenure of William Erdiswick, Merchant Tailor, whereof four are built upon Finsbury field on the east, and Chiswell street on the south, &c." "A cottage and certain gardens in the tenure of John Mansbridge, Merchant Tailor, lying in Chiswell street, on the south, 13 roods 8 perches long, by 15 roods 6 perches broad, and adjoining to the said William Erdiswick's." Certain tenements and gardens are also mentioned "on the west side of Golden lane, late of Robert Mellish's, Merchant Tailor, at the sign of the 'Leg.'" John Worksop, the Merchant Tailor, is also mentioned as owing suit of court for six and a half acres of meadow and pasture, lying in Finsbury field, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, towards the windmills, a building upon the windmill, next Norton Faldgate, &c. and in Shoreditch parish, "for 10 acres, 3 roods of land, lying in the said field called the Moor, next the Mallowfield, west; the highway leading from the farm of Finsbury towards Norton Faldgate, north, and the lands and gardens late of Sir Martin Bowes, eastward," all of which were probably tenter grounds, as they answer to such in Aggas' Plan of London, 1660-70; Survey of Finsbury Manor, 1567; Strype's Stow, 1697.

* Thus the same entries mention,—carriage of the queen's harness from Westminster to St. Alban's, and about places at St. Alban's, and from thence to Cawood and Brotherton. A boy for conducting and two men for watching the

The tailors were well known under the name of *cissorii* at this date and long afterwards, as appears from frequent mention of them in old deeds. In the grants to St. Giles's in the Fields Hospital, for instance, we find described a messuage or tenement situate "in Poch' Sc'e Margarete apud Fridai strete," lying between the messuage of "*Barth'u Cissoris*" and the house of Thomas de Basinges; and, forty years earlier, another house and appurtenances are mentioned in the same grants, as situate between the land of "*Riardus Cissoris* and Joh' de Burgoni."† The name of "Linen Armourers" the *cissorii* retained till a much later period. In Deffeld's scarce tract, "O per Se O, or a New Cryer of Lanthorne and Candle-Light" [1612], which is a sort of *Diable Boiteux* of that day, Birchin lane is described as the quarter of the tailors who are familiarly mentioned by this title, as one by which they were then well known.

The devil, or hero of the tale, "Knowing by his owne experience that everie taylor hath his hell to himselfe vnder his shop board, (where he damnes new sattin), amongst them he thought to find his best welcome, and therefore into Burchin lane he stalkes verie mannerly.—Pride" [an allegorical companion], "going along with him, and taking the vpper hand.

"No sooner was he entred into the rankes of the LINNEN ARMOURERS (whose weapons are Spanish needles,) but he was most terribly and sharpely set vpon; everie prentise boy had a pull at him; hee feared they all had bene serjeants, because they all had him by the backe. Never was pore devill so tormented in hell as he was amongst them; hee thought it had bene St. Thomas his day, and that he had bene called vpon to be constable, there was such bauling in his eares."

The affray between the Companies of Tailors and Goldsmiths, stated to have happened in 1226,‡ the grant of a charter to the former in 1299, and their possessing a hall before the purchase of the present site, in 1331, are evidences of the Tailors equalling, in point of antiquity, any of the London trade gilds. Stow's mention, as to their having a principal, under the name of the company's *pilgrim*, so early as the second of these years, is partly corroborated by the remote date of the Merchant Tailors' records, which,

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harness of the wardrobe, and linen for store for the queen's wardrobe, or frays, [*frieze*], and linen for the vestments, and other necessary purposes for her chapel, and making Observations on the wardrobe account of Edward I., 4to. 1787, pp. xxxvi. vii.

† Account of St. Giles's Parish and Hospital, 4to. 1822.

‡ Hist. Essay, 25.

according to a list of them in the note, it will be seen commence in A. D. 1300, the year of their receiving their charter from Edward I., and a period anterior to the date of any of the other companies. This priority of date is authenticated by "an antient paper book, containing the names of all the masters and wardens, from 1300 to 1609." We have not seen either of these first documents, but shall be able, through extracts which we have been favoured with, of the succeeding ones, to give a tolerable epitome of the company's history, (referring to the entries already copied from them in our Historical Essay,) and taking with them other collateral information.*

The tailors, or linen armourers, it has been noticed, were great importers of woollen cloth as early as the reign of Edward III. In the 27th of that king, their gift towards enabling him to carry on his French wars, amounted to 20*l.*, a sum which, if taken as a criterion of their then importance amongst the "great mysteries," would only place them in the middle rank.[*] In 50 Edward III. they, however, send six members to the common council, equalling in that respect, the largest gilds. They are reckoned, also, the seventh in precedency, as now. This order is altered in the petition to Parliament of John Cavendish, 4 Henry IV.,[†] where they are placed the eighth at the burial of Elizabeth of York, queen of Henry VII. (1503) The tailors rank the fifth of "the worshipfull fealowships," who are to stand in Chepe.[‡] Their order of precedency, as decreed by the court of aldermen in 1 Richard III., will be presently noticed.

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* LIST OF MERCHANT TAILORS' BOOKS, &C.

Nine books, marked A, B, to D, C, and G, H, and I. The book A begins in the 28th Edward I., [1299]. Book I ends Jan. 24, 1574.

Another book (K), begins 28th July, 1574, and ends 12th July, 1595.

N. B. Three score leaves of this latter book, consist of entries of "courts of assistants," and "ordering courts," both together; all the rest of the same book, to the very end, consists only of similar entries of "ordering courts of master and wardens."

Another book of courts of assistants, marked K K, beginning 19th March, 1575, [18 Eliz.], and ending 5th March, 1601, and contains 442 written leaves.

Another book of courts of assistants only, marked L L, begins 7th Dec., 1601, is now in use, and has space and clear paper to continue serviceable for years longer.

Another book, of ordinary courts only, marked L, begins 21st July, 1595, ends 14th May, 1607.

Another book, of ordinary courts only, marked M, begins 18th May, 1607, being the book now in use, and same may serve for divers years longer.

An ancient paper book of the names of all the masters and wardens from 1300 *to* 1609.

Six ancient books of account numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6—the first 1399, [22 Ric. II.], and the sixth book ending 12th Hen. VIII. [1521].

Mem.—Some of the ancient accounts in these times are wanting.

Another book of account, marked from 12 Hen. VIII. to 24 ditto.

Another book of account, marked from 24 Hen. VIII. to 36 ditto.

Another book of account, marked from 37 Hen. VIII. to 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary.

Another book of account, marked from 4 and 5 Phil. and Mary to 11 Elizabeth.

Another book of account, marked from 11 Eliz. to 23 ditto.

Another book of account, marked from Dec. 12, 1581, to 1592.

Another book of account, marked from 1592 to 1601.

Another book of account, marked from 11th June, 1601, to 1604.

Another book of account, marked from 15th June, 1604, to 1609.

The will book has this notice:—

"This book in vellum, new bound in red leather, and a Kalendar made to the same by R. D. Langley, the present clerk, wherein is mentioned the wills, &c. of benefactors."

An ancient ordinance book, containing the oaths and orders belonging thereto.

A book containing a brief particular of all the company's conveyances.

A book as to Sir Thomas White's estates.

The company's debt book.

The first occurrence of a domestic nature in their history, (as far as furnished by our extracts,) is dated 24th October, 1480, when the company received their grant of arms from Sir Thomas Holmes, by the name "Taylors and armourers of London," and of which arms, an entry in 1583 makes the following mention:

"This day a court was held, at which it was ordained, that George Sotherton and Howell Sotherton, two loving brethren and assistants of this company, should talk with the king of Harolds, concerning the crest of the company's arms, for the altering of the same in such convenient manner as may stand in good form of heraldry, and as shall be best considered of for the worship of the company, and to make report of their doings hereafter in that behalf."

The crest and arms were subsequently altered, as has been

A book of money lent by the brotherhood on account of providing corn.

Records (in ancient pages,) commencing 1384, (7 Ric. II.), and ending 1508.

Account of rent-charges from various persons, on lands, &c. for charities.

Receipts and payments of the masters and wardens from 1489 to 1512.

A book containing a brief account of all the company's laws.

A book containing the names of all freemen admitted since 1580.

The apparel book, extending from 1583 to 1609.

Abstract of orders concerning the revenue of the company. Richard Langley.

Book of Sir Thomas White's material statutes for the Merchant Tailors' School, (Latin and translation), with the orders for its government.

A book containing the company's charter, in Latin and English.

A book of the contributions and loans for providing corn, and of other loans made by the company.

A book with an alphabetical list of the company's freemen.

An alphabetical list of all the company's loans.

A book containing the whole proceedings on account of James I., &c. dining with the Merchant Tailors in 1607.

[*] Vide Hist. Essay, p. 29.

[†] Ibid. 37, note.

[‡] Ibid. 99.

stated, and supporters added. The arms so settled were the present arms, and are thus described:

"The field silver, a pavilion with two mantles, imperial purple, garnished with gold. On a chief a lion passant or; and to the crest on the helmet, on a wreath silver, a lamb in the sunbeams, gold mantled gules, daubed silver, and supported by two camels gold. These arms to be borne for ever in all places to their honour and worship, on shields, standards, bearers, pennons, streamers, or otherwise, at the company's will and pleasure, without impediment or interruption."*

"1483. An instance of the contentious spirit for precedence which has been noticed as common with the companies in old times, occurs in the book of ordinances under this date. The Merchant Tailors and Skinners having agreed to try their right on this ground, in the Court of King's Bench, that court referred the cause to Sir Robert Belesdon, the lord mayor, and the aldermen. They decided that the companies should take precedence alternately, unless the mayor elect was of the company, when his own company should take precedence. And further decreed, that each company should dine at the other's hall twice a year, viz. the Merchant Tailors on the vigil of Corpus Christi, with the Skinners; and the Skinners with the Merchant Tailors, on the feast of St. John Baptist, or Midsummer-day. This arrangement, which it has been noticed began to be usual in similar cases near this date, appears to have produced harmony between the two fraternities.†

"1503. A precept as to the company's attending the funeral procession of Elizabeth of York, queen of Henry VII., and regulations for their standing in Chepe.‡

"1545. First application to the company as to the corn provision.§

"1563. June 23. William Fleetwood, of the Middle Temple, chosen recorder of London. Agreed and decreed, by the company, that a hogshead of wine be given him. The same to be presented in the name of this company."

"This was "Fleetwood, the recorder," so often mentioned by Stowe. It is not here said in what way he was connected with the company to induce this gift; but see p. 397.

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* Vide reasons why they adopted the Holy Lamb as their crest, p. 67, note.

† Ibid. 101.

‡ Ibid. 99.

§ See further mention of them as parties to the same provision. Hist. Essay, pp. 135-6, 143.

"1563, Sept. 17. The calling of the company deferred, by reason the most part of them were departed out of the city into the country, " for avoiding the infection and sickness of the plague, that so sore continueth amongst us; which God, for his Christ's sake, cure it, and withdraw his heavy wrath from us.

" 1564, June 10. Mention of the company's houses in Lombard street and Cornhill, being wanted by purchase, to erect a Bourse [Exchange] on.

" 1567, June 13. The company find, for the muster and show of the standing watch this year, twelve persons with comely cressets, with good and sufficient lights for the same.*

" 1570. Notices as to the Merchant Tailors' participation in, and proceedings as to the queen's 'mayings.'†

" Same date. Specimens of government interference in order to appoint the company's clerk, &c.‡

" 1571, Oct. 20. A precept from the mayor ordering that ten men of this company conjointly with ten men of the Vintners' Company, shall watch each of the city gates every tenth day.

" Same date. Mention of employing the Merchant Tailors' Company's own people in cloth working." [See the ordinance, head 'Constitution and Government.']

" 1572, March 25. Under this date is the following memorandum:

" N. B. The new style and title of the Merchant Tailors, or Master and Wardens of the Mystery of Merchant Tailors, &c., given to the company by the charter of Henry VII., according to Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, was owing to the interest of Sir William Fitzwilliam, then a member of the same company."

" 1575, Aug. 19. £133 6*s.* 8*d.* borrowed of the company for the queen's use, ordered to be lent from ' the rents and stock of their house.'§

"Sept. 23. The quarter-day deferred this year, on account of the plague, and the death, by it, of Nicholas Fullchamber, the company's clerk. N. B. The quarter-day at this period, appears to have been kept on the Friday before Michaelmas.

" Nov. 6. A lease produced of a house in St. Helen's, Bishopsgate street, granted by Mary Pullesley, late prioress of the Benedictine Nunnery there, to Thomas Pope and Mr. Howe, date 28th July, 26th Henry VIII. for ninety-nine years from Lady-day.

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* Vide Hist. Essay, p. 198.

† Ibid. 128.

‡ Pages 167-170, 173, 174, and 170 to 173 note.

§ Hist. Essay, 152 note.

"1578, March 24. One Jordan, an officer of the queen's artillery, a loving brother, and a surveyor of her majesty's ordinance, is ordered to have his place in all meetings, etc. 'next to our loving brother Ralph Hope.'

"Oct. 30. Particulars of Litchfield's 'cause in the Exchequer, respecting the concealment of 7*l.* for the finding of a priest to sing Mass for Sir William Fitzwilliam,' in the church of West Ham, Northamptonshire. The judges find an arrear due to the Exchequer, amounting to 103*l.* 5*s.* which it is agreed shall be repaid by 10*l.* per annum, until liquidated, and a bond is given by the company to that effect.

"1579, 17 March. Orders for the company to provide and train 200 men for arms, with particulars from the lords of the treasury for raising them."

"May 20. Copy of a letter to the company, signed by Queen Elizabeth, recommending William Sparke for a renewal of his lease. Granted.

"1581, April 18. An order from the queen 'to use the French strangers,' many of whom had arrived in London, 'well and quietly,' and this company (as was the case with others,) directed to appoint for that purpose 'two discreet of their members,' to attend daily at Aldgate, to see to the execution of the queen's order. They are to assemble at the hall to give the citizens warning to demean themselves courteously towards these strangers, and to look likewise that their servants behave well to them, 'doing nothing towards them in deed, word, or countenance, or other occasion of unkindness.' They, in particular, are 'not to quarrel or commit any affray or breach of the peace,' and if any such should happen, the attendant members are to do their 'best, and in the quietest manner to appease the same.' Offenders against these orders are to be committed. Nothing can afford a more striking picture of the state of London at this period, as concerned their general conduct to foreigners, than its being necessary for such arrangements as the ones specified, in order to enforce mere civility from the citizens of London towards strangers. The French refugees alluded to, were the persecuted Protestants who fled to England from the religious war in France of the preceding year, and though suffering in what might be called the Londoner's own cause, and claiming, on that account our protection, we find the government obliged to interfere, and a regular watch to be kept at every city gate, to prevent that ignorant hostility breaking out against them then, which so long afterwards characterized the nation, and more particularly the inhabitants of the city.

"Same date. A piece of plate of 20*l*. value, ordered to be presented to the son of the Lord Chancellor, on his marriage.

"1585, July 26. Application made to the company by the queen's council, to induce them to adventure in the government lottery.*

"1586, Feb. 5. Orders for soldiers to attend the funeral of Sir Philip Sydney.

"Dec. 19. A new patent granted of the company's arms. They receive same in the ensuing March.†

"Oct. 8. A threat by the mayor of imprisoning the master and wardens of the company for not making their provision of gunpowder. A precept is afterwards sent to them on the subject.‡

"1588. A precept from the mayor, ordering this company to furnish thirty-five men well armed, as its quota of soldiers for the queen's service, against the Spanish Armada.§

"1591, June 30. A letter of this date from St. John's College, Oxford, solicits pecuniary assistance to enable them to purchase the living of Charlbury in Oxfordshire.

"March 22. A precept to the company concerning players and playhouses.

"April 10. Mr. Wilkes, one of the company, petitions that he may be translated from the Merchant Tailors' Company to the Vintners' company.

"April 11. The Widow Hodgson's reply, and further deliberation on Mr. Wilkes's case.

"1592, June 7. Mr. Wilkes's present of plate to the company for permission to be translated."

STOW AND SPEED.

July 5. An entry of this date, and which is followed afterwards by others on the same subject, supplies a few unknown particulars in the biography of these eminent antiquaries—both of them tailors and members of this company. The first entry acquaints us with John Stow's having "presented to this house his books entitled Annals, &c. being a Brief Chronicle of English History;" and that the court in consequence settled on him an annuity of 4*l*. per annum. An after entry states this 4*l*. annuity to have been raised to 6*l*. and subsequently to 10*l*. on the motion of Mr. Dove, one of the assistants, and a worthy benefactor to the Merchant

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* Hist. Essay, 153-4.

† See ante, p. 393.

‡ Hist. Essay, 126-7.

§ Ibid. 124-5.

Tailors' Company. So that this valuable man's services to society, were not altogether so ill rewarded as has been stated. Stow's Annals, or general Chronicle, as afterwards enlarged by Howes, was again presented to the company by the latter in 1614, who, it is not improbable from that circumstance, was also a member of the company. The Merchant Tailors' Company have the further honour of having restored John Stow's monument, in St. Andrew Undershaft church, originally put up there by Mrs. Stow, his widow.

Speed is thus mentioned in a subsequent entry of October 21, 1600:—

"Curtains ordered for the queen's arms, and for the maps given by Mr. John Speed."

"1593. A precept to the company to certify their yearly expense at their quarter dinner, to the end that the same may be employed to the relief of those who were infected with the plague.

"1594, May 15. A second precept from the mayor relative to a contribution for the pest-house. N. B. The company give 50*l.*

"July 19. The company contribute 296*l.* 10*s.* towards the equipment of six ships and a pinnace for her majesty's service. *

"July 31. The wearing of caps to be used as directed by the act 15th Elizabeth.

"1594, April 14. Eight of the Livery to be appointed to attend a charitable collection at St. Mary Spital, for the redemption of English captives.

"1598, Sept. 1. Richard Langley, the company's common clerk, appointed steward of their manor of Rushed, vice *Serjeant Fleetwood*, deceased.

"1600, Nov. 11. The company attend upon the queen from Chelsea to Whitehall. A pretty description of the magnificence follows.

"1602, Jan. 21. A letter from the queen, directed to the Lord Mayor, and to the company, in favour of Thomas Lovell, for a house in Fenchurch street. N. B. A lease of same granted to him in consequence, on the 5th of February following.

"1603, Jan. 20. Preparations for James I. and his queen, passing through the city.

"April 9. An assessment of 234*l.* made on this house towards the sum of 2500*l.* to be jointly furnished by the companies for the expenses of receiving the 'King's Ma$^{\text{tie.}}$' on his arrival from Scotland towards his coronation. [Vide Hist. Essay, p. 128.]

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* Hist. Essay, p. 124.

N. B. On this occasion a scholar of the Merchant Tailors' Company was appointed to address the king on his coronation, as was done by the Mercers' Company on the coronation of Queen Elizabeth.*

The royal procession took place in the preceding month of March, and is commemorated by three different printed works, the productions respectively, of Decker, Harrison, and Ben Johnson.† The king made his entrance under six magnificent arches, all of which are represented in Harrison's work, and are named, "The Device called Londinum; the Italians' Pegnæ; the Pegme of the Dutchmen; the New Arabia Felix; the Garden of Felix; the New World, and the Temple of Janus. The whole extended from Fenchurch street to Temple Bar, being thus stationed, viz. the arch called Londinum, in Fenchurch street; of the Italians, in Gracechurch street; of the Dutchmen, near the Royal Exchange; the New Arabia Felix, above the grand Conduit in Chepe; the Garden of Pleasure, close to the Little Conduit in Chepe; the New World, above the Conduit in Fleet street, and the Temple of Janus at Temple Bar. Each of these arches was of great height and magnitude, (that in Fleet street being 90 feet high by 50 feet broad), and nobly adorned with columns, statues, armorial bearings, and other devices." The most remarkable was the arch called LONDINUM, which contained a perfect model of the old London on its top, extending the entire width of the summit of the arch, (the width of the street), and showing the whole Thames front of the city, with all its churches and buildings minutely and elaborately detailed. The Merchant Tailors, and other companies, lined the streets of the city on both sides, in their best liveries.

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* Hist. Essay, p. 128.

† Entitled as follows:—"The magnificent entertainment given to King James, Queen Anne, his wife, and Henry Frederick, the prince, upon the day of his majesty's triumphant passage from the tower through his honourable citie and chamber of London, being the 15th of March, 1603, as well by the English as by the strangers, with the speeches and songs delivered in the novel pageants. By Thomas Decker," 4to. London, 1604.

"The arches of triumph erected in honour of the high and mighty prince James the First of that name King of England, and the Sixth of Scotland, at his majesty's entrance and passage through his honourable city and chamber of London, upon the 15th day of March, 1603, inscribed by Stephen Harrison, joyner and architect, and given by William Kip." Folio, London, 1604.

"Ben Johnson his part of King James his royall and magnificent entertainment through his honourable citie of London, Thursday, 1st March, 1603, so much as was presented in the first and last of their triumphal arches, with his speech made to his last presentation in the Strand, erected by the inhabitants of the Dutchy and Westminster." 4to. London, 1604. They are in the Guildhall Library.

"1603, July 5. Ambassadors and Scottish knights attend the quarter-day.

"1604, June 19. Robert *Dove's* gift to the citizens of twenty gilt spoons, marked with a *Dove*.

"1605, August 26. Gift of a basin and ewer by Thomas Medlicot, of the value of 59*l.* 12*s.*

"Same date. A substantial pew ordered to be built in St. Martin's Outwich Church, for the company's almsmen.

"1606, Aug. 2. Pageants to be prepared for the king and the king of Denmark. The rails for the livery were 285 feet long.*

"1607. This year, being in the mastership of Mr. Vernon, a view of the company's books was taken. 'Many things being uncertain and omitted in the books, through the insufficiency of some clerks, and some of them being found to be torn and much defaced. Richard Langley carried the whole to be new bound in leather, with clasps to them, all in new fashion.'

"June 7. This day the king made his memorable visit to the Merchant Tailors' Company, so often mentioned by London historians. A particular account of it will be found under the head 'Dress and Observances.' The consequence of this gracious visit of his Majesty, are set forth in the following entry:

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* Brother to James's Queen, Anne of Denmark. An account of the procession, on this occasion, was printed under the title of "the most royal and honourable entertainment of the famous and renowned King Christiern IV., King of Denmark, &c.; with his royall passage through the citty of London." 4to. 1606.—[Guidhall Library.] The account says, "all the way as these two famous kings passed from the Tower hill to Cheapside, stood the companies of London in their liveries, gowns, and hoods, for whom there were places double rayled, which was hanged with blew broad cloths, and the rayles garnished with auncients very richly guylt with the king's armes of England; the auncients of silke of each hall, with streamers and pendants of their armes, and severall fellowships. The better to be known, the windowes and penthouses richly decked with arrace and other costly hanginges."

Both kings were entertained by Sir Leonard Halliday, the lord mayor, who delivering the sword to King James, and having graciously returned to him, proceeded:

"The marshalls of the cittie first, with twelve attendants in yellow fustian, with ash-coloured hats, red bands and red scarfs, each a tip-staffe in their handes. Now two trumpetters of his majesties; the knight marshals men of his highnesse household, to the number of twenty," headed "by the most famous and most worthie knight Sir Thomas Vavisor." The two sovereigns, amidst a long train of attendants, English and Danes, whose dress is described as of the most magnificent character, are stated to have rode with an affected plainness.

"Then follow these two famous honours of estate and majestie, the two kinges, our dread soueraigne, and his beloued brother, Christiane the fourth King of Denmarke, who regarding more the true loue of their nation than gorgius apparel, whereof they have plentie, yet in their pleasures they contented themselves in plaine suites to be attyred: but rich in jewels themselves not farre vnlike; and their horses neere coloured and suited."

" Aug. 8. The company, falling into consultation, and reckoning of the great charges in this entertainment, (amounting to above 1000*l.*) and that sum being all to be disbursed out of the common stock, the master and wardens to be called upon to subscribe."

" Nov. 6. Notice of this, and all the other companies, dining at their respective halls, so celebrated the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot.

" 1608, Oct. 14. Orders concerning French and Dutch Tailors being expelled, as contrary to the city's custom of not employing foreigners. Subsequently agreed that they may be employed.

" 1609, March 7. The business touching this company's making an adventure to Virginia.—Vide Hist. Essay, p. 121.

" Aug. 28. The Drapers' Company question the right of the Merchant Tailors to make search at Bartholomew Fair. The clerk of the Merchant Tailors ordered thereon to attend Drapers' Hall, on the next court day held there, with a message to the following purport, viz. 'That the Merchant Tailors' Company had right to search, &c., and that they had quietly enjoyed the same since the 27th of Henry VI., being above 150 years past, and still earlier as by the Merchant Tailors' records appeared, wherein is mentioned a lengthened lawsuit between them and the Drapers, about the same question of right of search, when a sentence was passed for the Merchant Tailors, and is entered in the company's Register Book, being marked with the letter B. Fol. 627.

1610, (April 10.) This day the livery had a dinner in the Common hall, on account of the funeral of Mr. Johnson, a late ancient master of this company deceased. It cost 20*l.*

—— (May 23). John Churchman elected an almsman. He was an ancient brother, and had served master about 15 years before, but now brought to decay, had become a suitor for a vacant almshouse. The court immediately elected him, by general consent, and ordered that, independently of the allowance, he should enjoy a pension of 20*l.* per annum, which the company had formerly granted him; and with a delicacy of feeling, which shews how great their respect was for this once flourishing member, they agreed that the gown allowed to him, should be made without any *conuzance* [badge], that he should not be obliged to appear at the hall with the other pensioners, but at his own pleasure, nor such be required from him as from them. All that was required from him was, that he should attend divine service at the church, and pray for the prosperity of the company,—which he promised to do;

and he was also to permit Roger Silverwood, clerk of the Bachelor's Company (with his wife) to live with him in the house allotted him.

A precept for regulating the apparel of apprentices and others: it orders that they be admonished by those of the company employing such, and that they shall see speedy reformation had in every one of their servants, " so that they may avoid the pains and penalties in the said act contained,"—dated April 11, 1611, and signed *Langley*. Similar precepts were at this date sent to all the companies.*

1612, (Jan. 23). The companies' new ordinances laid before the lord Chancellor. The recorder advises that a *present* shall be made to his lordship, and which advice is followed by the court.†

—— (May 18).—Letter read from the Princess Elizabeth and Prince Henry, to the company, praying for the renewal of a lease to Arthur Ingram, esq., and for other like purposes.‡

1614, (March 18). A gift from Murphy Corbett of a " Standing Cup," value 100 marks.

—— (July 16). Order that " no knights be put in nomination for wardens."

N.B. This order was made in consequence of *four wardens* being annually chosen, and that owing thereto, the lot of junior warden would have fallen on Sir Robert Lee, kt., which was thought not to be consistent.

—— (July 26). Mr. John Vernon presented seven pictures to the company, accompanied by his own portrait, which latter he wished to be hung up with them in the parlour; but he submitted to the court how far they might think proper to allow his own portrait so honorable a place after his death. Adding, that some of the assistants might not see fit that so mean a member as himself should have his picture in their parlour, which ought rather to be reserved for the likenesses of Sir William Craven, Sir John Swinnerton, the two sheriffs, and other more worshipful members who might wish and did deserve that situation; and in that case, left it to the court's option to assign him any place they pleased. The court, flattered by his modest appeal to its judgment, " agree that the clerk shall make an entry in the Court book, of Mr. Vernon's present, with their order that both shall be hung in the Parlour."§

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* Vide Hist. Essay, p. 166.

† Ibid. p. 188 *(note)*.

‡ Vide as to this, and other similar applications, Hist. Essay, p. 170.

§ See for list of the pictures here given, head " Hall and Buildings."

1617, (June 3). Precept to the company as to their attending, with the other companies, to receive the Russian ambassador.[*]

1618, (July 3). The court considering how kindly the *Skinners* had behaved to them, as well for their places in church, as at their hall,—think fit, that as the said Skinners have hitherto been placed in the *body* of the church, that they may now be placed in the *chancel*, "which was proffered to their good liking."

1620, (Feb. 7). The company having lately disbursed 525*l*. for his majesty's service, in defending the Palatinate Country, sell various articles of their plate.[†]

Same date. A paper book was presented to the court, by the common clerk, as the copy of a patent from his majesty, ("the patents being kept at Guildhall, which concerned the whole of the London companies, and more particularly this company, for claiming of all sums of money or plate, given for superstitious uses," with many other things contained in the same.) Ordered thereon, that 22*s*. be given to the four clerks who copied them.[‡]

1622, (April 8). Letter from Sir George Calvert, for the court to give his majesty the reversion of the clerk's place, with correspondence and proceedings in consequence.[§]

1625, (May 3). Precept commanding the company to attend to honour his majesty's passage through the city.[||]

.... (March 21st.) The Persian Ambassador.—"Alderman Davy, applied for the company to give leave to the Persian Ambassador, now occupying alderman Halliday's, late Denley's, adjoining to the hall,[¶] that he may be permitted, during his stay here, to walk in the garden, for his recreation; and that for his better convenience, a door might be made out of his house." Agreed to, but that the "door so made, shall be used no longer than during his stay, and then the same to be made up at his own expense."

1626, (May 10). Entertainment of the Persian ambassador.—Michael Grigg and George Antrobus, having been nominated stewards, on the 27th of the preceding March, to superintend the reception of the above personage, the court, at this meeting, considering the said stewards' expense on the occasion, order 5*l.* to be allowed them from the common stock.

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[*] Hist. Essay, pp. 128-9.

[†] See for particulars, head "Hall and Buildings."

[‡] The patents here alluded to, mean the letters patents of 3 Edward VI. allowing the companies to buy back their chantry estates, forfeited to the crown, and which first, Elizabeth, and then James, attempted again to seize: vide Hist. Essay, head "CONCEALMENTS," pp. 158-60, and 161 to 16 *(note)*.

[§] Hist. Essay, pp. 170 to 173 *(note)*.

[||] The following is a copy of it: "This is in his Majesty's name to charge and command you, that you have in readiness yo^{r} Comp^{ys} *Rails and Standings* to be set up in the streets and lanes of this City, at such time as hereafter your Comp^{y} shall be appoint^{d} to set up the same agst the time of his Majesty's Passage through this City, as aforesaid, in former times hath been accustomed." *Wix*.

[¶] Now the London Tavern.

Custom of giving *bucks* to the company, on renewal of leases.

1635, (July 14). It being intimated, at a court held this day, that persons had refused to perform their promise of presenting bucks to the master, on the renewal of leases, whereby he was deprived of venison, and consequently unable to perform his respects to the old masters, as had been usual ; it was ordered, that the sealing of leases to such persons be postponed, until the bucks were produced.

1638, (May 29). The sum of 10*l.* and half a ton of French wine, given to Thomas Gardiner, esq., recorder of London, and counsellor to this company, to keep his reading at the Inner Temple, to which he was appointed reader, "the 10*l.* as a token of their love. (The like having been given to his predecessors,) and for his pains in the company's affairs;" and the wine, "as an extraordinary love to him."

1640, Aug. 19. The Merchant Tailors were first made to participate in the civil war troubles, at this date; when they received a precept from the mayor, commanding them to provide '40 barrels of powder, and match and bullets, answerable to that proportion of powder, to the use of the city,' the powder 'to be placed in some remote situation from the danger of fire.' The return, which was to be immediately made, is given in the note.*

Oct. 7. The king's letter to the city of London, to borrow 200,000*l.* for the maintenance of his Northern army. The form of the mayor's precept, in consequence, follows in the company's books.† 'The court, well weighing the said letter, do agree to provide and pay into the exchequer the sum of 5000*l.*, but it is requested, that all such money as is owing to the company, by bond or otherwise, be called in.'

1641. Entries of four precepts for this company (amongst others) to meet king Charles the First on his return from Scotland, respectively dated, November 17th, 19th, 23d, and 25th. The orders contained in them, as to the procession, dresses, and other matters of ceremony, are amusingly curious: The first precept enjoins the 'chiefs' of the Merchant Tailors' Company to appear, not only themselves, but to provide the full number of 34 persons, 'of the most grave, tall, and comely personage of their company, to be well harnessed and apparelled in their best array and furniture, of velvet, plush, or sattin, and chaines of gold;' each to have 'a footman with 2 staff torches to wait and attend on him in readiness; and substantially horsed, apparelled, and appointed, as aforesaid, to meet the lord mayor and aldermen in Cornhill, by one o'clock on the Thursday following, to escort his majesty from St. Leonard Shoreditch church to Guildhall, and thence in the afternoon, to his palace.' In the second precept the order varies:

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* "To Sr Henry Garvay, Lo. Mayr."
In obedience, &c. "our Company have provided 40 Barrels of Powder and laid the same in their Garden, as the most convenient of any place they can find. They have also 300wt. of Match and Bullets proportionate to the Powder:—In their armoury, they have as follows:

40 Musquets and Rests.
40 Musquets with head-pieces.
12 Round Musquets.
40 Corslets with head-pieces.
70 Pikes, 123 Swords, and 28 Halberts."

† Vide Hist. Essay, 176-7 *(note)* where the heads of the said letter, as also the precept at length, are given.

The company are commanded by it to attend, at eight o'clock in the morning, under the *City wall, near Moorfields*, to accompany the lord mayor and aldermen to *Balmes*, near the town of Hoggesdon [Hoxton], where the said mayor and aldermen, &c. had appointed to meet his majesty. The persons to be appointed by this company, were to wear their swords during the time they attended on horse-back; and, while the king was at dinner in the Guildhall, were to stand with their horses in the same order as when the king alighted, that they might be ready to ride forward to Westminster: the footmen, were also 'to be apparelled in cassocks, or drawers of cloth, or stuff, garnished with ribands of the colour of their company;' each of them to carry in their hands a truncheon, in the morning, and a couple of torches in the afternoon; and the precept for the orders that there should be attendant on the said 34 horsemen, '34 persons in decent suits garnished with ribands of the colour of that company,' each to bear a pendant with the company's coat of arms.

The rails and standings of this company, (extending 84 yards, or 252 feet), are, by the third precept, 'to be set up in such place as shall be directed to the Clothmaker's Company, first ranking themselves from St. Lawrence lane, and in Cheapside, and to the rest of the company, in order and rank according to their precedency, along Cornhill to Bishopsgate, and to Moorgate.' It was also required, 'that all of the livery and clothing' of their company, (except such as were appointed to ride on horseback), should repair to their standings, with their banners and streamers, and 'cloth of their company,' in comely and decent apparel, and in their best livery gowns and hoods; 'there to remain until our king, with his queen and company, be passed,' and they were to provide '4 handsome, tall, and able men, to attend the king at dinner in the Guildhall, in their gowns and hoods.' The fourth precept contains further directions as to the four waiters on the king during dinner, and who, amongst other qualifications, it is said 'must be upright.'

The court, in consequence of these precepts, ordered 'that the wardens, Mr. Langham, Mr. Owen, Mr. Pococke, Mr. Hone, Mr. Idell, and Capt. Beale, or any four of them,' as often as occasion should require, meet together at the hall, and 'prepare and manage the said business, and all things belonging to the honour of this society.' The riders are afterwards named. They consisted of the master, 2 wardens, 7 assistants, and 26 liverymen. Eight of the principals of the company (also named) are stated to have attended the king at the Guildhall dinner.*

The following entries connected with the company's share in the civil war troubles, just mentioned, have been largely given in our Historical Essay, but are here again slightly noticed under the years they occur in, in order to preserve the chain of events, and give an opportunity of referring to them, in their more extended form. Charles's return from Scotland, which we have seen so pompously celebrated, is remarked as having been the last honour the citizens paid him; and these entries shew how hollow the temporary truce was between the two parties.

1642, April 16. Precept for this company to certify, in writing, before the Thursday next, what quantity of arms and ammunition, matches, powder and shot, they had; and the particular sorts thereof, for the defence and safety of this city: and to move the company, forthwith, to buy and provide an engine for quenching of fires, if any should happen in the city. The arms and ammunition certified, will be found under the head "Hall and Buildings."

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* An after entry has the following as to a similar place of parade, but inferior in grandeur:

"1645, Nov. 25. An order of parliament to the lord mayor, &c., to attend the arrival of the ambassador from Russia (in manner usual to persons of the like quality). The precept to the Merchant Tailors enjoins, on the occasions, that there shall be six fit persons of the company, 'with velvet cassocks and gold chains, well mounted on horseback, to be ready on Thursday next, at Tower wharf, to attend, as usual in this case, the ambassador to his place of residence.' Six of the company were equipped agreeably to the above directions, each of whom had two men to wait on him, one of them carrying a cloak and truncheon in his hand, and the other a torch, both wearing ribands of the company's colour: all the other companies paid the ambassador the like honours."

1643, July 3. Orders to deface the "superstitious pictures" of the hall.

1645, March 11. The company pay 40*l.*, assessed on them by parliament, towards the Scottish army under the earl of Leiven.*

Same date. Thanksgiving dinner for the taking of Chester.

1647. Amount of the debt owing to the company by government.†

1648, January 2. General Fairfax, as matter of special favour, frees the company's hall from having the parliamentary soldiers quartered in it.‡

1650, August 25. The arms of the STATE and COMMONWEALTH of England and Ireland, ordered to be put up in the hall,—and precept thereon.§

——, August 28. The new arms of the COMMONWEALTH put up in the hall, in consequence of a precept from the mayor, and certificate of the master, acquainting him therewith, and that the late king's arms had been taken down and destroyed, together with his pictures.‖

——. Account of the company's claim upon the Commonwealth for sums of money lent on the public faith. It mentions the latter's purchase of "certain Dean and Chapter's lands, heretofore belonging to the *Prebend of the Moor*."¶

1654. "At this time the companies of London were much impoverished by the forced loans, with which they had been obliged to accommodate the contending parties in the state. The Merchant Tailors, in particular, had been obliged to sell part of their rental, amounting to 180*l.* per annum, and to arrange a plan of retrenchment and economy."**

Same date. 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, given to "Ogilvy the poet, free of this company;" on his petition, that he had, at much study and expense, translated Virgil into English metre, with annotations, and likewise Æsop's Fables: both which he had presented to them, fairly bound.

1666. FIRE OF LONDON. The proceedings of the Merchant

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* Hist. Essay, 180.

† Ibid. 180.

‡ Ibid. 181.

§ Ibid. and *note*.

‖ Hist. Essay, 181.

¶ Vide notice as to the Merchant Tailors having their tenter-grounds here in the reign of Elizabeth, *ante* p. 389 *(note)*.

** Hist. Merchant Tailors' School, p. 319.

Tailors, under this infliction, as to their hall, have been noticed (Hist. Essay, 185-6), and will be found more particularly detailed under the head "Hall and Buildings."

1681. "A great deal about the concern of Mr. Buckhouse, one of the ushers of the Merchant Tailors' School, with Oates, Bedloe, and others, and their pretended plot."

1684. QUO WARRANTO. (April 9.) The Attorney General's writ against the company for a renewal of their charter. This day the writ was read, and after debate it was agreed, that the master, Sir William Turner, with Sir William Pritchard, knights, and aldermen; Peter Palaircini, alderman, and others, or any three of them, should wait on, and advise with the Attorney General, how best to preserve the company's privileges, and to report thereon. When, (having had the interview mentioned) the court resolved, "That forasmuch as their charter was granted to the *master and wardens*, the assistants should surrender their several and respective places, as assistants, unto the new master and wardens, under their hands.*"

1684, Feb. 9. Application made by order of this court to the lord mayor, for permission to put up the statue of our present king James II. in the Royal Exchange. It was the work of the celebrated Grinlin Gibbons, who made the same monarch's fine statue in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, as appears from the following entry afterwards:

1685, Sept. 16. Order, "that two of the wardens be requested to see what forwardness Mr. Gibbon is in, who is to make his present majesty's statue, and to hasten him therein."

The company's petition for a new charter, on their surrendering their old ones, has already been noticed, in substance; as also their proceedings on receiving it.† The further details, as found in the company's books, follow.

1685, May 11. The company ordered to have new liveries granted them from this court, which was done, and the oaths required administered.

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* Vide Hist. Essay, 214—219, viz. Resignation by the assistants, of their offices, pp. 314-15. Form of surrender to the king of their charters, 215-16 *(note)*. Reception of their new charter, and the company's proceedings thereon, 216-17-18. Further, as to this company's charters, 219, *(notes)*.

† Hist. Essay, 214-15. The petition, at length, follows:

"To the king, &c., The humble petition of the master, wardens, and assistants of the Merchant Tailors most humbly sheweth—

"That your Majestie's royal progenitors, kings and queens of England, of blessed memory, having, by their several letters patent, under the great seal, incorporated your petitioners by the name of *Master and Wardens of the*

1685. The grants of estates to the company were inspected, and a decree of court passed,—that the master, four wardens, and thirty-five assistants, should substitute the best inventory of the monies given to the company for charitable purposes, on account of the fire of London. 1666.

1687, July 13. His late Majesty's picture (Charles II.) ordered to be brought and hung up in the hall with his present Majesty's picture, which he has, upon our master's request, been graciously pleased to promise to present to the court.

N.B. Sir Peter Palavicini, with the wardens, afterwards wait on James II. with the thanks of the court, for bestowing his picture on the company.

——, Sept. 25. List of members displaced from the court.—It begins, "Whereas, by the late charters granted to the several companies of London, it is ordered that his Majesty, his heirs and successors, may, by order in council, from time to time, displace and remove the master, wardens, and assistants of the said companies, or any of them; and thereupon the place or places of such person or persons, so removed, shall become void," etc. (And then gives the names that are to form vacancies.)

On the 3d of October, the same year (1687) the royal mandate from Windsor, was, by precept from the lord mayor, made known to the Merchant Tailors' court, and also the re-admission of the said members, so ordered to resign, with the renewal of their charter, which was issued to the court on the 11th of October, 1687.[*]

The letters patents to the several companies are, in the following month, stated to have been received by the lord mayor, and the companies ordered by him to take out copies thereof, for their use, by a precept, dated Nov. 22, informing them, "that the

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Merchant Tailors, of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist, in the City of London; wherein divers immunities, privileges, and franchises were granted to your petitioners, and your petitioners having been lately served with a writ, upon a Quo Warranto, gives us great cause to fear that we are under your Majestie's displeasure by our mismanagement, than which nothing in the world can be more grievous and troublesome to your petitioners; in the sense whereof, we humbly presume to prostrate ourselves at your Majestie's feet, begging your Majestie's gracious pardon, and in all humility beseech your Majesty would graciously be pleased to accept the surrender of our charter, most humbly imploring your sacred Majesty to regrant to your petitioners a charter, *with such reservations and restrictions*, as your Majesty, in your great wisdom, shall be pleased to think fit." And your petitioners, etc. shall ever pray."

[*] Hist. Essay, 216-17. Also ibid. 219 *(notes)*.

court" [of aldermen] "having received letters patents from his Majesty, under the great seal of England, relating to the companies of the city, and the choice, admission, and confirmation of their masters, wardens, assistants, and liveries," did order, "That all the clerks of the several companies of this city, should forthwith repair to the town-clerk, and take out a copy of the said letters patents, to be communicated to, and observed by their respective companies, and entered in their company's books."

1687-8, Feb. 4. There appear, on the company's books, his Majesty's order for displacing the master, wardens, assistants, and livery, and his subsequent hasty *restoration* of them to their ancient state and privileges, in consequence of the general resistance to his measures, of the nation, and the rumoured preparations of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III.

1688, July 7. Sir William Turner and Sir William Pritchard's pictures ordered to be drawn, and hung up in the hall.

1688, July 11. Sir Patience Ward's picture, "a worthy benefactor," ordered to be "new drawn and put up in the hall, amongst the rest of the benefactors of this society."

——, May 22. Application being made to this court by the warden of the yeomanry, it was ordered that the *silver yard* should be from time to time delivered to them, as occasion required. And also that they may have the perusal of such books as they may have occasion for, in the presence of Mr. Ange, the clerk.

1689, Oct. 18. Ordered, that the whole court, or any five of them, do see and examine of what use and benefit the yeomanry are to this company, and what advantage they have brought, or damage they have done, to this company, since their restoration.

——, Feb. 12, At this court it was moved, that the room over the great parlour, called the King's Chamber, with the passage over the same, should be let for a meeting [house]. Mr. Timothy Cruse, the dissenting minister, afterwards had the grant of a lease of it, for seven years, at a rent of 20*l*., and a fine of 100*l*.; but the next court annulled the grant.

——, Oct. 18. The bargemaster ordered to provide a tilt boat, to attend and wait upon the younger livery of this company, on Lord-mayor's day.

1696, July 3. The pictures of "our sovereign lord king William, and of our late sovereign queen Mary, deceased," ordered to be painted and hung up in the hall.

Same date. Mr. Vernon's picture, "a worthy benefactor to this court," ordered to be hung up in St. Michael Cornhill church, near where it was formerly placed.*

1700, Dec. 6. Order, that no Quakers be admitted of the company, unless they will take and subscribe the freeman's oath.

1702, Feb. 7. The Merchant Tailors' Company let, on lease, till Midsummer, 1709, for a fine of 500*l.*, and a pepper-corn rent, to the East-India Company, their hall and rooms, with the exception of the little parlour, the rooms over it, and the clerk's house.

1706, March 12. Notice to be given in the Daily Courant, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, for three months following, of the court's willingness to let their hall, after the expiration of the East India Company's lease. The latter company afterwards took a renewed lease, for one year, at 200*l.* per annum, payable quarterly.

1710, Sept. 22. The parishioners of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, have the use of the hall granted them on the following 5th of November, for 5*l.*

Notice as to Merchant Tailors' School.

In 1616, there were 389 scholars in Merchant Tailors' School; in 1625, 131 scholars; and in March, 1665, 112 scholars.

1711, Oct. 4. The South-Sea Company permitted to hold a court in Merchant Tailors' Hall, and to have use of the same, as occasion might require, for a month ensuing. The same liberty granted on the 27th June, 1712. The remuneration for this indulgence to be left to the South-Sea Company.

1714, Dec. 3. A demand of 2*s.* made on the South-Sea Company, for erecting their scaffold in the hall.

1721, Dec. 12. Referred by the court, to the wardens, to treat with, and let to, the South-Sea Company, the floor over the great parlour, for a rent not less than 50*l.* per annum, tax free, at a lease not less than one, nor more than two years, provided they do not lay above a ton weight in the said warehouse, and only occupy the same, daily, from 6 till 8 o'clock, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, and between 8 and 5, from Michaelmas to Lady-day. N.B. The court afterwards becoming satisfied of the firmness of the building, allowed 200 tons weight to be lodged in such warehouse; and restricted the occupation to the interval between sun-rise and sun-set, each day. The court also further extended the South-Sea Company's term.

1717. An inscription ordered to be put over the court-room, purporting that the same was new ceiled, wainscoted, gilt, and painted this year, at the sole expense of Sir Samuel Ouzley, "a worthy member and assistant of this court."

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* *Vide* Strype's Stow, i. pp. 471-2, under Cornhill Ward.

1718, June 25. A motion made, that no *smoking*, or drinking of coffee, be allowed in the court-room after half-past nine o'clock. Negatived.

1721, Oct. 6. Thanks voted to Mr. Bradley, the master, for having the King's Arms set up in the little court room.

——, Sept. 25. Order, that it be left to the master and wardens to give the court's consent, as far as they might, to the removal of the two *Outwich's*, in St. Martin Outwich church, provided due care be taken that the parish shall make good any damage that may be done to the monument, and that it be stationary after such removal.

1727. Sale of their Irish estates, by this company, to William Richardson, esq., for 20,000*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.*

1740, June 6. On account of the services of Edward Vernon, esq., vice-admiral of the Blue, against the Spaniards in the West Indies, the freedom of the company ordered to be presented to him.

1768, Nov. Attendance on the king of Denmark. The committee appointed on this occasion, taking into consideration the lord mayor's precept to attend the king of Denmark, on Friday next, directed that there should be no breakfast at the hall, *nor pipes nor tobacco*, in the barge, *as usual*, on Lord Mayor's Day. And the cook, attending with a bill of fare, the same, with some few alterations, was approved of.†

1769. Money levied upon the company for the service of the king and kingdom.

1770, May 4. Contract to rebuild the court-room, for 880*l*.

1772, April 28. The hall to be repaired.

1778, Nov. 27. Gift of a picture of Henry VII. delivering his charter of re-incorporation to the company, as Merchant Tailors, to the then master and wardens. This painting was the work of Mr. Nathaniel Clarkson, one of the assistants, and was presented by him to the court, who returned their thanks afterwards, with a request that he would accept of a silver waiter, of 25*l*. value, with the company's arms engraven thereon. The description of this painting will be given, in speaking of the hall.

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* See Hist. Essay, p. 224, where this purchase-money is stated, by mistake, to have been only 20*l*., and which latter the reader is requested to correct, by inserting the above sum of 20,000*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.

† Qy. If this be not the last instance of the lord mayor's commanding the companies, by precept; and of the use, in the great companies, of pipes and tobacco?

1789, Aug. 1. The hall lent to Godfrey Thornton and John Peters, esquires, for the celebration of a splendid entertainment, in honour of the recovery of George III.

1816. A grand entertainment given to the Duke of Wellington. The particulars will be found under the head "Hall and Buildings."

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

Edward III., in his 1st year, renewed and extended his grandfathers grant. His letters patent state the Gild of Tailors and Linen Armourers to have existed immemorially, and to have been held once a year, at which time the fraternity were always accustomed to arrange the government of their mysteries, to settle the state of their servants employed in them, and to correct and amend defects, as well for the common good of the citizens of London, as of strangers. That for some time past, the persons calling themselves of that trade, as well foreigners as others, had taken shops at their pleasure and carried on the same business in the city (without the consent of the gild,) whose irregularities and defects thereby continuing uncorrected, frequently occasioned great disadvantages both to the citizens and others, as well as disgraced "the honest men of the trade." To prevent all which the king confirms the said gild, and regrants to the petitioners, or heads of the fraternity, the before-recited liberties of holding their gild yearly, settling the government thereof, and of their trade, and correcting the defaults of those employed in it, by voice of the mayor or his deputy; and empowers them to correct and amend the same by "the more honest and sufficient men of the said mysteries," as might seem more advantageous to the public.* Forbidding any one "to hold a counter or shop" within the city or liberties, unless he were a freeman of the city, and to acquire which freedom it is ordained that it must be testified "by the honest and lawful men" of the trade, that such person is "honest, faithful, and fit for the same." This charter was exemplified in the 15th year of the same monarch.

Richard II., in his 14th year, confirmed all things granted by his grandfather, "with all other good customs touching the aforesaid gild," which they had unanimously exercised in the city, and which that king's letters patent had omitted to express. He likewise empowered the same Taylors and Linen Armourers to continue their same gild in honour of St. John the Baptist, "as well of themselves, as of others whom they might be pleased to receive as members." And he further empowered the fraternity to elect *a master and four wardens* from amongst themselves, so often as they should please, for their better government; and at their annual feast day, to make such ordinances amongst themselves, as might to them seem most necessary and fit for their better government. This charter likewise authorizes the master and wardens to give a yearly LIVERY "of a garment of one suit," to the brothers and sisters; and also to cause meetings and assemblies in places of the said city belonging to them, there to hold, "in an honest manner," their annual feast of St. John, and to make such ordinances amongst themselves as might seem most proper for their better government in future, "*as they had thentofore for a long time been accustomed to do.*"

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* Vide Hist. Essay, p. 41.

Henry IV. granted fresh patents in his 2d and 6th years, the one directed to "the Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John Baptist, London," and the other to "the Tailors of London, Wardens of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist." Neither of them regard, however, the constitution of the company.

The same king, in his 9th year, confirmed the grants of his predecessors, to the principals of the society (now for the first time named, viz., Thomas Sutton, the then master, and John Wenlock, Thomas Wylbey, Adam Fereby, and Ralph Shochlach, wardens; and first regularly incorporates the company, ordaining, That they and their successors, shall thenceforth be perpetual and capable; and constitute "a sound, perpetual, and corporate fraternity, to be named The Fraternity of Tailors and Linen Armourers of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, of the City of London;" that they shall have a common seal, implead and be impleaded, and have and hold lands, etc. Henry VI., in his 18th year, after confirming his predecessors' grants to the then master and four wardens, gives the additional right to the company of making *full search*, as well concerning the trade generally, as those who might be privileged with it, and use other mysteries, subject, as before, to the oversight of the mayor, etc.* The Inspeximus, 5 and 6 Edward IV., confirms his predecessors' grants, without making any additions.

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* This grant of the right of search was afterwards revoked by the following order, printed in Vol. V. 196, of the Acts of the Privy Council, from Harl. MSS. 169:

"King's Parlour at Shene, Aug. 21, Henry VI.

"It is advised and commanded, that letters of privy seal be directed to the wardens of the craft of Tailors in

The society increasing in trade, and many of them becoming merchants of woollen cloth, Henry VII., after inspecting the grants and privileges allowed them in the charter of Edward III., and the subsequent confirmation of Edward IV., issued a proclamation to the mayor, etc. of London, dated Michaelmas, 19 Henry VII., stating that a day was granted them to shew cause, if they had any, why the Tailors of the city of London should not enjoy their letters patent of re-incorporation, and chiefly why the king should not grant unto them, the men of the art or mystery of Taylors, the name of Merchant Taylors.* No objection being made, they were re-incorporated in terms of their charter. By it, the king,—in consideration that the men of the aforesaid mysteries, "or at least the sounder part of them," had immemorially exercised merchandize in all parts of the globe, and enjoyed the buying and selling of all wares and merchandizes whatsoever, particularly *woollen cloths*, as well wholesale as retail, throughout England, and more especially in the city of London,—after confirming all his predecessors' grants, transfers and erects "the said fraternity into the name of the Gild of Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the City of London." Under which name the said letters patent incorporates them afresh. And they are further empowered thereby to "augment and increase the said fraternity, of whatsoever persons, natives," whom they may please to admit as members, and to continue them as such, without the hinderance of persons of any other art or mystery. The patent

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London, and to all the tailors there residing, that howbeit that the king, by his letters patents, hath, amongst other things contained in the same, granted unto them search amongst themselves; yet, for certain causes, moving the king and his council, he wills and chargeth them straightly, that all excusations ceasing, and now, after the sight of these, they surcease of putting in execution the said letters, as touching the said search; and that they and every each of them, obey the mayor of London, after the old usages, customs, and laws of London; and that they bring before the king and his council, the said letters patents, at the xv of St. Michael next coming, for to see the contents of them." And we find the following, in addition, amongst the city records:

"Lib. x. 197. Letter from the king to the master and wardens of the Tailors, respecting the exercise of their power of search. 21 Aug. 20 Hen. VI."

* "Mich. Decimo nono Henrici Septimi, undecimo et vicissimo Novembris et vicissimo tertio.

"The King.

"Daye is granted to the maior and cittie of London, to appeare and shewe cause, if any they have, for themselves, why the Tailors of the said cittie should not enjoye the effect of their letters patents of corporation to them, of the kinge latelie graunted, and chiefelie to declare and shewe cause reasonable, if any they have, why the king's Majestie should not, by authoritie of his prerogative, have power by lawe, to graunt unto the men of the art or mystery of Taylors, the name of Merchant Taylors?"

also gives the fraternity authority to hold and enjoy lands, and all other possessions whatsoever, together with all liberties and privileges formerly granted them; to purchase, hold, and alienate estates, etc.; to implead and be impleaded; and to make and execute statutes and ordinances for the good and wholesome government, search, and correction of the trade, and its members, "provided the same ordinances be not contrary to the laws and customs of England, nor in prejudice of the mayor of London." Further, the king grants, that the master and wardens may exercise full right of survey and search within the city and suburbs, over all persons belonging to the fraternity, or exercising its mysteries, as also natives, strangers, and foreigners, "*as well in the making, cutting, and working of men's apparel*, as howsoever otherwise using or exercising the same mysteries" within the city and suburbs: and that they may have the correction and punishment of all offenders among them, in matters of the said trade, so far as should be "needful for the benefit and advantage of the king's liege people, or others whomsoever," provided such search and correction were exercised by the master and wardens "according to the law of England, the ordinances and statutes therefore made, and the customs of the city of London." The charter further ordains that no person shall use the said art or mystery unless first admitted or authorized by the gild so to do; and that no right of search should be exercised over the trade within the city or liberties, "or their goods or wares, woollen cloths, ells and measures to the said mysteries belonging or appertaining," except by the said master and wardens, and saving whatever might be prejudicial to the authority of the mayor of London.*

The charter of Henry VII. was confirmed by Inspeximuses of Henry VIII., Philip and Mary, 2 Elizabeth, and 13 James I.

The Inspeximus, 2 Elizabeth, besides confirming preceding grants, ordains, in addition, that there shall be a master and four wardens, for the better government of the said society of Merchant Tailors, according to the several powers and authorities vested in the gild of Tailors by former charters.†

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* Three of the above charters are enrolled in the Hustings of London, viz. Lib. F (38) Carta Cissor' London' 10 March, 1 Edw. III. Lib. H (275) Confirmac'oe Carte Fraternit^{s} Cissor' Lond' 10 July, 4 Ric. II. Lib. M (114) Charter 19 Hen. VII. N.B. This last charter has the following notice attached, "The Charter of the Merchant Tailors, entered and enrolled by the special mandate of king Henry VII." Other matter connected with the same charter will be found amongst the city records in Rept. fo. 123, 130, 133, 136, 139, 150, 157, and 179.

† The extracts we have been favoured with, add, "Formed a Court of Assistants, composed of the most discern-

The annulled charter of Charles II., subsequent to the Quo Warranto, ordained that the court of the company should consist of a master, four wardens, and thirty-five assistants, which number of assistants it was at no time to exceed;—and that no officer should be elected master, warden, assistant, or clerk, who did not hold communion with the church of England.

Government.—This company have, at different times, received five sets of By-laws, namely, two in the reign of Edward III., the first styled, "Articles of the Armourers;" the second, "Articles of the Taylors" (45 Edward III.); a third set, dated 20 July, 9 Henry VII., and entitled "Ordinances of the Taylors;" a fourth set, as mentioned above, dated 4 May, 1613; and a fifth set in May, 1661. The fourth and fifth sets embody all the rest. The indices to them will be found in the note.* A concise abstract of the principal ordinances themselves follows.

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ing and able men of the fraternity, who, with the master and wardens, and ten at least of the assistants, after great and mature deliberation, applied to the court of aldermen, to be allowed to make several by-laws and ordinances, which were confirmed on the 4th of May, 1613, by the judges of the land, pursuant to act of parliament." [On this it is to be observed, that Elizabeth made no grant of a court of assistants to this company, nor had they ever such a grant from royal authority, though, as has been shewn, they were governed by assistants long before Elizabeth's time. The power to make by-laws the Merchant Tailors enjoyed in common with the rest of the companies, by their very early charters, subject by the act of parliament, 19 Henry VII., to the approval of the judges. Edit.]

* The following three sets of these by-laws or ordinances, are amongst the city records in Lib. E (123), Articuli Armar' Lib. G (266), Articuli Cissor' 45 Edw. III., and Lib. L (106). Ordinances of the Tailors, 29 July, 9 Henry VII.:

INDEX TO ORDINANCES OF THE MERCHANT TAILORS.

4 May, 1613.

No. 1. For non-appearance upon a due and reasonable summons.
No. 2. For election of master and wardens.
No. 3. For the giving of the benefice of St. Martin's Outwich.
No. 4. For him that desireth to be an almsman of this fraternity.
No. 5. For them that mis-order themselves in their apparel and array.
No. 6. For the preventing and admitting of apprentices.
No. 7. For the clerk to make the indenture.
No. 8. For the search-making.
No. 9. For the enrolling of apprentices.
No. 10. For them that mis-order themselves in the presence of the master and wardens.
No. 11. For the beadle.
No. 12. For non-appearance of the assistants.
No. 13. For levying of the duties appertaining to the said master, etc.
No. 14. Against apprentices wearing weapons within the city.
No. 15. For them that disclose the secrets of the mystery.
No. 16. For the wardens that misbehave themselves to the master and wardens being in office.
No. 17. For them that deny to bear the charges concerning the profit and worship of the said mystery.
No. 18. Against them that entice any man's apprentice from his master.
No. 19. For the delivering of goods or other vendible wares to any apprentice or servant.
No. 20. For taking of a strange-born apprentice.
No. 21. For the usance of the common seal.
No. 22. For him that goeth from this company to another.

The oath of persons first admitted, whether by way of redemption or otherwise, was in substance:*

That they should be true to the king, and good and true to "the Merchant Tailors of the Fraternite of St. John Baptist, in the cittye of London." That they should not withstand nor disobey the summons of the master and wardens, but be obedient to the same at all times, unless there was reasonable excuse to the contrary. "The lawful counsel of the fraternitie or mysterie," was not to be discovered. They were not to "conceale forrayne vsing the handycraft of taylory or merchandizes," who might dwell within the freedom of the city, but to warn the city chamberlain thereof, nor to cover any such foreigner or stranger, under their own franchise, and to their own or such foreigner's single profit. To take no foreigner, nor any other than of the mystery, as journeymen, except those who had well and truly served as apprentices seven years, within the city, or been "bound without fraude or male engyne," bringing such apprentices, on commencing their terms, before the master and wardens, according to the ordinances, where their indentures were to be made, and such apprentice enrolled within his first year, according to custom. No member was to withdraw another member's apprentice, or "covenant servant, till that reasonable departing were made between the master and the servant. These pointes, and all other good rules and ordinances, made and to be made, and not repealed or reversed," the newly admitted brother was to "obaye, keepe, and maynteyne to his power, as neare as God should give him grace."

The oath of every person admitted on the Livery, enjoyned him "to be a good and true brother vnto the Merchaunt Tailors of the Fraternitie of St. John Baptist of London," whereof he was then admitted "a full brother." He, like the freeman, was not to disobey the master and wardens' summons, and to keep secret

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No. 23. For the Batchellors' Company, when the mayor happens to be of the said fraternity.
No. 24. For him that desireth to be master.
No. 25. For him that desireth to be warden, or warden's substitute.
No. 26. For propounding of suits or motions at courts of assistants, concerning themselves or their *funds* (Qy. *friends?*)
No. 27. For yielding up the master's accounts.
No. 28. For the viewing of the lands.
No. 29. For them that become servants with men of other mysteries.
No. 30. For them that instruct children of other crafts and handicrafts of tailors, etc.
No. 31. Against masters that suffer their apprentices to buy and sell to their own use.
No. 32. For the masters against partiality.
No. 33. To distrain for penalties.
No. 34. That if any controversy happen between any brother of this company and his apprentice, the same shall be determined by the master and wardens for the time being.

OATHS.

No. 1. Of the master at his first admittance.
No. 2. Of the 4 wardens.
No. 3. Of the assistants.
No. 4. Of any whole brother.
No. 5. Of every person on his admittance by redemption, or—
No. 6. Of common clerk.
No. 7. Of beadle.
No. 8. Of the 4 wardens' substitutes of the Batchelors' Company.
No. 9. Of the 16 members.

Table of the By-laws of Charles II.
Rates to be paid by apprentices to different trades, on their binding, or being made free.
Persons refusing to accept the livery, to forfeit 50*l.*
Persons on the livery refusing to keep the stewards' dinner, or to bear the usual rates and contributions borne by the livery, to forfeit 30*l.*
An Index or List of Bye-laws.

* Vide Hist. Essay, p. 188-9 (Note).

the company's counsels. He was to come to the "quarter-dayes and other assemblies, for the worship and profitt of the said fraternitie, when therevnto lawfully warned, or fine for every omission which did not admit of reasonable excuse, agreeably to the ordinances. He was not to withdraw himself in tyme to come, being in good health and within this cittie, from the feast kept yearlie about midsummer, and houlden at the comon hall of the said fraternitie," in order to avoid bearing "the office roome and charge" of becoming the master or warden of the same fraternity. He was not to "use customablie any unlawful thinges, nor vngodlie vsages, that should be against good conversations and honest condicions," to be no "comon ryoter, comon dice player, comon night walker, nor vse the companie of vntrue jurors, nor customablie haunt vncovenable places, whereby or through whose vngodlie demeanoure and ill rule, the said fraternitie and misterie might bee brought into greate infamye, slaunder, and rebuke." If he knew any brother who had offended in any of the "pointes," he was to give information in order that there might be ordained convenient and lawful remedy. He was to keep "to his power all the lawfull ordynaunces and actes nowe ready made within the fraternite, as farr as should concerne or belonge to his charge," and to keep all the points and articles as before.

ORDINANCES.

Confirmed by the Lord Chancellor of England and the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the 11th year of the reign of James I., A. D. 1613, referred to in the preceding oaths.[*]

First it was ordained, that every brother of the fraternity who should thenceforth, being duly summoned by the clerk or beadle, to be present with "the master and wardens in his whole liverie or otherwise, at any time, place, and hower, assigned reasonable, bee it for any noble triumph for the kinges highnes, his noble yssue or other greate estates concerning the honour of the kinge and of this his realme, or els for any quarter-daye assembly, or any other reasonable cause," and who should not come, "except hee had byn mair, alderman, or sheriff of the cittie of London, should forfeit and paye for his first offence, contrarye to this ordynance to the vse of the said master and wardens 8*d.*; second time 16*d.*; and third time 6*s.* 8*d.*, reasonable and lawful excuse alwaye except and reserved.

Second.—Alsoe where many young men, householders and many other covenante-servantes, havinge little substance or none, vsing the handycraft of Taylorre, doe take vpon them to weare costlie apparel, and garmentes of the newest fashion, and of such stuffe as exceedeth theire degrees to weare or use." For remedy, it was ordained that no one "under the obeysance of the master and wardens, and sworne vnto all the good and lawfull rules and ordinaunces" of the fraternitie, should thenceforth take on him "to vse or weare anie costlie arraye, gaymentes, or apparell," in the city, than what should "bee decente, meete, and fit for his degree and callinge and such as a cittizen and merchantman ought to have," and this was to be adjudged of by the master, wardens, and assistants, against whose decision, if he offended, he was to pay for each default a penalty of 3*l.*

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[*] A summary of the Merchant Tailors' ancient ordinances, with entries (notes) as to their practical working, has been given, Hist. Essay, 189 to 192, but, as the mention of them there is only slight, it will not be thought superfluous, particularly by members of the company, to give them fuller in this their proper place.

In 6 Geo. II. (Alsop mayor), five liverymen of the Merchant Tailors apply by petition to the mayor and court of aldermen for the by-laws of the company. The following resolution was passed in the court of aldermen on the occasion:

"That it is the opinion of this court, that the several companies, gilds, fraternities, mysteries, and societies, within this city, are by custom and prescription, under the regimen, government, and orders of this court; and this court doth recommend the petitioners to apply to the master and wardens, to see the index of their by-laws, and demand such copies of them as they shall desire."

Third.—No freeman was to take an apprentice without first presenting him to the master and wardens, "at the comon hall," in order that they might be enabled to ascertain whether he was free by birth, not challenged for a bondsman, and "borne under the kinge's obeyaunce or made denizen." Penalty in default 40*s.*

Fourth.—"The comen clarke of the companie henceforth to make all the indentures of the apprentizhood," under a fine of 5*s.* "to bee payed to the said clarke by everie cittizen of the said misterie, as often as he should doe the contrary, inasmuch as every freeman is bound soe to doe, by reason of his first oath." The clerk to take no more for every pair of indentures than 12*d.*, and for every obligation with condition indorsed, 12*d.*

Fifth.—Every person of the mystery taking an apprentice or apprentices, after the custom of London, and not causing the same apprentice to be enrolled before the chamberlain within a year and a day, "as the custom thereof asketh and requireth," to forfeit to the use of the master, wardens, and company, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Sixth.—Any person of the mystery "presumptuouslie, obstinatelye, rudely and without reverence," speaking "unseemlie wordes," rebuking and reviling another, or otherwise misbehaving himself against any person of this or any other mystery in any matter before the master and wardens, "whether it bee within the comon hall or without in anie other place in open audience, within the precincts of this cittie," to forfeit 20*s.* sterling, (if able to bear that penalty,) and if the offence were "great and notorious," then the fine to be arbitrary at the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants; so that the same should be reasonable according to the "estate of the partie offending," and should not in any case exceed 5*l.*

Seventh.—Every person of the fraternity "being of the clothinge," or out of it, was thenceforth, before the feast of Lammas next, and immediately ensuing the feast of Midsummer, to pay his dues, namely, every one of the assistants and livery 3*s.* 4*d.* a piece at "the maister's feast," whether present or absent, on pain "of putting out, and being clerelie dismissed of his liverie and clothinge," and such persons as were not of the clothing, but were able to pay to the "generall feast," were "whether present or absent," to pay also their quarterage, viz. at the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* yearly, to the use of the poor of the fraternity, under pain of forfeiting double the amount of their dues "owing to the crafte," without any remission or pardon.

N. B. The charges of 3*s.* 4*d.* and 12*d.* have been discontinued for centuries, but quarterage, after the rate of 4*s.* per annum, has been continued ever since 1699.

Eight.—No apprentice of the mystery to wear any weapon, "invasive or defensive, within the said cittie," being under the rule of the governors of the fraternity, without reasonable cause assigned, "or els being going forth of the cittye into the countrie with his maister, or with other honest companie," agreeable to his master. Forfeit 10*s.* each offence "to the comon profit of the fraternitie."

Ninth.—No person of the fraternity to discover or disclose "any of the lawfull secrecies concerning the feats of merchandizing in their owne occupation, or any secrett counsell of the said fraternitie, which ought of reason and conscience to be secretlie kept, without anie utterance thereof to anie other personne of another misterie." Penalty *5s.* as often as the offence should be committed.

Tenth.—Various persons having aforetime denied to contribute their parts to charges "concerning the worshipp, benefit, or credit of the fraternity, every man of the same was ordained in future to bear charge in "all manner, cessings, prestes, costes, contributions, impositions, and all other charges appertaining to the worshipp, benefitt, or creditt, of the same misterie," under penalty of 40*s.*, or less, at the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants, or the majority of them, proportionably to the sum they were rated at.

Eleventh.—Enticing away another man's apprentice or covenant servant, to forfeit 20*s.* to the master and wardens, or *5l.* or such other compensation as might be judged reasonable, to the master of such apprentice or servant.

Twelfth.—No man of the fellowship to deliver any manner of goods, cloth, wares, merchandizes, plate, or jewels, to any man's apprentice or servant in the same fellowship, without a special token from his master.

Thirteenth.—No freeman of the mystery to have any agent or stranger born out of the king's government, unless such be first made denizens by apprenticeship or otherwise. Penalty 20*l.*

Fourteenth.—Any person of this mystery wishing to forsake it for another, and not having the consent of the master and wardens so to do, to forfeit to the use of the master and wardens such reasonable sum as they, with the assistants, should assess him, "regardinge allwaie the qualitie and condition of the personne on whome the same fyne" should be laid. The person so fined, and having cause of complaint as to its greatness, and making application to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, to have redress as they might order.*

Fifteenth.--Refusal to bear and keep the office and room of master after being "indifferentlie named and elected by the master and wardens, with the advice and consent of the assistants, late masters, agreeably to the ould auncient rules and laudable customes aforetyme used," and the party so elected wilfully refusing compliance, to forfeit 100*l.* to the use of the fraternity, without anie redemption and never afterwardes to be admitted into the said room. Reasonable cause, licence asked for sparing of time, or other lawful impediment, alwayes excepted.

Sixteenth.—Persons elected "according to the ordynarie proceeding of this societie," to the wardenship, and refusing, where properly qualified, during one year, and then continuing wilfully to refuse, to forfeit 50*l.*

Seventeenth.—No person of this mystery to hire himself to a person of another mystery, where greater wages are not offered, "all fraude, guile, and male engyne sett aside," under a penalty of 40*s.*, or more, according to his ability and the discretion of the master, wardens, and assistants.

Eighteenth.—No member to take a covenant servant, either born in the city or of another mystery, to inform and learn them "the handycraft or occupation of this mystery, to avoid great hurt and injury which had happened thereby in former time," nor by "collor or covin" to receive reward for instructions secretly given for that purpose, unless such persons should be duly bound and enrolled as apprentices. Penalty 100*s.* for every offence.

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* "In the 8 Hen. VIII., Reynold Newyngton, a freeman of the mystery of Merchant Tailors, desired to be translated to the mistery of Mercers, but the Merchant Tailors refused to give their consent thereto, alleging that by a clause in his oath he had sworn that during his life he would abide and continue one of the fellowship of Merchant Tailors without translating or in any manner changing or being made of any other craft; but the court of aldermen adjudged the said oath to be expressly against the liberties of the city, and ordered the master and wardens to annul and put out the said clause from their book, and no more to use it, to the which they were then well agreeable."—*City Recordes, Rep. 3, fo.* 125.

Nineteenth.—No member to suffer his apprentice or servant to buy and sell to his own use or that of persons of other mysteries, such practice having brought masters to "an after deale and sore damage," under pain of 20*l.*

Twentieth.—Any member, "of his froward disposition or otherwise," refusing to pay quarterage, penalties, arrearages, or other amerceaments," the master and wardens, with their officers, to have power at lawful times to enter such member's shop and distrain for the same, the proceeds to be applied to the use of the fellowship, twelve days to be allowed for redeeming such distress before it be sold, and, if sold, the surplusage to be returned to the party distrained on.

Twenty-first.—Any controversies happening between "anie full brother of the fraternitie," and his apprentice, and which should "growe to such an extremetye that they are not to continue the one with the other;" the master was to bring his apprentice, "to the comon hall of the said fraternity, with his indenture," and there, after examination of the cause of variance, and its being found not to be reconciled, and both "willing to departe one from another," the master and wardens of the compayne then, "if they thought convenient to sever the one from the other," should cause such apprentice with his indenture, to be delivered over to them, and the master and wardens of the company "to endeavour to provide a newe master for the same apprentice, and they were to sett hym over to serve the rest of his terme with another master, with whome, if he should contynue and doe hym faithfull service during the rest of his terme conteyned in his indenture," then the master to whom he had been assigned was to make free of the company the same, as if he had been originally bound to him. And it was further ordained, "that if anie brother of this misterie should growe in decaye, and not bee able to followe his trade or occupation, or should departe the citye and liberties, leaving his apprentices destitute and unprovided of meanes to relieve themselves;" then the masters were empowered, on proper proof of the destitution of such apprentices, to rebind them for the remainder of their terms to such other members of the company as might be inclined to take them, and such rebinding should "stand and be effectual against any claim of the former master."

ORDINANCES confirmed by the Lord Chancellor of England, the Lord Treasurer of England, and the Chief Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas, in the 13th year of the reign of Charles II., A. D., 1661.

Ordained "by the master, wardens, and assistants, of the said company of Merchant Tailors."

First.—That every freeman of the company having an apprentice bound to him, and every apprentice so bound to any of the company, that the latter when admitted to his freedom of the company, and as well all such others as claim admission to the like freedom, on the score of being the children of freemen, shall, at the time of binding, and at the time of claiming admission to the freedom, respectively "pay the severall and respective sums for binding and making free, and admittance into the said freedom respectively, as hereinafter are imposed upon them respectively, viz.:

That every person free of the fraternity of Merchant Tailors, and using the trade of a merchant adventurer of England, a Turkey merchant, Spanish merchant, a French merchant, or any other kind of merchant whatsoever, trading beyond the seas, shall at the time of every apprentice being bound to him, "and for presenting, and three times entering and recording of the said apprentice and trade in the hall book or books of the company, pay to the clerk, for the use of the company, 30*s*."

Every apprentice bound to masters using such trades, and himself using or intending to use such trades, on taking up his freedom, for his three times entering, &c. as afore, pay to the like use of the fraternity 20*s*.

Every person of the fraternity exercising the trade of a draper, either woollen or linen, a drugster or grocer, a goldsmith, a jeweller, a mercer, a silkmen, or a salter, on having an apprentice bound to him, to pay at the time of binding, for presenting, entering, and recording of the said apprentice, and of his trade aforesaid, pay for the like use 20*s*., and such apprentice before his making free and intending to follow either of such trades, shall, on taking up his freedom, pay for, &c. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Every person of the said fraternity exercising the trade of an apothecary, a brewer, a butter seller, a bookseller, a brazier, a cheesemonger, a chirurgeon, a confectioner, a cruet seller, a dyer, a glassman, a hosier, a haberdasher of hats or small wares, an ironmonger, leather seller, a milliner, a mealman, an oilman, a packer, a ropeseller, a scrivener, a stationer, a sempster or salesman, a soap boiler, a sugar baker, a silk throwster, a tobaconist by retail, a vintner, an upholder, a wax chandler, a wire drawer, and woodmonger, shall at the binding to him of every apprentice, pay, &c. 13*s*. 4*d*., and taking up their freedom, with a view of following such trades, pay, &c. 10*s*.

Every person of the fraternity exercising the trade of an armourer, a barber, a chandler, drawer of cloth, feather maker, a gilder, a hot-presser, an embroiderer, a mason, a needle-maker, a perfumer, a sadler, a tallow chandler, a victualler, a weaver, or any act, employment, mistery, or any other occupation whatsoever, not before particularly named, to pay on the binding an apprentice 10*s*., and the apprentice, on taking up his freedom of the company, 6*s*. 8*d*., and in like proportion as before, every freeman's child on being admitted to his freedom.

And it was further ordained by the master, wardens, and assistants, that as often as the master, wardens, and assistants of the said fraternity should think fit to fill up or augment the livery or clothing of the said fraternity, that any of those persons, free of the said company who should afterwards be named and elected by the master, and wardens, and assistants, to be admitted into the livery or clothing of the fraternity, and who should renounce, refuse, or deny to accept of the same, such person so elected and refusing, "to forfeit and pay to the clerk for the use of the said society, the sum of 50*l*., and every person admitted into the livery who shall not keep his steward's dinner, or that shall refuse to supply or bear such usual rates of contribution as are usually borne by such as are elected and admitted into the said livery, to forfeit for the like use, &c. 30*l*."

The right of search and measuring cloth, which it has been seen was a matter of early dispute, between the tailors and drapers, appears to have been considered an important privilege in the government of both companies, each whereof kept a standard measure for the purpose. That of the tailors is termed "the Silver Yard," and weighed thirty-six ounces, the company's arms being engraven on it, and other ornaments. With this measure, like the drapers, they attended Bartholomew fair yearly. The extracts in our Historical Essay, [p. 47,] relative to it, commence in 1567, when "fit persons were appointed to attend on the vigil of the Eve of St. Bartholomew, to see that a proper measure was used;" and one Pullen is committed by the wardens to prison "for an unlawful yard found in his shop during the search." The annual dinner on the occasion, at Merchant Tailors' hall, is stated in the same place, to be first noticed in an entry of the year 1612. A specimen of the lord mayor's precept, enforcing this right of search of the Merchant Tailors, will be seen in the note;* of the further nature of the company's Government, Dress and Observances, Ancient Hall, &c. so much has been said in the same essay, that a reference to the passages they are mentioned at, with a slight recapitulation of the subjects, and such additional extracts relative to each as are furnished by their records, will be all that will be necessary to complete the description of them: we give the additional extracts in the *text*, under the dates they occur, and the references and account of the former extracts in the *Notes*.†

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*London Ss.: Whereas I am informed that many who have bin bound as Ap-p^{r}ntices to the Art of a Taylor within the kingdome of England remote from the Citty of London who have departed from theire services and doe live and worke within the said Citty of London and lib^{r}ties thereof, and are not free of the same, and likewise many others who use the said Art within the said Citty and are not bound App^{r}ntices to the said Art and yet worke within the said Citty and lib^{r}ties as aforesaid, contrary to the lib^{r}ties and Priviledges thereof to the great damage and annoyance of the said Citty and prejudice of the Freemen thereof who beare and pay all duties and charges within the same Citty Theis are therefore in his Ma^{ties} name to will and require you and everie of you to bee ayding and assisting to the bearer hereof lawfully appointed by the Companie of Merchan Taylors London to make search in all places within the said Citty of London and lib^{r}ties thereof for all such p^{r}sons who are not App^{r}ntices bound to the said Art within the said Citty and lib^{r}ties thereof and Freemen of the same and if in your search you shall find anie such p^{r}son or p^{r}sons as aforesaid that then you apprehend and bring before mee or some other of his Ma^{ties} Justices of the peace to answeare unto all such matters as on his Ma^{ties} behalfe shall be obiected ajainst them and that they may receive condigne punishment according to the qualities of their offences And hereof faile not at your pe'lls Dated the fourth day of November 1663 and in the fifteenth yeare of the raigne of our soveraigne Lord Charles the second King of England, etc.

To all Constables and other Officers whom it shall appertaine and to Thomas Howkins the bearer hereof.

Anthony Bateman, May^{r}.

† References to *Historical Essay*, concerning MEETINGS: "The company allowed by charter (1328) to hold their gild once a year," and in the same "to settle and govern their mysteries," p. 41.

1568. DISPUTES. Licence granted to one "Elston to arrest Bradshaw." And same year, leave granted by the master "to Edward Baker, to take the leave of J. Garrett," p. 50.

1572. ASSISTANTS. First named this year, when the "common clerk," or clerk, of the company, is said to have translated certain affairs of the company, at the commandment and request of the master and wardens, 1564, March 25. Onely *v.* Thompson. An account of Mrs. Onely proceeding against this defendant, for the using of a coat, which he had torn to pieces, and which he pretended had been stolen from him; the master and wardens not believing his story, oblige him to pay her 3*s.* in satisfaction of the same.

with the *advice* of the more substantial and discreet persons, *assistants* and counsellors of the said fraternity—"Promiscuous courts of assistants;" and "Ordering courts of masters and wardens;" mentioned in the reign of Elizabeth:—"Wardens' substitutes," or a Court of sixteen persons, "to aid and assist in such matters as the court of assistants should direct," mentioned near same time, list of latter courts in history of Merchant Tailors' school, p. 54-5.

1574. Dress. Robert Maltby committed to prison, for appearing at the hall in "a cloke of peppered, and pair of hose lined with Taffity, and a shirt edged with silver;" and Thomas Elliott, enjoined to pay a fine for wearing a cloak in the hall, contrary to the ordinances. At the same time ordered, in conformity with such ordinances, "as to those who should consider themselves in their apparell and array," that a fine should be inflicted on any person, a member of the company, who "should wear any dress or apparell which should be above his station in life," p. 190 (*note*).

1575. One Swaynson, a member, warned in like manner respecting his dress, "he having on apparell not fit for his abilities to wear," and ordered to be fined if he does not reform, *ib.*

Insubordination. 1586. John Swimmerton (afterwards Sir John Swimmerton, and lord mayor,) committed by order of the court, for "impertinence" to them, and not liberated till making submission, *ib.*

1562. A long account of the trouble brought on one William Kimpton, a member, for having, contrary to the ordinances, and in the presence of the master and wardens, called Stephen Misney, "a brother of this mystery, *a crafty boy.*" For this misdemeanor he is fined 40*s.*, and not being prepared to pay, leaves a gold ring in pawn with the master, who promises, on his so doing, the remission of half his fine, *ib.*

1563. William Hector delivers in pledge, for his fine of 40*s.*, a ring of gold, for calling Thomas Wylford, "*a prating boy.*"

1581. A long account of the offence and punishment of a member named *Offley*, "for making rash and unseemly speeches," and striking Mr. Phillips in the face, "a grave father, and late a member of this house." In a similar case, in 1583, the court, besides fining the aggressor 20*s.*, obliged him to make a very humble apology, ask forgiveness, and pray for the continuance of their friendship, p. 190 (*note*).

REFUSAL TO SERVE OFFICE.

1613. Robinson, a member, fined for refusing to serve renter-warden. The cause was taken before the lord mayor, who, "in a mild speech, informed the defendant, that if mildness of persuasion would not do, justice must follow." He then required him to enter into a recognizance, and committed him, on refusing, to Newgate. The Merchant Tailors' court again appoint the said Robinson, who still refuses either to pay or serve; but afterwards pays, p. 191 (*note*).

Elections.—1569. A private, or as it is called "Secret Election," said to have taken place at this date, before the general meeting, or at the nomination of the master and wardens; and that afterwards, "the same was solemnly put in execution before certain eminent persons," viz. Sir Thomas Roe, knight, lord mayor; "the high and mighty prince, Duke of Norfolk;" the Earl of Arundel; Duke of Leinster; and other great personages, p. 188 (*note*).

By-Laws and Ordinances.—1612. The Merchant Tailors' Ordinances stated to have been laid before the Lord Chancellor, on the 23d of January, this year; and a present made him thereon, by advice of the Recorder, p. 188 (*note*).—Slight abstract of them, as just given, pp. 189 to 192.—Instances of enforcing them, pp. 189 to 191 (*notes*).

1566. William Jenkins, an almsman of this mystery, petitions to be allowed to marry. Leave granted.

1572, July 15. Shotisham, a member, refuses, by persuasion of his wife, to serve master, and is fined 40*l.* The account of this transaction, with the correspondence, is in several parts very curious, but is inadmissible from want of space.

ELECTIONS.

1573, July 13. Manner of electing the master and four wardens: Four persons being nominated for wardens; the fourth warden is chosen first, and the third next, by the name of "Renter Wardens;" after which the court proceeds to elect second and first wardens:

"The election is made by the [a blank here in our copy], first beginning with the youngest assistant, and proceeding upwards to the old master. They then go to the youngest warden, and from him to the rest; then, after wardens, to the youngest and last master, till they come to the *master elect.* (The clerk reading the names, and every one making his mark or tick against the name of the person he wishes as master). In case of an equal number of ticks, the master pricks again. The master is elected in the same manner."

1589, July 14. At the election of master and wardens, at this date, the four elect wardens were all absent, and divers of the livery were taken for a great contempt. Subsequently ordered, that the laws already made shall be acted upon.

1596, March 14. Philip Cotlar elected a warden substitute, and refusing to serve, committed to prison. Ultimately fined 20*l.* for the offence.

The following notice occurs in illustration of this last entry:

"Yeomanry—their wardens and assistants.

"The occasion of the constitution of the wardens of the yeomanry, and their sixteen assistants:—

"The members growing numerous, and their affairs becoming very great, by reason of the many charities they had to manage, the court of assistants of the company, with a view of making the business more easy, did substitute some of the inferior members, *who were tailors by trade*, and for method's sake, constituted them 'Wardens' Substitutes;' also sixteen persons to *aid and assist* in such matters as the court of assistants of the company should direct; and that they should meet at the hall, and at such times as the master and wardens should please. Their office was,—

"To collect quarterage; to make searches; to see whether tailors were irregular in their trade; and to take notice of abuses; to apprize the court of aliens; and give an account of their proceedings regularly to the court.

"N.B. These "wardens' substitutes" began to think that they were capable of governing the society, and grew to such extravagance in eating, etc., that they ran the company greatly in debt. The court thought it high time, on this, to stop their extravagance, and, in 1661, found, on examining their proceedings, that they were a great grievance, and dismissed them; at the same time, adopting regulations which put the company's affairs into a much better state, without the expense."

1602, July 10. Regulations as to the ceremonies and orders of elections of liverymen, and their fees of admission and duties.

1603, April 20. The four late wardens' substitutes to be taken into the livery.

The extracts from the company's books end here, but the following are additional notices on this head:

An account of "the election of the Tailors and Linen Armourers, 3 July, 29 Henry VI.," City Records, Lib. K, 252; as also the following entry:

"4 Henry VII., (Tate, mayor). Appeal was made to the mayor, by the freemen of the tailors, to have the election of master and wardens as formerly. Petition granted for them to elect, observe, use, and exercise all honest customs, as they hitherto or formerly enjoyed."

LORD MAYORS OF THE MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.

Strype gives the following, as having "been Mayors of this Honourable City, and Brothers of this Society."

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Buried.
1499.	Sir John Percival[1]		St. Mary, Wolnoth
1509.	Sir Stephen Jennings[2]		Lombard street, Christ church. Anno 1534.
1547.	Sir Hen. Hobblethorne[3]	Leadenhall street, (in Sir W. Bowyen's house)	St. Peter's, Cornhill
1554.	Sir Thomas White[4]	Tithe lane	St. John's Col. Oxon
1557.	Sir Thomas Offley[5]	Lime street	St. Andrew Undershaft
1562.	Sir William Harper[6]	Lombard street	Town of Bedford
1569.	Sir Thomas Roe[7]	Bishopsgate street	Hackney church
1603.	Sir Robert Lee[3]		
1606.	Sir Leonard Halliday[9]		
1611.	Sir William Craven[10]		
1613.	Sir John Swinnerton[11]		
1625.	Sir John Goare[12]		
1631.	Sir Robert Ducy[13]		
1649.	Sir Abr. Raynardson[14]		
1667.	Sir William Bolton[15]		
1669.	Sir William Turner[16]		
1681.	Sir Patience Ward[17]		
1683.	Sir William Pritchard[18]		
1694.	Sir William Ashurst[19]		

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[1] Son to Roger Percival, of London, made knight in the field by Henry VII.

[2] Son to William Jennings, of Wolverhampton.

[3] Son to Christopher Hobblethorne, or Hubbarthorne, of Waddingworth in Lincolnshire.

[4] Son to Thomas White, of Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire.

[5] Son to William Offley, of the city of Chester.

[6] Son to William Harper, of the town of Bedford.

[7] Son of Robert Roe, citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London; and grandson to Reynard Roe, of Lee in Kent.

[8] Son to Humphrey Lee, of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire.

[9] Son to William Halliday, of Redborough, in Gloucestershire.

[10] Son to William Craven, of Appletreewick, in Yorkshire.

[11] Son to Thomas Swinnerton, citizen and Merchant Tailor, of London; and grandson to Richard Swinnerton, of Oswestry, in Shropshire.

[12] Son to General Gore; and grandson of John Goare, of London.

[13] Son of Henry Ducy, of London.

[14] Son of Thomas Reynardson, of Plymouth. This lord mayor was committed to the Tower, April 4; and Thomas Andrews, leather seller, of Feltham, in Middlesex, put in his room during the residue of his mayoralty.

[15] Supposed the son of Randolph Bolton, of Hackelow, in Cheshire.

[16] Son of John Turner, of Kirk Leedham, in Cleveland, in Yorkshire.

[17] Son of Ward, of Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

[18] Son of Francis Pritchard, of Horselydown, in Southwark, Surry.

[19] Son of Henry Ashurst, of London, Alderman, fined; and grandson of Henry Ashurst, in Lancashire.

EMINENT MEMBERS.

The following rank amongst the more elevated members of this society; those distinguished for their benevolence will be seen under the head "Trust-Estates and Charities:"

The famous Sir John Hawkwood (Merchant Tailor), whose existence has been doubted from the extravagant tales told of him, but whom Grainger treats as a real personage; was one of the earliest and most distinguished members of this society. "He was the son of a tanner at Hendingham Sibil, in Essex," according to the writer mentioned, "where he was born in the reign of Edward III. He was bound apprentice to a tailor, in London; but being fortunately pressed into the army, was sent abroad, where his genius, which had been cramped and confined to the shop, soon expanded itself, and surmounted the narrow prejudices* which adhered to his birth and education. He signalized himself as a soldier, in France and Italy, and particularly at Pisa and Florence. He commanded with great ability and success in the army of Galeazo, duke of Milan, and was in so high esteem with Barnabas, his brother, that he gave him Domitia, his natural daughter, in marriage, with an ample fortune; but he afterwards, from motives which we cannot very well account for, and that seem to reflect upon his honour, turned his arms against his father-in-law. He died at Florence, full of years and military fame, in 1394, having gained, amongst the Florentines, the character of the best soldier of the age. They erected a sumptuous monument to his memory. Paulus Jovius, the celebrated biographer of illustrious men, hath written his elegy. He, in the monumental inscription, and in the "Elogia," is styled "Johannes Acutus;" hence it is that some of our travellers have, in their journals, mentioned him under the name of John Sharp, the great captain.†

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* Lord Orford quarrels with this phrase, and makes some severe reflections on Hawkwood's character, in consequence. "The prejudices of military men in that age," he says, "might be more expanded than mechanics, but were not more laudable. Sir John Hawkwood was captain of a band of those mercenary adventurers called *Condotierri*, who let themselves out, for hire, to fight for or against anybody, and often alternately. Sir John was remarkably guilty in this respect, and deserves to be honoured for nothing but his courage." This character will be found to be admitted in further speaking of him in the above account of Granger.

† Vide Granger's Biog. Hist. of England, 5th edit. vol. i. pp. 74-5, which refers, for a further account of him, to Morant's "Essex," vol. ii. p. 287, etc., and where will be found a long and

Of the existence of Sir Ralph Blackwell, whose portrait Grainger describes as having "a gold chain; the arms of the city of London on the right, and the achievements of the Merchant Tailors on the left," and who is said to have been the fellow-apprentice and companion in arms of Hawkwood, that author is doubtful, classing his history with that of Whittington, "though," he observes, "romantic and extravagant as Blackwell's history is, it is rather more probable than that of Whittington; as, in an age when courage and military address opened the way to fame and fortune, and the honour of knighthood was a capital distinction among mankind, there is greater probability that one poor man should raise himself by his sword, than that another should by a cat." Whittington, it has been shewn was, notwithstanding, a real character, and Morant affords sufficient testimony that Hawkwood was the same, but their history has been so obscured by fable, as to be almost disbelieved. The same may have been the case with Sir Ralph Blackwell, who, besides being described as a sheriff and an alderman of London, is said to have also founded Blackwell hall. His name, however, certainly does not occur in the list of sheriffs of London.

Sir William Fitzwilliam, the elder, sheriff of London in 1506, an alderman of Bread-street Ward, and a member of the Merchant Tailors' Company, stepped out of the line of city honours to become a courtier, and, as such, rose to the peerage, and to be the head of a noble house. He was first preferred to the service of Cardinal Wolsey. From this he retired to Milton, in Northamptonshire, where he was enabled, on the fall of his old master, to render him a similar act of friendship with that recorded of Cromwell, another of the cardinal's servants, (and was similarly

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curious account of him, fully proving he was no fictitious personage:

"What has tended to make Sir John Hawkwood too generally regarded as a fabulous personage is a romance, published in 1687, entitled, 'The Honour of the Tailors; or, the famous and renowned History of Sir John Hawkewood, knight; containing his many rare and singular adventures, witty exploits, heroic achievements, and noble performances, relating to love and arms, in many lands.' In the series of which history are contained, likewise, the no less famous actions and enterprises of others of the same art and mystery; with many remarkable passages relating to customs, manners, etc., ancient and modern; illustrated with pictures, and embellished with verses and songs, wonderfully pleasant and delightful.' And, indeed, it is one of the most serious objections to fictitious histories, founded on real transactions, and pretending to narrate the exploits of persons who once had a real existence in the world, that they unsettle the authority of the real historian, and fill the mind of the reader with a mischievous mixture of truth and falsehood, not easily to be separated."—*Dr. Wilson's History of Merchant Tailors' School.*

rewarded, without, however, his fatal close). He entertained, and gave him a temporary asylum. For this deed, says Strype, being called before the king, and demanded how he durst entertain so great an enemy to the state? His answer was, "That he had not contemptuously or wilfully done so, but only because he had been his master, and partly the means of his greatest fortunes." The king was so well pleased with his answer that, saying himself had too few such servants, he immediately knighted him, and made him a privy counsellor. He afterwards became, successively, lord treasurer of the king's household, lord high admiral of England, and earl of Southampton; and was besides, at his death, a knight of the order of the garter, lord keeper of the privy seal, and chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. Exclusively of numerous gifts and charities, he bequeathed to the Merchant Tailors, his brethren, "in friendly remembrance of him for ever," his best standing cup; to Sir Thomas Wriothesley, knight, chief secretary of state, the best of his gilt cups; and to king Henry VIII., his great ship, with all her tackle, etc., and his collar of the *Garter*, with his best *George* beset with diamonds.

Sir WILLIAM CRAVEN was born at Appletreewick, in Bromsale parish, Craven, Yorkshire, of poor parents, who sent him up by a common carrier to London, where he entered into the service of a mercer and draper. In this situation nothing more is known of his history till by diligence and frugality, the old virtues of a citizen, he had raised himself to wealth and honour. In 1607, he is described by Camden as "Equestri dignitate et senator Londinensis." In 1611, he was chosen lord mayor, having previously been alderman of Lime-street Ward, and served sheriff in 1600. We are not informed of the time of his death. In him the commercial spirit of the family ended as it had begun. William Craven, his eldest son, having been trained in the armies of Gustavus Adolphus and William Prince of Orange, became one of the most distinguished soldiers of his time. He was in the number of those gentlemen Englishmen who served the unfortunate king of Bohemia, from a spirit of romantic attachment to his beautiful consort; and his services are generally supposed to have been privately rewarded with the hand of that princess, after her return, in widowhood, to her native country. Thus the son of a Wharfdale peasant, says Mr. Dunham Whitaker, "matched with the sister of Charles I.,—a remarkable instance of that Providence which 'raiseth the poor out of the dust, and setteth him among princes, even the princes of his people." He was created baron of Hemsted Marshall, 2d of Charles I., and earl Craven in 16 Charles II.; and, as such, gave birth to the present noble family of that title. Sir William Craven repaired Bromset church in 1612; and his son, earl Craven, founded and endowed a grammar-school there.*

EMINENT HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Merchant Tailors' Company, though not the first in city precedence, ranks more royal and noble personages amongst its members than any other company. At granting the freedom to Prince Henry in 1607, above 22 earls and lords, and a great number of knights and esquires, besides foreign ambassadors and other distinguished characters, were enrolled. The list previously, and since has been much more ample. Before 1708, the New View of London reckons up 10 kings, 3 princes, 27 bishops, 26 dukes, 47 earls, and 16 lord mayors; and which include,—Edward III., Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., Henry VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII., Charles I., and James II.†

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* Hist. and Antiq. of the Deanery of Craven, 374. Strype's Stow adds the following to the above information:

"In St. Antholin's parish, Sir William Craven, the great and wealthy alderman, from whom the lords of that name descended, had his shop, though his dwelling-house latterly was in St. Andrew Undershaft parish; which shop, with the house, he left to his partners, Robert and John Parkes, for so his will ran. 'My will and mind is, that the said R. P. and J. P. shall have and enjoy the lease of my house in the parish of St. Antolin's, in London, which I hold of the Mercers' Company, and the full use and occupation of the shop, warehouses, hall, kitchen, parlours, and all other rooms to the said messuage belonging, for their natural lives, etc., they keeping the said house in their own possession, paying the Mercers' rent every half year, maintaining the house in necessary repairs, paying the parson's duties, and other assessments,' etc. And what his trade or calling was, which he continued to his death, may appear in his said will, where ordering a loan of some money, he willed it to be lent 'out of such money or stock as he had then going in trade, or occupying in clothes or woollen cloths.'"

† The kings, members of this company, and other distinguished persons to the present time, include—the whole of the English sovereigns from Edw. III. to Hen. VII. (Edw. V. excepted), to which was subsequently added, Charles I. and James II.; and, amongst the foreign potentates, the august visitors here, Alexander I., emperor of Russia, and Frederick William III., king of Prussia. The most distinguished of the princes were, John of Gaunt, the good duke Humphrey, of Gloucester, Richard, duke of York, father of Edward IV.; the latter's brother, the ill-fated duke of Clarence; Richard III.'s duke of Norfolk; George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, murdered by Felton; the unfortunate James, duke of Monmouth; Monk, (afterwards duke of Albemarle;) Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne; the late premier, Arthur, duke of Wellington, etc. The earls embrace, Henry Percy, of Northumberland, 1379; several of the ancient earls of March,

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

This company's DRESS has been mentioned to have consisted of two liveries, or what is called "the best and the second livery," the hoods of which, in 1568, varied from "scarlet with puke," to

Nottingham, Northampton, Huntingdon, Arundel, Worcester, Shrewsbury, Salisbury, etc; the king-making earl of Warwick, of Edward IV.'s day. The list of bishops contains an enumeration of eminent names from Edward III.'s time, downwards. Among the barons are, the Scroops, Nevels, Furnivals, Ferrars, Plantagenets, Greys, D'Arcys, Fitz-Walters, Staffords, Hastings, and numerous others high in the rank of fame. Besides several of the most distinguished naval and military heroes of the late wars, and a string of lord mayors from 1499 to 1811.

The following ballad, written on occasion of the entertainment to James I. contains so much of the company's history that, independently of its relation to this particular subject, it deserves a place here. It is entitled, "A Delightful Song of the four famous Feasts of England, one of them ordained by king Henry the Seventh, to the honour of Merchant Tailors; shewing how seven kings have been free of that company, and how lastly it was graced with the renowned Henry of Great Britain." The collection from which it was taken is entitled "The Crown Garland of Golden Roses, gathered out of England's Royal Garden. Set forth in many pleasant new Songs and Sonnets; with new additions, never before imprinted. London. 1692."

(To the Tune of Treason's Joy.)

1.

England is a kingdom,
  Of all the world admired;
More stateliness in pleasures
  Can no way be desired:
The court is full of bravery,
  The city stor'd with wealth,
The law preserveth unity,
  The country keepeth health.

2.

Yet no like pomp and glory
  Our chronicles record,
As four great feasts of England
  Do orderly afford.
All others be but dinners called,
  Or banquets of good sort;
And none but four be named feasts,
  Which here I will report.

3.

St. George, our English champion,
  In most delightful sort,
Is celebrated, year by year,
  In England's royal court.
The king, with all his noble train,
  In good and rich array,
Still glorifies the festival
  Of great St. George's day.

4.

The honoured mayor of London,
  The second feast ordains,
By which the worthy citizens
  Much commendation gains:
For lords and judges of the land,
  And knights of good request,
To Guildhall come to countenance
  Lord mayor of London's feast.

5.

Also the serjeants of the law,
  Another feast affords,
With grace and honour glorified
  By England's noble lords.
And this we call the Serjeants' feast,
  A third in name and place;
But yet there is a fourth, likewise,
  Deserves a gallant grace.

6.

The Merchant Tailors' Company,
  The fellowship of fame,
To London's lasting dignity,
  Lives honour'd with the same.
A gift king Henry the Seventh gave,
  Kept once in three years still;
Where gold and gowns be to poor men
  Given by king Henrie's will.

"crimson and puke;" then again to "scarlet and crimson," and, lastly, to "scarlet and puke."

1568. "Agreed, that there shall not at any time hereafter, be more livery members of the mystery that shall be of the livery of this mystery, who shall wear any other colours in their hoods at

7.

Full many a good fat buck he sent,
The fairest and the best,
The king's large forests can afford,
To grace this worthy feast.
A feast that makes the number just,
And last account of four;
Therefore let England thus record,
Of feasts there be no more.

8.

Then let all London companies,
So highly in renown;
Give Merchant Taylors name and fame
To wear the laurel crown:
For seven of England's royal kings
Thereof have all been free,
And with their loves and favours grac'd
This worthy company.

9.

King Richard once the Second nam'd
Unhappy in his fall,
Of all his race of royall kings,
Was freeman first of all.
Bullingbrook, fourth Henry next,
By order him succeeds,
To glorifie his brotherhood,
By many princely deeds.

10.

Fift Henry, which so valiantly
Deserved fame in France,
Became free of this company,
Fair London to advance.
Sixt Henry, the next in reign,
Though luckless in his dayes,
Of Merchant Taylors freeman was,
To their eternal praise.

11.

Fourth Edward, that most worthy king,
Beloved of great and small,
Also performed a freeman's love
In this renowned hall.
Third Richard, which by cruelty,
Brought England many woes,
Vnto this worthy company
No little favour shews.

12.

But richest favours yet at last,
Proceeded from a king,
Whose kingdom round about the world
In princes' ears do ring.
King Henry, whom we call the Seventh,
Made them the greatest grac'd,
Because in Merchant Taylors' hall
His picture now stands plac'd.

13.

Their charter was his princely gift,
Maintained to this day;
He added *Merchant* to the name
Of Taylors, as some say.
So Merchant Taylors they be call'd,
His royal love was so,
No London company the like
Estate of kings can shew.

14.

From time to time, we thus behold,
The Merchant Taylors' glory,
Of whose renown, the muses' pen
May make a lasting story.
This love of kings begot such love
Of our now royal prince,
For greater love than this to them
Was ne'er before nor since.

15.

It pleased so his princely mind,
In meek kind courtesie,
To be a friendly Freeman made
Of this brave company.
O London, then in heart rejoyce,
And Merchant Taylors sing
Forth praises of this gentle prince,
The son of our good king.

16.

To tell the welcome to the world
He then in London had,
Might fill us full of pleasant joyes,
And make our hearts full glaid.
His triumphs were perform'd and done,
Long lasting will remain,
And chronicles report aright,
The order of it plain.

See *Dr. Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Taylors' School.*

any times, but only *scarlet* and *puke;* and those colours to stand both for the *best* and *second* liveries; and any hood or hoods made of the colours of *crimson* and *puke*, shall not hereafter be worn by any of the livery." The colour of the gowns is not specified at this date, but, from the following entry in 1624, it appears then to have been blue, or, as more anciently termed, "murrey;" and which colour the court solicit the lord mayor elect, and lady mayoress, to confine solely to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

1624, Oct. 1. "This day the court, thinking it unfit that none but masters should occupy the privilege of blue gowns, solicited Sir John Gore, knight, lord mayor elect, and his lady,—that they would not suffer any others but persons of their company to wear blue gowns."

The company's OBSERVANCES, as was common, were divided into *religious* and *civil;* the former embracing the customs and ceremonies connected with matters of religious worship; and the latter, their election ceremonies, mayoralty pageants, and shows and processions on state occasions.

OBITS OR CHANTRIES.

The chantry services maintained by the Merchant Tailor's were numerous, and performed at various churches. A particular account of them will be found in the annexed certificate, returned to the king's commissioners under the act 1 Edward VI., which, as a unique specimen of this species of document, and illustrating the mention which has already been made of them,* we shall abstract. It contains an official statement of the company's trust-estates before the Reformation, and forms a highly curious introduction to their late Return under the Charity Commission.

To the first article, or question put to the company by the commissioners, viz.

"Whether or not they had any peculiar brotherhood or guild within their corporation?"

It will be seen that the company return a negative.

To the second,—

"Whether they had any college, chantry, chapel, fraternity, brotherhood, or guild within the same?"

They return the like.

To the third question,—

"What number of stipendiary priests they paid from bequests of estates, and what were the amount of such stipends?—Who were the donors, and what were the particulars of the estates left, with their yearly value, and the payments and deductions to be made from them?"

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* Hist. Essay, 114, 115.

They return the names (with the other particulars required) of twenty-three persons, viz.* 1, Thomas Carleton; 2, John Churchman; 3, William Terrell; 4, Raffe Holland; 5, Edene Harlyatt; 6, Ellen Langwith; 7, Hugh Candysh; 8, Thomas Howden;

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* We subjoin, as a companion to the above part of the company's certificate, the account of what they bought from the crown, as translated from the original patent of purchase, 4 Edward VI. preserved amongst the city records. [Vide Hist. Essay, 114 et seq.] What the company bought back, it will be seen, comprised little more than half the property which became forfeited. In other respects the accounts materially differ as to detail, though they most valuably corroborate each other as to facts; the certificate, which is the fullest document, giving the date of the donation, a description of the donor, particulars of the estates given, with their annual value, and the items of expenditure to which they were subjected,—whilst the patent confines itself to general description, gross annual value, and a few other particulars. In the certificate, also, the answer of the company to the fifth or last head of the commissioners' inquiry, viz. Whether they had any other estates or property liable, which they had not particularised in their return? we find the company gave a regular rental of each estate which had belonged to them. Further remarks on these points will be given presently:

CHANTRY ESTATES, OR RENT CHARGES OF THE MERCHANT TAILORS.

Bought by them from the crown, under the Act of Parliament, 3 Edw. VI.

Thomas Carleton.

Also all that our rent, annuity, or annual sum of 6*l.* 13s. 4*d.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements of the master, wardens, and commonalty of Merchant Tailors, [*Scissores*], in the city of London, situate and being in the parish of St. Alban, Wood street, and in Ad lane, within the city of London: which annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were annually accustomed to pay, for an anniversary to be celebrated in the chapel at the north gate of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, according to the ordination made by Thomas Carleton, broderer.

John Churchman.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 2*s.* 7*d.* per annum, issuing from the same messuages and tenements in the parish of St. Alban, in Wood street, and in Ad lane aforesaid: which annual sum, rent, or annuity of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, was payable, and accustomed annually to be paid, for the perpetual sustentation of a priest celebrating in the church of St. Mary Outwich, London, according to the ordination made by John Churchman, grocer.

And all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 66*s.* 8*d.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements in the said parish of St. Martin Outwich, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were accustomed annually to pay, for the sustentation of a priest celebrating in the said church of St. Martin Outwich, London, according to the ordination of the said John Churchman.

Also all that our rent and annual sum of 60*s.* per annum, issuing from the same messuages and tenements, in the same parish of St. Martin Outwich, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty, late paid and were

9, Sir John Percivall; 10, Dame Thomazine Percivall; 11, William Heaton; 12, Joane Hylton; 13, Mathew Pemberton; 14, Gerard Braybroke; 15, John Hadleigh; 16, John Kirbye;

accustomed to pay for the perpetual sustentation of a light in a certain lamp in the said church of St. Martin Outwich aforesaid, according to the ordination made by the said John Churchman.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 4*s*. per annum, issuing from the same messuages and tenements in the said parish of St. Martin Outwich, London, which certain annual sum or annuity of the said master, and wardens, and commonalty, was lately payable and annually accustomed to be paid for maintaining the anniversary of the said John Churchman, in the same church of St. Martin Outwich aforesaid.

Ralph Holland.

Also all that our rent, annuity, or annual sum of 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum, issuing from two messuages of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Dionysius Back church, in the ward of Langbourne, London; and from one messuage, called the "Three Kings," belonging to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were accustomed to pay, for the Anniversary of Ralph Holland, kept in the church of the blessed Mary, Aldermary, London.

Elene Langwithe.

Also all that our annual rent and annual sum of 16*s*. 8*d*. per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in Shireborne lane and Candlewick street, within the parish of the blessed Mary Abchurch, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were accustomed to pay, for the Anniversary of Elene Langwithe, widow, kept yearly in the church of St. Mary Abchurch, aforesaid.

Hugh Candish.

And also all that our annual rent, and annual sum of 15*s*. 1*d*. per annum, issuing from a messuage and tenement of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate, and being in the parish of St. Gabriel, and the blessed Mary of Fanchurch, London, and in the parish of St. John, Walbroke, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same and wardens of late paid, or were accustomed to pay, for the anniversary of Hugh Candish, kept in the church of St. Martin, Outwich, London.

Thomas Howden.

And all that our rent and annual sum of 7*l*. 5*s*. 4*d*. issuing from messuages of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, in London aforesaid, or elsewhere: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were yearly accustomed to pay, for the perpetual maintenance of a priest, to celebrate in the church of St. Mary, Colechurch, London, for the soul of Thomas Howden.

And also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 7*s*. 7*d*. yearly, arising from the same messuages or tenements of the said master, wardens, and commonalty: which annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were yearly accustomed to pay, for the anniversary of the said Thomas Howden, kept in the church of the blessed Mary Abchurch, London.

Sir John Percivall, Knt.

And all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 16*s*. 4*d*., issuing from the messuages of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of the blessed Mary, Wolnoth, and in the parish of St. Michael, Cornhill, London: which said

17, Robert Steather; 18, John Stone; 19, Richard Thomazine; 20, Thomas Speight; 21, John Palmer; 22, John Britton; and 23, Hugh Talbott.

annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were yearly accustomed to pay, for the anniversary of Sir John Percivall, knight, kept in the church of the blessed Mary, Wolnoth, London.

And also all that our annual rent, annuity, and annual sum of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, issuing from the same messuages and tenements, in the said parishes of St. Mary, Wolnoth, and St. Michael, Cornhill: which annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty yearly paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the perpetual maintenance of two priests, to celebrate in the church of the blessed Mary, Wolnoth, London, according to the ordination of the said John Percivall.

Dame Thomazine Percivall.

And all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 53*s.* 4*d.* yearly, issuing from messuages and tenements, of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate in the parishes of St. Martin Vintry, London, and St. Dionysius Back church, in Fenchurch street, London: which said annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the maintenance of two priests, to celebrate in the church of St. Mary, Wolnoth, according to the ordination of Dame Thomazine Percivall, widow.

And all that our rent, annuity or annual sum of 20*s.* yearly, issuing from the same messuages and tenements in the said parishes of St. Martin Vintry, and St. Dionysius Back church: which said annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty yearly paid, or were accustomed to pay for the maintenance of an *Antiphonar*, in the church of the blessed Mary, Wolnoth, aforesaid. To be there kept according to the ordination thereof, made by the said Thomazine Percival, widow; and which now is yearly rendered, and ought to be rendered and paid to us.

And all that our rent, annuity, or annual sum of 20*s.* yearly, issuing from the same messuages and tenements, in the said parishes of St. Martin in the Vintry, and St. Dionysius Back church: which said annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were accustomed yearly to pay, for the maintenance of a Light, called "the Beam Light," in the church of the blessed Mary, Wolnoth, London.

And all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 21*s.* 4*d.* yearly, issuing from the same messuages and tenements in the said parishes of St. Mary, Wolnoth, and St. Dionysius Back church: which same annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master and wardens of late paid, or were accustomed to pay, for supporting of a wax taper in the church of the blessed Mary, Wolnoth, London.

And all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 13*s.* 10*d.*, issuing from the same premises, in the said parishes of St. Martin Vintry, and St. Dionysius Back church: which said annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were accustomed to pay yearly, for the anniversary of the same Sir John Percivall, kept in the church of St. Mary, Wolnoth, London.

Katherine Pemberton.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 8*l.*, issuing from messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of St. Martin in the Vintrey, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, of late was payable, and accustomed to be paid yearly, for the perpetual sustentation of a priest in the church of St. Mary, Wolnoth, London, according to the ordination of Katherine Pemberton, widow.

Gerard Braybroke.

Also all that our annual rent and annual sum of 3*s.* 9*d.* per annum, issu-

The company's answers to the fourth and fifth questions of the commissioners follow verbatim.

To the fourth question,—

ing from messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty of Merchant Tailors, of London, situate in London, and elsewhere: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the Anniversary of Gerard Braybroke, kept in the church of St. Martin, Outwich, London.

John Hadleigh.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 20*s.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of St. Martin in the Vintrey, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were accustomed to pay, for the Anniversary of John Hadleigh, kept in the church of St. Pancras, London.

Richard Thomasine.

Also all that our annual rent, and annual sum of 7*s.* 7*d.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of St. Bartholomew the Less, London: which certain annual sum rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the Anniversary of Richard Thomasine, kept in the church of the blessed Mary Abchurch, London.

Hugh Talbot.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 3*s.* 9*d.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements of the said master, wardens, and commonalty of Merchant Tailors, in London or elsewhere: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the Anniversary of Hugh Talbot, kept in the church of St. Martin, Outwich, London.

List of Chantries not returned in the Company's Certificate.

Peter Mason.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 7*l.* per annum, issuing from messuages of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate, lying, and being in the parish of the blessed Mary Colechurch, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were yearly accustomed to pay, for the perpetual maintenance of a priest, to celebrate in the church of St. Peter in Cornhill, London, for the soul of Peter Mason.

Richard Fitzjames.

Also all that our rent, annuity, or annual sum of 3*s.* 4*d.* per annum, issuing from a messuage of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, called the Helmet, situate in Cornhill, London.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 14*l.* 6*s.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, within the city of London: which certain annual sum the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the perpetual maintenance of a priest, to celebrate in the Cathedral church of St. Paul, London, for the soul of Richard Fitzjames.

Beatrice Roe.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 8*l.* per annum, issuing from a great messuage, called "Le Taillours Hall" in London; and nine messuages or tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, in the parish of St. Benedict, in Fynk, London; and from three messuages, and twenty and one shops, of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of St. Martin, Outwich, London; and from one messuage of the same master, "Whether the corporation possessed any, and what jewels, goods, ornaments, chattels, and other things, appertaining to any chantry or stipendiary priests; and, if so, to state all the particulars concerning them?"

They return a list of seven articles belonging to Thomas Howden's chantry (and which include a silver chalice, with an

wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, London; one messuage of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate in the parish of St. Matthew, Friday Street, London, and from other messuages and tenements of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, in London and elsewhere: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were accustomed to pay, for the perpetual maintenance of a priest, to celebrate in the late chantry of St. John, commonly called "Saint John's Cheunterie," at the north gate of the Cathedral church, of St. Paul, London, according to the ordination of Beatrice Roe, widow.

Also all that rent, annuity, and annual sum of 40*s.* per annum, issuing from messuages of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate, and being in the parish of St. Martin, next Ludgate, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the anniversary of Walter Buckeland, kept in the church of St. Peter, in Shipton Mallet, in our county of York.

Stephen Jewner and Hugh Acton.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and annual sum of 7*l.* 10*s.* per annum, issuing from one messuage of the said master, wardens, and commonalty of Merchant Tailors, London, situate in the parish of All Saints [Allhallows] the Great, in Thames street, London, late in the tenure of William Baien; and from one messuage, one garden, and one tenement, of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate and being in the parish of St. Martin, next Ludgate, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, and were yearly accustomed to pay, for the Anniversaries of Stephen Jewner, and Hugh Acton, kept in the church of the late Friars Preachers, London.

John Creeke.

Also all that our annual rent and *annual sum of* 4*s.* 7*d.*, issuing from messuages of the same master, wardens, and commonalty of Merchant Tailors, London, situate and being in Tower street, within the parish of St. Dunstan in the East, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the said master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were accustomed to pay, for the anniversary of John Creeke, kept in the church of Abchurch, London.

John Havell.

Also all that our rent, annuity, or annual sum of 3*s.* 11*d.* per annum, issuing from messuages and tenements, with their appurtenances, of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Margaret Pattens, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master and wardens of late paid, or were yearly accustomed to pay, for the anniversary of John Havell, kept in the church of St. Martin Outwich, London.

Priory of Christchurch, or Grey Friars.

Also all that our annuity, or annual sum of 7*s. per annum*, issuing from the same messuages and tenements, in the said parish of St. Martin Outwich, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity of the same master, wardens, and commonalty, was payable, or accustomed to be annually paid, to the late prior of the late monasornament of the Trinity, gilt; a silver-gilt pax, with an image of the Virgin; a crimson velvet vestment, with the alb, etc. belonging to it; a red sarcenet vestment, with the apparel belonging to it; a vestment of green St. Thomas' worsted, with do.; two blue sarcenet curtains, and two altar cloths of blue sarcenet,) as comprising every article they possessed under that head of enquiry.

In answering the last question of the commissioners,—

"Whether they had any other yearly profits or advantages (exclusively of those above mentioned), which, to their knowledge, the king ought to have, under the operation of the Act of Dissolution?"

The company deny possessing any other yearly profits, advantages, or commodities which, to their knowledge, the king's grace was lawfully entitled to, beyond what they specify in their returns to the third and fourth queries; adding, as a close to the return to the third question—the rental of the estates left for maintaining the chantries of the several donors.

"THE CERTIFICATE OF THE COMPANY OF MERCHAUNTAYLO^{RS}S.

"To the King's Commissioners touching Chaunteryes and such like, anno 1° E. 6.

"First, they certifie that wthin there gennerall corporac'on of the master and wardens of the Merchaunt Taylo^{r}s and fraternitie aforesaide, they have no p^{r}ticuler brotherhood nor guyle.

tery of Christchurch, London, and which rent and annuity are now, of right, annually payable to us.

Priory of St. Mary Overy.

Also all that our rent, annuity, and yearly sum of 8*s.* *per annum*, issuing from the same messuages and tenements in the parish of St. Martin Outwich, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty paid, or were accustomed annually to pay, to the late prior of the late monastery of St. Mary Overy, in our county of Surry, and which now is yearly payable, and ought to be paid to us.

Bermondsey Abbey, Surry.

Also all that our annual rent and annual sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum, issuing from the same messuages and tenements in Sherborne lane and Candlewick street, aforesaid, in the said parish of St. Mary Abchurch, London: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty late paid, or were accustomed annually to pay, to the late abbot of the late monastery of Bermondsey, in our county of Surry; and which annual rent ought now to be rendered and paid to us.

Kilburn Nunnery, Middlesex.

Also all that our annual rent and annual sum of 17*s.* per annum, issuing from the same messuages in Sherborne lane and Candlewick street, aforesaid: which certain annual sum, rent, or annuity, the same master, wardens, and commonalty of late paid, or were yearly accustomed to pay, to the late prioress of the late monastery of Kilburne, in our county of Middlesex.

"To the seconde article they certefie in like manner vnto yo^{w} that wthin there said corporac'on they have no colledge, chappell, fraternytie, brotherhood, nor guylde, but they have ix stipendiarie preistis, to whom they doe geve towardes theire lyvynge, out of certein landes and ten'ts certen stipendes, in manner and forme hereafter followinge, that is to say—

THOMAS CARLETON,

"Citezein and broderer of London, by his last will and testament, dated the xxth of Decemb^{r}, in the year of o^{r} Lorde God 1382, did geve and bequeath to the foresaid master and wardens, and to their successors for ever, *one yearly rent* of x m^{r}kes, goinge owt off all those his ten'ts wth app^{r}tenaunc^{s} w^{ch} he had upon the corner off *Ad lane*, in the p^{r}ish off St. Albone, in Wood strete, in London, To the intente that they therewth shoulde fynde a preist to singe for him, wthin a chappell at the north dore at *Paules*. And, further, by his saide will, he gave vnto them x^{s} quite rent, for ever, owt off the said landes and ten'ts, to kepe one yearely anniv^{r}sary, in the saide chappell wthin Pawles, for him and other in the said will comprized, as amonge other thinges in the said will is expressed.

"The yearely value of the said lands is .	ix^{li} viij^{s}—deduc'ons inde.	
To S^{r} John Trimme^{r}, for his salary, p' ann' .	x m^{r}kes	xvj^{s}
To the preiste and sexton, for th' obit, p' ann'	ij^{s} vj^{d}	xij^{d}
To the poore people, yearely . .	vi^{s} viij^{d}."	

JOHN CHURCHMAN,

"Citizen and grocer of London, by his deed indented, bearinge date the xxth daie of July, in the yeare of the reigne of kinge Henry the Fourth after the Conquest, the sixth, did geve vnto the saide M^{r} and Wardens, and there successors, for evermore, *fowre messuages and xvii shoppes*, wth th' app^{r}tenaunc^{s}, beinge in the p^{r}ish of *S^{t} Marten Owtewich*, of London. And vij^{s} viij^{d} off rente goinge owt off the ten'ts of Richarde Bedwyn, in the p^{r}ishe of S^{t} Michaell, in Croked lane, of London. And also the advowson of the churche of S^{t} Martyn Owtwich, To th' entent that they should fynde a preist to singe for his sowle and others in the saide churche of S^{t} Martin's Owtwiche; and that they should pay yearely to the saide preists, x m^{r}kes. And further, by the said deed indented, he willed and devised that they should fynde vnto one other preist there founded in the said churche, for the sowle off one Will'm off Owtwiche, and other in the said dede comprized. And also willed and devised that they shoulde fynde a *lampe* contynually breunynge in the said churche for evermore. And further, willed and ordeyned that they shoulde fynde and keepe, for evermore, every yeare, one anniv^{r}sary in the said churche, for him and other expressed in the said deed. And allowe and pay the resolutes and deduc'ons hearafter expressed; and the residue off the profitts to be imployed vpon suche poore men as they of almes doe kepe.

"The yearely value off the said landes, p' ann' is xxx^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d} over and besides certen *almes-howses*.

"*Resolutes and Deduc'ons inde.*

First, To S^{r} John Wilkenson, serving for the said John Churchman, p' ann. . . .	vj^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}	xij^{s}
It'm, To S^{r} Richard Palmer, servinge for Will'm Owteswiche	iij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}	xij q^{rs}
It'm, Paed for the same lampe, every yeere, most comonly xvj^{s}, or thereabouts . .	xvj^{s}	xij q^{rs}
To the preists and clarkes of the said church, for the said obytt	iiij^{s}	x q^{s}
It'm, Payed, yearely, to the King's Highnes, for one quite rent, late belonginge to the late dissolved Priory off X'pist churche, London . .	vij^{s}	x q^{s}
It'm, Paied more to the Kinges Highnes, owt of the said landes, for a quite rent, late belonginge to the late dissolved priory of St. Mary Overys .	viij^{s}	x q^{s}
It'm, Paied more, for a quite rent, due to the M^{rs} of the Bridge house . . .	ij^{s}	
It'm, Distributed to the poore people, yearely .	ij^{s}	
Summa inde	s.xi^{li} xix^{s}"	

WILLIAM TERRELL,

"Citizen and wax-chaundler of London, by his last will and testame, bearinge daite the xxiiijth daie of November, 1418, did geve and bequeath to the said M^{r} and Wardens, and theire successors, for evermore, All that his ten'te wth th' app^{r}tenaunc^{s}, situate in the p^{r}ishe off S^{t} Dunstone's in the East, in Tower strete, London, To the intente that they shoulde keepe yearly, for evermore, one anniv^{r}sary in the p^{r}ishe off o^{r} Lady off Abchurch, for the sowle of John Creke, and others expressed in the said will.

And also we doe give the resoluts heareafter expressed, as by the will, amonge other thinges playnly is expressed.

"The yearely value of the saide ten'te, p' ann', is xl^{s}.

"*Resolutes and Deduc'ons inde.*

To the preists and clarkes for kepinge the said obyte	iiij^{s}	viij^{d}
Paied a quite rente due to the M^{rs} of the Bridge howse	iiij^{s}	
It'm, Paied, yearely, for xiij quarters off coles, at v^{d} the quarter, to the poore of Abchurche .	v^{s}	v^{d}
It'm, To the poore people, yearely . .	ij^{s}	j^{d}
Summa .	xv^{s}	j^{d}

RAFFE HOLLAND,

"Raffe Hollande, citizen and taylo^{r} of London, by his last will and testament, dated iij^{o} die Maij, anno 1452, did geve and bequeath to the same M^{r} and Wardens, and to their successors, for ever, All those his twoe ten'tes lyinge in the p^{r}isshe of S^{t} Dennis Backchurche, in the warde of Langborne. And one ten'te lyinge in the p^{r}isshe of S^{t} Botolphe wthowt Aldgate, in London, to pay the resoluts heareafter written:

"The yearely value of the said landes, p' ann,' is vi^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d}.

"*Resoluts and Deduc'ons inde.*

It'm, Paied to the master and churchwardens of Aldermary, for the kepinge of the obyte for the said R. Hollande, p' ann' . . .	xviij^{s}	viij^{d}	x q^{rs}

"Memorand'—That there must be geven, by this will, to the poore people of the same company, every weeke, j^{d}; and the residue off all the profitts to be geven to the poore."

We continue this return to the third question of the commissioners in the table form:

OBITS, OR CHANTRIES.

Chantry, when established.	*By whom.*	*To find and keep.*	*Endowment.*	*Church, &c. wherein kept.*	*To pay or find yearly.*	£	s.	d.
Not named	Elene Lyallyat, widow of John Lyallyat, citizen and mercer of London.	One anniversary for the soul of the said John Lyallyat, and others, expressed in his will, &c.	"All thosella. lands and ten'ts scituate in the parish St. Margaret Pattens, in London. Value 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum.	St. Martin Outwich, London.	To the priests, clerks, & wax at the obit .	0	3	11
					To the poor people . .	0	2	9
					Total . .	0	6	8
1467, February 9	Ellen Langwith, widow of John Langwith, citizen and tailor of London.	An obit for the soul of the said John Langwith & others.	"All her lands w'th th' app'tenanc's scituate in Sherborne lane and Candlewicke streete, in London, w'thin the p'rish of Abchurch." Value 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum.	St. Mary Abchurch, London.	To the priests and clerks at the obit .	0	16	8
					To the king (a quit-rent late of Bermondsey abbey,)	0	2	6
					To the king (a quit-rent late of Kilburn priory,) .	0	17	10
					A quit-rent to the hospital of Burton St. Lazar .	0	26	8
					To St. Katherine's [Hospital] for a like quit-rent .	0	10	0
					To the masters of the poor Spiritual house at the Lock at Newington and Kingsland, for a like quit-rent	0	13	4
					To the poor for 26 quarters of coals, at 5*d.* per quart. .	0	10	10
					Total . .	4	17	10
1460, May 30	Hugh Candish, citizen and tailor of London.	To find yearly for ever one obit for his soul, and other in the parish of St. Martin Outwich.	"All those landes and ten'tes w'th th' app'rtenanc's beyinge in St. John in Walbroke, and O'r Lady in Fanchurche, in London." Value 20*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* per annum.	St. Martin Outwich, London.	To the priests and clerks for wax at the obit . .	0	16	8
					To the Chamberlain of London for a quit-rent .	0	0	12
					To the poor 36 quarters of coals . .	0	15	0
					Total . .	1	12	8
1514, March 4	Thomas Howden, citizen and merchant tailor of London.	To find, for evermore, a priest to sing for the soul of the said Thomas Howden & others, and keep one anniversary yearly.	"333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d* in ready money; also for one standinge cupp w'th cover of sylver over guylte, wh'ch they received of Isabelle Howdon, widowe and other of the guyft of Thomas Howdon, her late husband."	St. Mary Abchurch, London.	To Sir Robert Walterall, serving at Abchurch for Thomas Howard . .	7	3	4
					To priests and clerks, ringers of bells, & for wax at the obit .	0	7	8
					To the master, wardens, clrk. and bedell of the same company . .	0	6	8
					To the poor people in Abchurch parish yearly, in coals	0	10	0
					To the poore people yearly .	0	2	9
					Total . .	8	10	5

Chantry, when established.	*By whom.*	*To find and keep.*	*Endowment.*	*Church, &c. wherein kept.*	*To pay or find yearly.*	£	s.	d.
1502, February 20	Sir John Percivall, knight, and late lord mayor of London.	To find yearly, for ever, a priest, and keep one obit within the said church of St. Mary Wolnoth, for the souls of the said Sir John Percivall, and Dame Thomazine, his late wife & others. And also with the residue to pay certain other charges as hereafter shall appear, and is more plainly expressed in his will. The remainder thereof to go to the common box & their common charges.	"All those his xij. messuages or ten'tes lyinge in the pa'ishe of St. Mary Wolnoth & St. Michael Cornhill." Value 43*l*. per ann.	St. Mary Wolnoth.	To Sir John Palmer, priest, singing at St. Mary Wolnoth, for Sir John Percivall	6	13	4
					To Sir Thomas Gomerton there for Sir John Percivall . .	6	13	4
					To priests and clerks & for ringing of bells at the obits . .	0	5	0
					For wax to burn at the obit .	0	4	4
					For a potation to the neighbours at the said obit .	0	10	0
					To the chamberlain of London, to see the tenementes repaired .	0	6	8
					To the master, wardens, clerk, & beadle, for their pains	0	11	0
					To the churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary Wolnoth, towards repairing of books and ornaments in the church	0	6	8
					To be expended yearly in coals within the said parish . .	0	30	0
					To be given in money to poor people . .	0	10	0
					Item to the friars . .	0	10	0
					Total . .	18	0	4
1508, February 12	Dame Thomazine Percivall, widow of Sir John Percivall, knight, deceased.	That the master and wardens should augment yearly, for ever, two priests' wages, in the church of St. Mary Wolnoth, and also bear the deduction of money hereafter expressed.	"All those her viij. messuages or ten'tes w'th app'tenanc's beinge in the parish of St. Martyn in the Vyntry, and St. Dennis Backechurche, in London." Value 18*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum.	St. Mary Wolnoth.	To augment the salaries of either of the two chantry priests singing for Sir John Percivall, in St. Mary Wolnoth church	2	14	10½
					To the conduct for keeping the anthem .	1	0	10
					For maintaining the beam light	1	16	8
					To the sexton for ringing bells & helping the Mass priest	0	14	4
					To the Lady-Mass priest, at the obit .	0	0	6
					To the churchwardens for dealing out the coals to the poor as ordered by Sir John Percivall	0	4	0
					To the churchwardens for 2 great wax tapers for the sepulture	0	2	4
					To the churchwardens for 5*d*. every Sunday for the poor, by year	1	1	8
					Total . .	7	15	2½

Chantry, when established.	*By Whom.*	*To find and keep.*	*Endowment.*	*Church, &c. wherein kept.*	*To pay or find yearly.*
					£ s. d.
1527, Dec. 24	William Heaton, citizen and merchant tailor of London.	To find, during the space of 32 years from the annexed date, (1527), one priest within the parish church of Allhallows, Bread street, to sing for the soul of the said William Heaton, and all Christian souls, & also to find and keep an obit for the said William Heaton, &c. in the said church, for the space of 27 years, as above said; of which term is past twenty years, & there remaineth 2 yrs. to come.	The sum of 170*l.* paid to the company "for the use of their mystery," by John Nichols & Paul Withpole, executors of the said William Heaton. By indenture of this date made pursuant to the will of the said William Heaton.	Allhallows, Bread st.	To Sir Hen. —— priest, for Wm. Heaton 7 0 0 To priests, clerks, and the wax, and ringing of bells at the said obit 0 5 3 To the said master and wardens, clerk & beadle . 0 6 8 To poor people 0 1 10 Total . . 7 13 9
1519, October 14	Joane Hylton, late wife of William Hylton, deceased.	A priest within the church of Saint Mary Wolnoth, London, for the space of 100 years, and to expend at the said obit and pay to the said priest as followeth, whereof 28 years are past, and remains to come 72 yrs.	The sum of 200*l.* "in redy money," paid to the master and wardens, &c. pursuant to indenture between either, and the said Joan Hylton, of the date mentioned.	St. Mary Wolnoth, London.	To Sir John Fisher, serving for Wm. Hylton . 7 0 10 To priests, clerks, ringing of bells, and for lights 0 5 9 To the master, wardens, and beadle . 0 4 4 To the churchwardens in like case . 0 1 4 To the poor yearly . 0 1 11 Total . . 7 14 2
1508, June 28	Katherine Pemberton, widow, late wife of Hugh Pemberton, late citizen & alderman of London.	To find for ever with part of the rent to be bought a priest to pray for the soul of the said Hugh Pemberton, and Katherine, & divers others in the church of St. Martin Outwich, London, &c. and to pay to such priest to the Chamberlain of London, to see said premises kept in repair, as hereafter mentioned.	The sum of 400*l.* to "buy so much lands and ten'tes w'thin the cittie of London, as the rente thereof shoulde amounte to xx liv. yearely, above all charges," and which was paid to the company by "Matthewe Pemberton and Rowland Pemberton, executors of the last will, &c. of said Katherine Pemberton, pursuant to the last will, &c. of the said Hugh Pemberton," citizen and alderman of London. And by reason whereof said company bought lands to 20*l.* yearly value, situate in the parish of St. Martin.	St. Martin Outwich, London.	To Sir George Sharpe, at St. Martins Outwich . . 8 0 0 To the chamberlain of London 0 6 8 To the 'sherives' (sheriffs), for socage money 0 5 0 To the monastery of Westminster for a quit-rent . 0 7 0 Total . . 8 19 8

Chantry, when established.	*By whom.*	*To find and keep.*	*Endowment.*	*Church, &c. wherein kept.*	*To pay or find yearly.*
					£ s. d.
1419, March 6	Sir Gerard Braybroke, knt.	To find and keep yearly, for ever, for the said Gerard Braybroke and others, a yearly obit in the church of St. Martin Outwich, and further pay to the poor and otherwise, as mentioned.	"A perpetual yearly rent charge of 40*s.* of the said Gerard, granted to him by the company from all their landes w'thin the cittie of London." The consideration not mentioned, and to be exonerated from which they were to maintain and pay as specified.	St. Martin Outwitch. London.	To the priests and clerks for ringing of bells and for wax at the obit . . 0 3 9 To the poor people yearly . 0 2 3 Total . . 0 6 0
Date unknown	John Hadleigh.	To keep an obit for the soul of the said John Hadleigh, in the church of St. Pancras, Soper lane.	A bond of the master and wardens.	St. Pancras, Soper lane, London.	To pay at the obit . . 0 20 0
1519, June 18	John Kirbie.	To keep an anniversary for the souls of the said John Kirbye, and others expressed in the said indenture, during the space of 80 years, & of which term 26 years were expired, leaving 44 years.	The sum of 100*l.* in money received from Richard Kirbie, of London, &c. his executors and in consideration of which the company, by indenture of this date, (for the purposes mentioned) granted for 80 years, an annual rent of 20*s.* issuing from, and secured on "all their landes and ten'ts in the parishe of O'r Lady of Colchurche, London."	St. Mary Colechurch Cheapside, London.	To the priest, clerks, wax & ringing of bells at said obit . . 0 5 11 To the master and wardens clerk & beadle 0 7 0 To the poor yearly . . 0 7 1 Total . . 1 0 0
1528, June 16.	Robert Streather, citizen & merchant tailor of London	To find and keep yearly for 40 years, an obit in the parish church of St. Michael, Cornhill, for the soules of the said Robert and others, & pay as hereafter.	"All suche howses and gardens as he had at the Pappey, London." Value 4*l.* 4*s.* per annum.	St. Michael Cornhill, London.	To the priest, clerks, ringing of bells & wax at said obit . 0 6 5 To the master, wardens and beadle . 0 6 8 To the poor people . . 0 3 8 Total . . 0 16 9
1474, October 10.	John Stone, citizen & merchant tailor of London.	To maintain an obit for the space of 100 years, in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, & pay thereat as follows.	"The sum of 200 marks to the master and wardens for the vse of theire mistery."	St. John the Evangelist.	To the priests, clerks, and ringing of bells at the said obit . 0 5 1 To the master, wardens, clerk and beadle . 0 12 0 To poor people 0 9 1 Total . . 1 6 2

Chantry, when established.	*By whom.*	*To find and keep.*	*Endowment.*	*Church, &c. wherein kept.*	*To pay or find yearly.*
					£ s. d.
Date unknown	Richard Thomazine.	To maintain an obit yearly for ever, in the parish church of St. Mary Abchurch, London, and to bear other charges as follows.	"All those his landes, ten'ts & gardens, lying in p'rishe of St. Bartholomewe the Lesse, London." Value of the landes is [per annum] 6*l*. 16*s*.	St. Mary Abchurch, London.	Priest, clerks, wax and ringing . . 0 3 11 Master and wardens yearly . 0 2 8 Poor people of Abchurch parish do. for 30 quarters of coals at 5½*d*. quart. . 0 12 6 Master and wardens yearly . 0 1 5 Total . . 1 0 6
1533, January 14	Thomas Speight citizen and merchant tailor of London.	To keep his obit 40 years in St. Antholin's church, London, &c. and of which term 14 years remains to come.	"The some of xl li. in money."	St. Antholin's London.	To the priest, clerk, wax & ringing of bells at . 0 8 2 To the master, wardens, clerk and beadle . 0 7 0 To the poor people yearly . 0 4 5 Total . . 0 19 7
1530, 21 Hen. 8.	John Palmer, citizen and merchant tailor of London.	To maintain for 30 years an obit for him in the parish church of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, and to spend as follows. 19 years past of the term, and one year to come.	"The some of xxxvi li.	St. Leonard Eastcheap, London.	Priests, wax & ringing of bells at the obit . . 0 4 11 To the master, wardens, clerk and beadle . 0 6 0 To the 2 churchwardens . 0 2 0 To poor people of same parish . . 0 7 9 Total . . 1 0 8
1524, October	John Britton.	To find for him one obit yearly, for the space of 40 years, within the parish of Aldermary, & to spend as follows. (25 years gone, 15 years to come.)	"The some of xxx li."	St. Mary Aldermary church, London.	Priests, clerks, and bells ringing at the obit 0 4 9 The master, wardens, clerks, and beadle, 0 6 8 To the poor people yearly . 0 3 11 Total . . 0 15 4
No date	Hughe Talbott.	To maintain an obit in Saint Martin Outwich church, London, for the sd. Hughe Talbott; but unknown whether for ever or for years.	The return professes to know of no endowment or particulars whatsoever, but state that the company paid an annuity for a priest, &c. as specified in the last column.	St. Martin Outwich.	To the priests, clerks, and ringing four "obytes . iij*s*. ix*d*. "To the poore people . xiiij*d*. "Summa . iiij*s*. xi*d*."*

Answer to the fourth question.

"To the iiijth article they aunswere, that they haue no jeuells, plate, goods, money, ornaments, cattalls, nor other things w^{ch} haue bene belonginge, or ought to be exercised about any chantry or stipendiary preists, other than is heareafter p'ticularly expressed—That is to say,—

"In the custody of S^{r} Rob'te Waterall, preist, servinge at Abchurch for Mr. Howden:

"First, A challes of sylver, wth a patent of the Trynitie, guylt, waying xv oz. lackinge dj oz.

"It'm, A pax of sylver and guylte, wth an image of o^{r} Lady, wayinge iiij oz. dj q^{r}ter.

"It'm, A vestment of crymesyn velvet, wth the Alb, and all belonginge to it.

"It'm, A vestement of redd sarsenet and all apparell to yt.

"A vestement of grene S^{t} Thomas wosted [worsted], wth all apparell to yt.

"It'm, ij curteins of blewe sarsenet.

"It'm, ij alter clothes, blewe sarsenet, etc. Ut patet quoad bona et ornamenta in .... p^{r}ed."

Answer to the Commissioners' last question; including the rental of the company's chantry estates, enumerated in their answer or return to the third question of the Commissioners.

"To the last article they aunswere, that they have no other yerely p^{r}fitts, advantages, or comodities w^{ch}, to their knowledges, the Kinges Grace ought or may lawfully be intituled vnto, by reason of the p^{r}mises, or any p^{r}cell thereof."

The Landes late Thomas Carleton's charged with the payment of an amoitie for the fyndinge of a preist and an obyte.*

				s.	d.
In p'ocha S'ci	First, Rob'te Lyntton,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	xxiiij	
All Sain,	William Raynton,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	xxxiij	iiij
Wood streete.	Thomas Patenson,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	xiij	
	Mistris Cromer,	a messuage, p' ann.	.	lxxvj	iiij
	Thomas Clarkson,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	viij	
	John Appowell,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	vj	viij
	John Colsell,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	ix	viij
	John Sparrowe,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	ix	viij
	John Harberche,	a ten'te, p' ann.	.	viij	

Summa inde ix^{li} viij^{s}

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* The following is the will of Thomas Carleton, as given at the close of the certificate:

"THOMAS CARLETON, civis et broderer Lond' p^{r} Testamentu' suu' dedit et legavit Mag'ro Fraternitatis S'ce Joh'is Bap'te London', et quatuor Custodibus eiusdam fraternitatis, et successor' suis imp'p' au' quendam Amn' Redd' decem marcar' p^{r}cipiend'

John Churchman.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ocha S'ci M^{r}tin's Owtewiche.	Lorde Wriothesley,	a messuage and ij ten'tes, p' ann.	x		
	Henry Polsted,	a messuage and v ten'tes, p' ann.	xv		
	Richard Carill,	a messuage, p' ann .	v	vj	viij
	Also there is certain small ten'tes inclosed wthin one greate gate, w^{ch} they have transposed, and thereof made there *Almeshowses*, for the relief of theire poor people, not valued		ij		

Summa xxx^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

The Landes geven by Will'm Terrell.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'ti Dunstani in le East in vico Turris London	Will'm Terrell,	a ten'te, p' ann.	x		

Summa x^{li}.

The Landes geven by Rafe Holland.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'ti Dionisij Backch.	One ten'te, in the tenure of John Noxe, p' ann.		x		
	Thomas Vunkell,	a ten'te, p' ann.		xxx	
P'ochia S'ti Bo'thi ex Algat.	Michael Hertswater,	a ten'te, p' ann. .	iii	vi	viij

Summa vj^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d}

The Landes geven by Edye Lyalliate.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'ti M^{r}garete Pattens.	John Preston,	a ten'te, p' ann. .		xxviij	iiij
	James Losseby,	a ten'te, p' ann. .		xxvj	
	James Vowyet,	a ten'te, p' ann. .		xvj	viij
	Arnolde Adamson,	a ten'te, p' ann. .		xxiiij	viij

Summa iiij^{li} xvj^{s} iiij^{d}.

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annuatim ad quatuor Anni terminos principales in civitate London' usuales, de om'ibus ten'tis que h'uit in p'ochia S'ti Albani in Wood strete Sup' corner' de Ad lane, London' cu' quodam gardinu' et alleya et om'ibus suis p^{r}tinen' ad sustentand' Capellanu' idoneum et bene conversac'o'is Divina celebrat' pro a'ia mea et uxor' mee o'ium fideliu' defunctor^{m}, et pro a'ibus eor^{m} quibus teneor' in Capella S'ce Joh'is Bap'te infra hostea' eccl'ie S'ci Pauli London, ubi' corpus mea sepelentus Et eciam lego Mag'ro et Custo'ibus p^{r}dicis Decem solidos pro expensis quolib't die Anniv^{r}sar' ib'm faciend' Et de distrubend' annuatim pauperibus pro a'ia mea, antecessor^{m} benefactor^{m} meor^{m} Et si p^{r}ed annual redd' decem marcar^{m} et decem solidor^{m} ad aliquem term'i quo solui debent aretro fuerit in p^{r}te seu toto, quod tunc bene liceat prefatis Mag'ro et quatuor Custodibus qui pro temp're fuerint et eor^{m} success^{m} in p^{r}ed ten'tes cu' p^{r}tin' ingredi et distringere. Et districo'es sic capit' abductere asportare et effingere et ea retinere quousqz de Arr' p^{r}ect' redd'us simil cu' dampnis et expenss' que sustineant occa'coe detencois p'lenant sibi fuerit satisf'c'm Volo eciam quod Cantar' p^{r}ed' presentitur et incoetur—rito qua melius poterit expediri post' decess' meu.," &c.

"The Company's having but a rent geven, cannot holde the land, but it must escheate for wante of heyres of the Testator.

The Landes.

P'och S'ti Albant	One ten'te in the tenure of Rob'te Hutton . .	xxiiij^{s}
	One ten'te in the tenure of Mr. Kaynton . .	xxxiij^{s}-iiij^{d}
	One ten'te in the tenure of Geo. Paterson .	xij$_{s}$
	One mess' in the tenure of Mrs. Browne .	lxxxj^{s}-viij^{d}
	One ten'te in the tenure of Tho. Rypson . .	viij^{s}
	One ten'te in the tenure of John Aphowen .	vj^{s} iij^{d}
	One ted'te in the tenure of Joh'i Colsell .	ix^{s} viij^{d}
	One ten'te in the tenure of Jane Spencere .	ix^{s} viij^{d}
	One ten'te in the tenure of Joh'i Harebyche .	viij^{s}

Summa ix^{li}. viij^{s}."

The Landes geven by Ellen Langwith.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'te Marie Abchurche.	Nicholas Lecey	. a ten'te, p' ann. .	iiij		
	Will'm Clyston	. a ten'te, p' ann. .	ix	vj	viij

Summa xij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}.

The Landes geven by Hughe Cavendishe.

		li.	*s.*	*d.*
One ten'te, in the tenure of Will'm Moner		v		
Anthony Baskett,	one mess'e, p' ann.	v		
Anthony Vivaldes,	one mess'e, p' ann.	x	xiiij	viij

Summa xx^{li} xiiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

The Landes geven by Sir John Percyvall, knight.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'te Marie Wolnothe.	John Reynoldes,	one mess'e, p' ann.	iiij		
	Thomas Stephens,	one mess'e, p' ann.	iiij		
	Thomas Bowyer,	one mess'e, p' ann.	x		
	Stephen Hawkins,	one mess'e, p' ann.		liiij	viij
	Henry Bossall,	one mess'e, p' ann.	iiij		
	Will'm Humble,	one mess'e, p' ann.	ij	vj	viij
P'ochia S'ti Michi^{s} in Cornh^{ll}.	Will'm Marchen,	ij mess'e, p' ann.	v	x	
	Thomas Chappell,	one mess'e, p' ann.	v	x	

Summa xliiij^{li}.

The Landes geven by Dame Thomazine Percyvall.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'ti M^{r}tini in le Vintery.	Richard Pevill,	one ten'te, p' ann.		x	
	Thomas Bougher,	a mess'e, p' ann.	ij	xiiij	viij
	Will'm Bayly,	one ten'te, p' ann.		xl	
	Richard Birde,	one ten'te, p' ann.	v		
	John Carr,	one messuage, p' ann.	v		
S^{t} Dennis Backch.	George Johnson,	one mess'e, p' ann.		xl	

Summa xviij^{li} xiiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

The Howses and Gardens at Pappey, Mr. Rob'te Sheather, held by lease, geven by him to the said Company.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
S^{t} Mary Axe.	Peter Epener,	one ten'te, p' ann.		x	
	Richard Clare,	one ten'te, p' ann.		x	
	M^{r}g^{r}ett Geffordson,	one ten'te, p' ann.		x	
	Rafe Thorowgood,	one ten'te, p' ann.		x	
	John Foster,	one ten'te, p' ann.		xvj	
	One ten'te and garden			xv	

Summa iij^{li} xj^{s}.

The Landes geven by Richard Thomazine.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
	Will'm Greenaway,	a garden . .		vj	viij
	Thomas Thompson,	one ten'te .		xx	
	Rob'te Maslon,	one ten'te . .		xx	
	Elizabeth Bridges,	one ten'te .		vj	viij
	Will'm Wynters,	ij chambers .		viij	
P'ochia S'ti Barth'ei P^{r}vi.	Rob'te Clay,	one ten'te .		v	
	David Goffe,	a chamber .		viij	
	John Maneswortbe,	a ten'te .		viij	
	Richard Dorset,	a chamber .		viij	
	Alyne Edy,	one ten'te .		v	
	John Lakes,	a garden . .		x	
	Mrs. Pierson,	a garden .		iiij	
	Philip Gunter,	a garden . .		viij	
	The Wardens of the Grocers, for a chymney and roome			iiij	

Summa vj^{li} xvj^{d}.

The Landes p^{r}chased by the said Company, for the p^{r}formance of the last will and testament of Kat^{r}ine Pemberton, as touching the p^{r}mises.

			li.	*s.*	*d.*
P'ochia S'ti M^{r}tini in the Vyntrey.	John Chambers, for divers ten'tes, cellars, crane, and wharfe,		xvij	iiij	
	Andrewe and Son	ij chambers		x	viij
	Mr. George Barnes,	ij cellars	iij	xiij	iiij
	Sir John Gressham,	a cellar		xlvj	viij

Summa xxviij^{li} viij^{d}.

THE STATE OF THE CASES OF THEIR PARISHES FOLLOWING.

"A.B., by his laste will and testament, geueth to the M^{r} and Wardens of the Companie of the Merchaunt Taylors, All those his ten'tes in the parisshe of St. Marten Owtewich, and S^{t} Michells, in Cornhill, or elswhere w^{t}in the cittie of London, upon condicion that they wth the profittes thereof, shall finde a priest, and geve him vi^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d}. And so, accordinglie, the companie do certefie the same. 2 E. 6.

"Anno 4 E. 6. When the company did purchase the rentes from the kinge, where vi^{li} xiij^{s} iij^{d} was geven to finde a priest, they did purchase but ij^{li} vj^{s} viij^{d}. And, in like sort, where xl^{s} was geven to finde an obyte, they did purchase but xx^{s}. Then the question is, whether the company, in not purchasing the whole, did make anie purchase, or no?

"Lastlie. If the testator did, by his will, lymitte that the maio^{r} of London, the wardens and lyvery of the companie, the chamber of London, the clerkes and bedel of the companie, and the pore of the p^{r}ishe, sholde be at the obytte, and, by his sayde will, dothe sett downe p^{r}ticulerlie what eache of theis p^{r}sons shall haue, being p^{r}nte at the obytt, whether that to them geven shall not be accompted p^{r}cell of the obytte, and likewise to be sup^{r}sticously yeven."

"S^{R} JOHN PERCYVALL, KNYGHTE,

"Gave vnto the M^{r} and Wardens of the Companie of M^{r}chaunt Taylors xij mes'es or ten'tes, in the p^{r}ishe of S^{t} Mary Wolnothe, and S^{t} Michaell, in Cornehill, To the intent, that wth the profittes of the same landes, they sholde finde twoe chauntry preestes, and one obytte, in the p^{r}ishe of S^{t} Mary Wolnothe, wth other condic'ons in the sayde will specified.

Deductions.

	li.	s.	d.
To twoe chauntry preistes	xiiij	vj	viij
Twoe tapers . .			xvj
For bread and cheese, for a potac'on . .		x	
To the person [parson] .			xij
To his deputy in his absence			viij
To iiij other chauntrye preistes . .		ij	
To ij clarkes, for ringing of belles . .		ij	
To the chamberleyn of London, at the obytte .		vj	viij
To one of the iiij orders of Friers in London .		x	

	li.	s.	d.
To the pore coming to the obytte . .		x	
To the M^{r} of the companie		iiij	iiij
To the iiij wardens, xx^{d} the pece . .		vj	viij
To the clerk of the company			vj
To the bedell of the company			vj
To the wardens of S^{t} Marie Wolnothe, at the obytte			vj
To the pore, in coles, to haue his sowle in remembraunce . .		xxx	

Summa xvj^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d}.

All this sup^{r}sticiously geven, as by the will apereth.

	li.	s.	d.
"Of w^{ch} som of xvj^{li} xvj^{s} viij^{d} the companie did purchase but xiij^{li} iij^{s}. Thus resteth vnpurchased	iiij	xiij	viij
"W^{ch} som of iiij^{li} xiij^{s} viij^{d} was neu^{r} p^{r}chased, and is behynde for fyftye yeres . .	cxxiiij	iij	iiij
"The purchase of the inheritance of iiij^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} after x yeres fyne, is . . .	xxxvj	xvj	viij
	222^{li}		

DAME THOMAZINE PERCYVALL

"Gaue to the sayde M^{r} and Wardens vii mes'ses, in the p^{r}ishes of S^{t} Marten in the Vynterye and S^{t} Dyonise Backchurche, To the intent that, wth the profittes therof, the company sholde paye theis charges, viz.—

Deductions.

	s.	d.
To S^{r} John Peyverill's chauntry preiste, his st^{d}	liij	iiij
To the conductor, for an anthem . .	xx	
For the beame lyghte .	xxvj	viij
To the Sexton, ring of belles	xiij	iiij
To o^{r} Lady masse preiste, at the obytte . .		vj
To the churchwardens of Mary Wolnothe .	iiij	

	s.	d.
To the chandlers, for ij tapers	ij	iiij
To v pore folkes, every Sondaye, a peny the pece, in the worship of o^{r} Lorde, and to haue her sowle, her husbandes sowle, and diuers other sowles in remembraunce .	xxj	viij

"Som w^{ch} is sup^{r}sticiously geven amountes vnto vij^{li} v^{s} x^{d}.

	li.	s.	d.
“Of w^{ch} vij^{li} v^{s} x^{d} there is purchased but v^{li} ix^{s} vj^{d}. Thus resteth vnpurchased the som of		xxxvj	iiij
“W^{ch} som of xxxvj^{s} iiij^{d} was never purchased, and is behinde for v yers . . .	lxxxxj	xij	iiij
“The purchase of th' inheritance of xxxvj^{s} iiij^{d}, after x yeres fyne, amounts to . .	xviij	vj	viij
	110		

ISABELL HOWDEN,

“Wife of Thomas Howden, dyd by her last will and testament, dated the xvith daye of June, 1515, ordaine and declare her minde and will, as touching an annual rent of viij^{li} xij^{s}, goinge owte of divers of their landes wthin the cyttie of London, graunted to the sayde Isabell, and her heires, wth a penalty of xx^{s} for non-payment; and also wth a clawse of distress. Of w^{ch} annual rent she was sole seysed in her demesne, as of fee, as by a deede thereof made from the sayde companie appereth. First, she gevethe and bequeathethe the saide annual rent, of viij^{li} x^{s}, and the penalty of xx^{s}, to the saide M^{r} and Wardens, and their success^{rs}, for ever, vppon condic'on, that they sholde paye, for euer, to an honest secular preist, vij^{li} iiij^{s} iiij^{d}, and to spende xvj^{s} viij^{d}, p^{r}cell of the sayde viij^{li} x^{s}, in keeping of an obytte or anniv^{r}sary of her late husband, Thomas Howden, in the churche of St. Mary Abchurche, London, and th' other x^{s} to be distributed, in coles, amongst the pore.

“Of w^{ch} xvj^{s} viij^{d}, for the obytte, here was purchased but viij^{s}. Then there remayned vnpurchased, ix^{s} viij^{d}, w^{ch} was never purchased, and so behinde for fyftie yeares . . .	xxiiij	iij	iiij
“W^{ch} ix^{s} viij^{d}, after x yeres fyne, is .	iiij	xvi	viij
	xxix		

“Also the vij^{li} iij^{s} iiij^{d}, w^{ch} was geven by her to fynde a preiste, was never p^{r}chased, and is behinde for fyftie yeares . . .	ccclviij	xvj	viij
“The p^{r}chase of the inheritaunce of xij^{li} iiij^{s} iiij^{d} after x yeares fyne, amounts to the som of .	lxxj	xiij	iiij
	430	10	

HELEN LANGWITH,

"Owte of the landes w^{ch} she gave to the companye, theis quite rentes were payd w^{ch} followe, viz.

"To the hospital of Burton Lazarus,	xxvj^{s} viij^{d}.
"To the M^{r} of St. Katherine hospitall	x^{s}

"Som of xxxvj^{s} viij^{d}.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
"W^{ch} som of xxxvj^{s} viij^{d} was never p^{r}chased, and is behinde in arrearages for 50 yeres .	lxxxxj	xiiij	iiij
"The purchase of xxxvj^{li} viij^{d}, for th' inheritaunce, after x yeres fyne, amountes vnto .	xviij	vj	viij
	110		

ROBERT SHETHER

"Gave to the sayde M^{r} and Wardens ALL his howses and gardens that he had at the Pappey, for certene yeres then to come, vppon condic'on that, wth the profittes of the same, the companie sholde finde an obytte, and spend therat, xvj^{s} v^{d}; and this to continew for the space of xl yeres. Of which xl yeres there were spent, at the time of the dissolucion of chauntries, xix yeres, and then remayned xxj yeres.

"W^{ch} xvj^{s} v^{d} was never purchased, and then in arrearages for xxj yeres . . .	xvij	iiij	ix
	17	4	9

KATHERINE PEMBERTON,

"Owte of the landes w^{ch} was purchased wth Katerine Pembertonnes monie, theis quite rentes following were yerlie p^{d}.

"To the abbotte of Westm^{r}, p' ann. xij^{s}.

	li.
"W^{ch} rent of xij^{s} was never purchased, and so in arr' for fyftye yeres . . .	xxx
"The purchase of the inheritaunce of the sayde xij^{s}, after x yeres fine, is . . .	xj

JOHN KIRKBY

"Gave to the saide M^{r} and Wardens the som of c^{li}, for w^{ch} som of c^{li} the companie tyed divers of their landes, for the payment of xx^{s} yerlie, to be expended vppon an obytte for the space of fowerscore yeres. And, at the tyme of the dissolucion of chauntryes, there was spent of the sayde lxxx yeres, xxxvj yeres, and then remayned xliiij yeres.

"W^{ch} som of xx^{s} was never purchased, and is *li.*
in arr' for xliiij yeres . . . xliiij

JOHN STONE

"Gave to the sayde companie, the som of cc m^{r}kes, to finde an obitte for one hundreth yeres, in the parishe of St. John the Evangelist. Of w^{ch} hundreth yeres ther was spent, at the tyme of the dissoluc'on, lxxiii yeres, and then remayned behinde xxviij yeres. And there was appointed to be spent at the obytte, yerlie, the som of xxxvj^{s} viij^{d}.

"W^{ch} xxxvj^{s} viij^{d} was never purchased, and is *li.*
in arr' for xxvij yeres . . . xxxvj

THOMAS SPEIGHTE

"Gave vnto the sayde M^{r} and Wardens, the som of forty pounds, To kepe an obytte for the space of xl yeres, and to spend therat, yerlie, xx^{s}. Of w^{ch} fortye yeres there was spent, at the tyme of the dissoluc'on, xiiij yeres; and then there remayned xxvj yeres.

"W^{ch} xx^{s} was never purchased, and is in arr' *li.*
for xxvj yeres xxvi

JOHN BRYTTON

"Gaue vnto the sayde M^{r} and Wardens the som of xxx^{li}, To kepe an obytte for foftye yeres, in the p^{r}ishe of Aldermarye. Of w^{ch} fortye yeres there was spent, at the dissoluc'on, xxiiij; and then remayned xvij yeres. And to spend yerlie therat, xv^{s}.

"W^{ch} som of xv^{s} was never p^{r}chased, and is in *li.* *s.*
arr' for xvij yeres . . . xii xv

M. WILL'M HEATON

"Gave to the sayde M^{r} and Wardens the som of clxx^{li}. W^{ch} som was payed to the companie by John Michells and Pawle Wythipoll, executors of his last will and testament, dat' 24 December, 1527, vppon condic'on, that they sholde kepe a yerelie obytte, and finde a preiste for xxij yeres. Of w^{ch} xxij yeres, at the tyme of the dissoluc'on, were spent xx yeres, and there remayned ij yeres; and they to geve the preist, for his wages, vij^{li} yerelie, and to spend vppon the obytte, yerelye, xiij^{s} iiij^{d}.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
"W^{ch} vij^{li} xiij^{s} iiij^{d} was never p^{r}chased, and so in arrearages for ij yeres . . .	xv	vj	viij

JOHN PALMER,

"By his will, date anno xxj. H. VIIIth, gave to the sayde M^{r} and Wardens the sum of xxxvj^{li}, to finde an obytte for xx yeres after his death. Of which xx yeres there were paste, at the dissoluc'on, xviij yeres; so there rested but ij yeres. And he willed yerlie to be spente at his obytte, xxvj^{s} viij^{d}.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
W^{ch} xxxvj^{s} viij^{d} was never purchased, and is in arr' for ij yeres . . .	ij	xiij	iiij

SIR GERARD BRAYBROKE, KNT.

"The sayde M^{r} and Wardens, by their deede, graunted a rente charge of xl^{s} per ann' owte of all their landes, to kepe an obytte for him for eu^{r}, in the p^{r}ishe of St. Martin Owtwich; and to spend therat, yerlie, xl^{s}.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
"Of w^{ch} xl^{s} there was purchased but iij^{s} ix^{d} for the obytte; and so vppon the matter nothing p^{r}chased, and then there did remayne unp^{r}chased, xxxvj^{s} iij^{d}, w^{ch} is in arr' for fyftie yeres	lxxxxx	xij	vj
"The p^{r}chase, after x yeres fyne .		xviij	ij
	108	15	0

RICHARD THOMAZINE

"Gave to the sayde M^{r} and Wardens diuers landes, in the p^{r}ish of St. Bartho' the Littell, To the intent that they, yerlie, for ev^{r}, sholde kepe an obitte in the p^{r}ish of St. Mary Abchurch.

"The Kinges Ma^{tie} shall haue theis landes as an escheate, for wante of issue."

Observations.

In comparing the account of estates purchased from the crown, under the patent 4 Edward VI., just given, with the company's certificate, 1 Edward VI., it will be perceived that, of the twenty-three persons named in the latter, the estates of only thirteen of them were bought back again, viz. those of Thomas Carleton, John Churchman, Raffe Holland, Ellen Langwith, Hugh Candish, or Cavendish, John Howden, Sir John Percivall, Lady Percivall, Katherine Pemberton, Gerrard Braybroke, John Hadleigh, Richard Thomazine, and Hugh Talbott; and that the estates of William Terrell, Elene Lylliatt, William Heaton, Mathew Pemberton, Isabel Howden, John Kirbye, Robert Steather, John Stone, Thomas Speight, John Palmer, and John Britton, were not purchased back. On the other hand, the patent enumerates the estates of seven persons,—Peter Mason, Richard Fitzjames, Beatrice Roe, Walter Buckeland, Stephen Jenner and Hugh Acton, John Creeke, and John Havell; as also rent charges payable to the four monasteries of Grey Friars, Newgate street, St. Mary Overy, Bermondsey, and Kilburn, to have been bought from the crown, though we find no mention of either in the certificate. For five of the endowments mentioned in the certificate, and not bought back, viz. those of Kirbye, Stone, Speight, Britton, and Palmer, sums of money only were left for terms of years, some of them having a short time to run, and some of them nearly expired. These the company would not wish to purchase, and they would so have expired. The estates of Terrell, Lyllyatt, Heaton, Mathew Pemberton, and Isabel Howden, were also, for other reasons, not purchased. In the late Report of the Charity Commissioners (1822), only six of these ancient donors are at all mentioned, viz. 1, Peter Mason; 2, Ralph Holland; 3, Sir John Percivall; 4, Dame Thomazine Percivall; 5, Sir William Fitzwilliam; and 6, Gerard Braybroke: the other donations reported being all of a later period. To account for the loss of fourteen estates, out of twenty enumerated in the patent of purchase, as bought back by the company, we must admit the cause assigned by Strype, in noticing these purchases by the companies, viz. That in order to raise money to buy back their chantry estates which had been seized by the crown, they were all obliged to sell other estates, either not liable, or which they had less inclination to keep. In the case of this company he brings forward, as proof, the following table. He does not name his authority, nor have we met with any such tables in the companies whose records we have been permitted to inspect; but Strype's well known fidelity leaves no doubt of his having correctly copied, from official documents, the accounts he has given.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

	£	s.	d.
"They purchased of the kinge, in rent, *per annum*	98	11	5
They soulde tenements to buy the same, *per annum*	124	1	8

Payments yerelie out of the rentes purchased.

In pensions to poore decaied brethren	58	0	0
In exhibitions to scholars	18	0	0
One grammar schole	10	0	0
To ther almesmen	42	0	0
Sum of ther yerelie payments	128	0	0"

A great lack also of names of donors, as furnished to the same writer by Mr. Bateman (a late master of the company, in 1720, and given in the table which precedes the head "Trust Estates and Charities," (in this account,) will be perceived in the modern return of the company. The necessity of their parting with these estates, however, may be accounted for from the great embarrassments entailed on them by the government exactions noticed in our Historical Essay, and the still more ruinous operation of the fire of London.

In that part of the certificate headed "The state of the cases of theis parishes following," (St. Martin Outwich and St. Michael Cornhill), the company interrupt their return of rental to moot a question connected with these purchases from the crown. They state A. B. to have given to the company, by will, all his premises in the two parishes named, etc., on condition that the master and wardens should pay an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to a priest, to celebrate for the said A. B.'s soul. And observing, that when the company purchased the rent from the king, when 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was so given, the company only bought back half the annuity, or 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, and so in other cases,—ask, Whether the company, in not purchasing the whole, did make any purchase, or no?

And again—

If a testator, by his will, limited that the mayor of London, the wardens and livery of the company, the chamber of London, the clerks and beadle of the company, and the poor of the parish, should be at the obit; and said testator did set down particularly what each person so being present should have,—Whether the amount to them given was not liable to be accounted parcel of the obit, and consequently to be superstitiously given?

These questions, which the certificate does not attempt to answer, the reader will find treated of in what is called "The City's Plea," Hist. Essay, 161, et seq. (*note*). Other elucidations will also be found in the accounts of the Drapers' and the Goldsmiths' Companies, and in the acts of parliament dissolving colleges, chantries, etc. 37 Henry VIII. and 1 Edward VI.

Funerals.—The style of ancient funerals in this company, has been seen in the account given of the funerals of Sir Thomas Roe, 1570, slightly noticed in our Historical Essay.* His will directs, in addition to what we have noticed, that in bringing his body "reverently and devoutly to the ground," there shall be "twenty preests, ministers, or clerks, to sing Psalms and other accustomed service, together with two heralds:" and that there be bestowed, in banners, scutcheons, and on the herse, and hanging in the church, according to the then used manner, 10$^{li.}$ Not only were the mourners of consideration, as the mayor, aldermen, and the principal members of his company of the Merchant Tailors, furnished with black cloth,—but also many of the parishioners of Hackney. All his "men children had black gowns, coats, hose, and caps; and his women children, black gowns and kyrtells," and to the children of his son-in-law, he left money "for black cootes for all the boyes, and gowns for the wenches."

In 1581, the court attended "in good and clean apparel, with their livery," the funeral of Sir Thomas Cordell, Master of the Rolls, whose corpse was brought in procession by them from the Rolls Chapel to St. Bride's.

The sum of 20*l.* was the usual gift for providing the funeral dinners of members when they were kept at the Merchant Tailors' hall. The following are specimens:

1598, July 10. Mr. Charles Hoskins's funeral, at this date, is stated to have been accompanied by a sermon, and a dinner of nine messes of meats. Mrs. Hoskins gave 20*l.* towards the expense.

1600, Jan. 7. Mr. William Offley's funeral dinner is mentioned, and 20*l.* stated to have been received for the expenses.

1610, April 10. "Memorandum, that this day the livery dined in the common hall, in respect to Mr. Johnston, a late eminent master of this company deceased;" 20*l.* also stated to have been given towards the funeral dinner.

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* Page 74, but more largely described in Lyson's Environs of London, 4to. 1810, vol. iii. p. 302-3.

The next funeral dinner kept at the hall was of the like description, but is rather more largely noticed.

1612. Two of the ancient kin of Mr. R. Dove, "a worthy member, deceased, and a good benefactor, made application to have the body of the said R. Dove carried out of the hall, and the funeral dinner of such as should accompany the corpse to church, to be kept in the same." It was granted by general consent, "and the linen and plate, freely lent to perform the last duty to so bountiful a brother."

ELECTION CEREMONIES.—The full account of these ceremonies in the Historical Essay* embraces nearly all we have been able to obtain from the company's books. The most splendid instance on record of these ceremonies, was on the visit of King James I. of which a full account will be found under the head "Hall and Buildings."

The ancient custom of crowning obtained both before and after 1666, and we find from the following entry:

1674, June 20, Mr. Warden Sewell requested to provide five garlands for our Master and Wardens against the election. The election days were as before the fire of London. The sermon generally took place at St. Martin Outwich Church, as per the following entry:

1568, July 12. Election day; and a sermon at St. Martin Outwich, for the election of master and wardens.

STATE PAGEANTS.—The attendance of the Merchant Tailors' Company on these occasions has been given under the head "Origin and History." Those not mentioned there are described or referred to, in the Historical Essay.*

CIVIC PROCESSIONS—Lord Mayors' Shows.—This company's books have very few notices as to their mayoralty inauguration and pageants beyond the two or three notices of Sir Thomas Roe, Sir William Ashurst, &c.† They have printed pageants of the following six lord mayors, Merchant Tailors.

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* Hist. Essay, 192-4; also 71-2, & 188, (note.)

† Ibid. 198, pp. 99; 128-9. ‡ Ibid. 199, 212.

Printed Pageants of the Merchant Tailors.

1605, Sir Leonard Halliday.	"The Triumphs of reunited Britannia; performed at the cost and charges of the Right Worshipful Company of the Merchant Tailors, in honour of Sir Leonard Halliday, Knight, to solemnize his entrance as Lord Maior of the city of London, on Tuesday, the 29th of October, 1605. Devised and written by A. Munday, Citizen and Draper of London."	In the Bod. Lib. & reprinted in 'Progesses of James I.'
1612, Sir John Swinnerton.	"Troia Nova Triumphans; London Triumphing on the Solemn receiving Sir John Swinnerton, Knight, into the City of London, 4to. "N. B. Some further Account of this Lord Mayor's Feast, which was honoured by the presence of Frederick, Count Palatine of the Time, then lately arrived in order to marry Elizabeth, the King's only Daughter, will be found in the Progresses, &c. of James the First, Vol. II. p. 467. [Nichols' Pageants, 101."]	Sold in Mr. West's Library, March 29, 1773.
1624, Sir John Goare.	"Monuments of Honour, derived from remarkable Antiquity, and celebrated in the Honourable City of London, at the sole munificent charge and expenses of the Right Worthy and Worshipfull Fraternity of the Eminent Merchant Tailors, directed in their most affectionate Love, at the Confirmation of their Right Worthy Brother, John Gore, in the High Office of his Majesty's Lieutenant, over his Royal Chamber, expressing, in a Magnificent Triumph, all the Pageants, Chariotts of Glory, Temples of Honour, besides a speciall and goodlie Sea Triumph, as well particularly to the Honor of the city, as generally to the glory of this our Kingdome. Invented and written by John Webster, Merchant Tailor. "Printed by Nicolas Okes, 1624, 4to."	"I know not whether any copy of this is in existence."—Mr. Nichols.
1660, Sir Richard Brown.	"The Royal Oak, by John Tatham. "This Pageant was performed in honour of Sir Richard Brown, Merchant Taylor, and is noticed in Nichols's Lord Mayors' Pageants, under the above title, who states it to have been bought, with Nine other Lord Mayors' Pageants, at Mr. West's Sale in 1773, for the small sum of 1*l.* 5*s.* It is added from Gough's Brit. Topography. "The Undertakers this year were Captain Andrew Duke, and Mr. William Lightfoot, Painters; Thomas Whiting, Joiner; and Richard Clarke, Carver. Pepys in his Diary mentions his seeing this Shew."	Sold at West's sale, in 1773.

1680-1, Sir Patience Ward.

"London's Glory, or the Lord Mayor's Show, containing an illustrious Description of the Sword, Triumphant Pageants, on which are represented Emblematical Figures, Artful Pieces of Architecture, and Rural Dancing, with the Speeches spoken in each Pageant; also three New Songs, the first in praise of the Merchant Tailors, the second the Protestant Exhortation, and the third the Plotting Papists' Litany, with their proper Tunes, either to be sung or played. Performed, on Friday, October xxix. 1680. For the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Patience Warde, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, at the proper Cost and Charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors. Invented and Composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent.

——— Pictoribus atque Poëtis
Quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestus.
Hor. de Art. Poet.

"London, Printed for John and Henry Playford, 1680."

In the Bodleian Library

1693. Sir William Ashurst.

"The Triumphs of London, Performed on Monday, October 30th, 1693, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir William Ashurst, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London, containing a true Description of the several Pageants; with the Speeches spoken on each Pageant. All set forth at the Proper Costs and Charges of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Taylors, together with the Festival Songs for his Lordship and the Companies' Diversion; by E. S. Published by Authority. London: Printed by J. Orme, and are to be Sold by Robbert Ashurst, in Axe alley, in Little Britain, 1693.

Sold in Mr. West's Sale, 1773.

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

Pennant says: "At the extremity of Threadneedle st. appears the origin of its name in Merchant Tailors' hall, at the period in which they were called 'Taylors' and 'Linen Armourers;' under which title they were incorporated in 1480, and by Henry VII. by that of the Art and Mystery of 'Merchant Taylors.'" This building stands on an extensive site, originally pertaining, as Stow tells us, "to a worshipful gentleman named Edmund Crepin—(Dominus Crepin after some records.) He, in the yere of Christ 1331, the sixt of Edward the Third, for a certaine summe of money to him paid, made his grant thereof by the name of his principall messuag in the wardes of Cornhill and Brode strete, which Sir Oliver Ingram, knight, did then hold, to John of Yakley, the kinge's pavilion maker. This was called the New Hal, or Taylers' Inne, for a difference from their olde hall, which was about the backe side of the red lion in Basinge lane, and in the ward of Cordwanyer streete."

The enlargement of the Threadneedle-street hall was probably owing to the gift of premises here by the family of Oteswich, 6 Hen. IV. [through the means of John Churchman, executor of William and John Oteswich,] who is said by the above writer to have granted "the advowson or patronage of this church [St. Martin Outwich], and seventeen shops with the appurtenances, in the parish of St. Martin Outwich, &c. to the master and wardens of Taylors and Linen Armourers, keepers of the Guild and Fraternity of S. John Baptist, in London, and to their successors in perpetuall almes, to bee employed on the poore brethren and sisters."[*]

"Whereupon," he adds, "adjoining vnto the west end of this parish church the said master and wardens builded about a proper quadrant or squared court, seaven almeshouses, wherein they placed seaven almesmen of that company, and their wives, (if they had wives);" and he then goes on to mention the endowment and other matters, which we shall notice elsewhere.

The original mansion of Crepin probably at this time gave way to a new hall, and to which was now, for the first time, attached the almeshouses mentioned. Both these piles of building are shewn in the ancient plan of St. Martin Outwich, preserved in the church vestry, and which was taken by William Goodman in 1599. The hall, as there drawn, is a high building, consisting of a ground floor and three upper stories. It has a central pointed-arched gate of entrance, and is enlightened in front by nine large windows, exclusively of three smaller attic windows, and at the east end by seven. The roof is lofty and pointed, and is surmounted by a loover or lantern with a vane. The almshouses form a small range of cottage-like buildings, and are situate between the hall, and a second large building which adjoins the church, and bears some resemblance to an additional hall or chapel. It appears to rise alternately from one to two stories high. .

The interior of the "New Hall, or Taylors' Inne," as mentioned,[*] was adorned with costly tapestry, or arras, of the history St. John

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[*] "Anno 6 Hen. IV. Joh'es Churcheman Dedit mag'ro gilde S'ci Joh'is Bap'te, London' 4 messuag' 17 shopes, &c. cum pertin' ac advoc' eccl' s'ci Martini Oteswyche, London." Cal. Inquis. ad quod damnum, 344. The patronage of St. Martin Outwich church was originally held by the earls of Surry, from gift by Edward II. out of the estates of Hugh Dispenser. It was subsequently held by the Outwiches, and conveyed as above by their trustee, John Churchman, alderman and sheriff, 1385, to the Merchant Tailors, who, with the exception of one lapse to the bishop of London in 1554, have presented to it ever since.

[†] Hist. Essay, p. 86.

Baptist. It had a screen, supporting a silver image of that saint in a tabernacle, or according to an entry of 1512, " an ymage of St. John gilt, in a tabernacle gilt." The hall windows were painted with armorial bearings; the floor was regularly strewed with clean rushes; from the ceiling hung silk flags and streamers; and the hall itself was furnished, when needful, with tables on tressels, covered on feast days with splendid table linen, and glittering with plate.

The extra hall buildings and places consisted of

1st, A garden, with allies and a terrace; the former having a back passage into Cornhill, and near which garden is said to have been "the old hall and cellar under it." 2d. The Treasury in the garden, first mentioned in 1491, and in which the company kept their plate, money securities, and other valuables. 3d. The bachelors' chamber or gallery [1587], reserved for the meetings of the junior portion of the company, so called, and the nature of which class of members has been before explained. 4th. The long gallery, containing the portraits of the company's benefactors. 5th. The parlour. This appears to have been a large apartment, having a representation of St. John Baptist in tapestry; various fine old paintings, given by Mr. Vernon, in 1616, together with a portrait of Sir Thomas White; a picture by Gerard Dow, [so valuable as to have a silk curtain before it,] and some large maps in frames. It was an occasional depository for such of the company's flags as could be packed in boxes. 6th. The king's chamber:—The Merchant Tailors seem early to have appropriated a magnificent apartment to the reception of royalty, with the presence of which they were the most favoured of any of the companies. It was ancient; for it was in use when Henry VII. was master; and required to be rebuilt in 1593. James I. in his memorable visit in 1607, (which will be presently spoken of,) was accommodated in it, as was also Charles I. and his queen; and in its successor after the fire of London, James II., and other great personages. From various mention of the king's chamber in the company's books, we find it to have been covered, in the reign of Elizabeth, with a large Persia carpet, but which in 1618 was superseded by one of needlework. The king's chamber is stated to have had a gallery over it; which latter seems to have been converted into a bay window and a royal closet for James I. The style of furnishing the chamber itself on this and similar occasions, will be seen in the account of that monarch's entertainment. When not wanted for occasions of ceremonies it was made a sort of lumber room. 7th. The drapery place. It does not appear whether this was so called from being a depot for woollen cloth, which, we have seen, this company anciently imported and dealt in, or from their table linen being kept in it, and of which the entry, noticing it, mentions some articles as there at that time. In such case "Napery place" would have been a more correct name for it. 8th. The armoury, or store for the company's provision of arms and ammunition. 9th. The council chamber. [This apartment is mentioned to have been "amended" or repaired in 1621, and had stained glass windows representing the official costume of the company's master, wardens, clerk, and beadle, which were renewed in 1622.] 10th. The chamber next the council chamber. In it were kept the company's flags and streamers, and various other articles. 11th. The banqueting room in the garden. A sort of summer-house or saloon. 12th. The chapel. This latter is only named in recording the gift of Lady Jennings to it, of a rich altar and other cloths, in 1512.

The following are the notices from the company's books, which furnish the preceding list of places, and the information which accompanies them. We shall first quote these notices, before more fully describing the hall.

ENTRIES AS TO HALL, BUILDINGS, &c.

1577. Garden, terrace, &c. "The south alley in the garden" is mentioned this year, and an order that "the same being now vnpaved, and noisome from the rain going through, be paved with Purbeck stone." Further, that "the little plot under the terrace of the hall, be paved also."

1646, June 3. A lease granted "to L. Newman of the old hall and cellar under it, near the company's garden," for twenty-one years, at £6 per annum, and a fine of £30—he to repair the same. "And that the ancient passage into Cornhill, from the hall, be preserved unto the company." The lessee was not to make or permit any look out into the company's garden, and in addition to his other considerations, was to yield "annually a fat buck against the election dinner."

Treasury.—July 19. A view ordered to be taken of the Treasury, and of the plate, jewels, goods, utensils, implements, hangings, drapery, ornaments and necessaries belonging to the hall, being in the mastership of John Spencer. The report amongst other articles mentions the stores in the same treasury to have included "plate of silver, and of silver white, and parcel gilt," and enumerates sundry articles thereof, as basins and ewers [several]; standing cups, [several]; spoons gilt, [several]; white plate, [several parcels] besides pewter vessels and brass vessels; a Damask table-cloth, for the high table in the hall, measuring twelve ells in length, and other different articles of napery. Twenty-seven years later, viz.

1518, March 27: there occurs a second inventory of the "company's goods, jewels, plate," &c. in the treasury, comprising, besides the above, various new articles. It is said to have been taken "during the mastership of John Tressawell," and to have been written by "the company's common clerk, Henry Mayow, at the commandment and request of the said master and wardens, with the advice of the more part of the most substantial and discreet persons, assistants, and councillors of the said fraternity."

1601. A key of the treasury ordered to be committed to Mr. Henry Offley.*

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* The following are after accounts of plate kept in the treasury, for the use of the hall, as they occur chronologically in the company's books:

Plate in the Treasury before 1609.

1604. Mr. Rob. Dove's gift of 20 gilt spoons, marked with a dove.

1608. 4 Election cups, with covers, 1 wholly, and the 3 others parcel gilt; 3 bassets or low bowls, one with a cover wholly gilt, used for the "sixteen men table," at the general feast; 2 old masers, with narrow slips of silver gilt; 2 livery pots of silver, parcel gilt; an old standing cup and cover, wholly gilt; 1 nest of bowls, with a cover wholly gilt; 1 table pot with a cover wholly gilt.

N. B. Pawned and forfeited many years before, by one John Green, merchant tailor:

3 salts, parcel gilt, two of them with covers; 3 doz. and 4 spoons; 22 white ditto, with lion heads gilt, (two of them gilt of different fashion—one of them "engraved with a writing," and the other "a fair spoon, parcel gilt, with a writing engraven on it;)" 12 of them silver spoons, with hands at the end, gilt, and 2 of them with apostles' heads.

4 Garlands of blue damask, with 4 St. John's heads of silver, on each of them.

Gifts of White Plate after 1609.

3 Great salts and covers, 113½ oz.

1 Trencher salt, 8 oz.

6 Great beer bowls, 124½ oz.

6 Ditto ditto 66½ oz.

5 Middle wine bowls, 72½ oz.

1 Smaller ditto, 58½ oz. 7 dwt.

3 Beer bowls, 48 oz. 6 dwt. the gift of Mr. Procktor, 'an ancient member.'

1 Large salt, and three small wine bowls, 56 oz. 6 dwt.

7 Salts, 135½ oz. the gift of Mr. William Parker.

3 Beer and 2 wine bowls, 25¼ oz. 7½ dwt. given by Mr. Robert Gore.

3 beer and 3 wine bowls, 60¾ oz. 7½ dwt.

1 Dozen apostle spoons, gilt, 22½ oz.

1 Dozen spoons marked "Alderman Skinner," 26½ oz. 7½ dwt.

1618. *Donors of Plate (silver gilt,) subsequently to* 1609, *viz.*

3 Tankards, 82 oz. Mr. John Swimerton.

4 Nests of bowls, 94½ oz. Mr. John Parker.

1 Salt, 19 oz. 12 dwts. Mr. Rodway.

THE BACHELORS' CHAMBER, OR GALLERY, is mentioned as follows, in an entry of September 22, 1587, viz.

"An indulgence granted to Mr. Sotherton for his many useful services, particularly for a passage to go in and out of the bachelors' chamber or gallery, by a door to be made out of his own house."

LONG GALLERY.—The sum of 6*l.* ordered to be disbursed by Mr. Heron, one of the warden's substitutes, for the bachelors company, for four pictures, set up in the long gallery of benefactors, being the portraits of four donors each of whom had given 200*l.* to the poor.

PARLOUR.—(Reg. Eliz.) Furniture in the parlour, viz. First, "A great image of St. John Baptist, in a clothe, with broidered work of the old making." Two pictures of Sir Thomas White; a picture of Mr. Dow's, with a silk curtain to it; three great maps

1 Standing cup and cover, 91¼ oz. Mr. Alexander Elwes.

1 Standing cup and cover, 38½ oz. Mr. Webb.

1 Standing cup and cover, 41 oz. Mr. Robert Jenkinson.

1 Standing cup and cover, 56¾ oz. Mr. Brown Sotherton.

1 Standing cup and cover, 46¼ oz. Mr. Henry Offley.

1 Standing cup and cover, 84¼ oz. Mr. Hawes.

1 Standing cup and cover, 154½ oz. Mr. Corbett.

1 Salt and cover, 74¾ oz. Mr. William Palmer.

1 Salt and cover, 77¼ oz. Mr. John Vernon.

Bequest of Plate in 1619.

1 Round gilt salt and cover, 39¾ oz. Mrs. Clarke.

3 Gilt salts, 163 oz. Mr. R. Wright.

1 Ditto, basin and ewer, 117 oz. Mr. John Harrison.

2 Nests of beer bowls, and 1 nest of wine ditto, 89½ oz. Mr. Rich. Wright.

1 Gilt standing cup and cover, 50 oz. 18 dwt. Mr. John Harrison.

1620. The court having lately disbursed 520*l.* for his Majesty's service, "towards the defence of the palatinate country," the master, &c. were in consequence empowered to sell the following articles:

Some of the Company's Plate sold in 1620.

1 Old standing cup, gilt, with a cover having the company's arms.

1 Old ale pot and cover, gilt.

1 Ditto, ditto, gilt, given by Mr. George D'Avenant.

1 Salt, with a cover, gilt, by Mr. Anthony Sprott.

1 Small spoon, ditto.

1 Trencher plate. "All sold for 27*l.* 8*s.*"

Gifts of Plate in 1628 *and* 1646.

1628.—3 Great bowls of silver, the gift to the company of Mr. Edward Warren.

1646, Dec. 8.—3 Silver beer bowls were presented to the company by Captain Allott, which were left by his father, (one of the livery,) "in token of his remembrance."

Particulars of Plate belonging to the Company, in 1687.

1 Basin gilt, 60 oz. 8 dwt.

1 Other basin, 71 oz. 2 dwt.

1 Candlestick, 31 oz. 18 dwt.

1 Pair of snuffers, 3 oz 16 dwt.

1 Fan head, 20 oz. 19 dwt.

1 Cup and cover, 50 oz. 1 dwt. the gift of Mr. James Churchman.

1 Ewer and cover, 31 oz. 7 dwt.

1 Ewer, 33 oz.

Another Cup and cover, gilt, given by Mr. James Churchman, 49 oz.

1 Cup and cover, 8 oz. 3 dwt. John Brett.

1 Cup and cover, 87 oz.

in three great frames, with large silk curtains to them; one large tester, and certain flags in "coffins," (chests.)

1616. Mr. Vernon's gift of pictures mentioned. All of them are stated to be painted on board, and to have been hung up in the parlour. The list of them is thus given:

1st, A table, with the arms of England; 2d, King Henry VIII.; 3d, Queen Elizabeth in her parliamentary robes, with the garter upon her left arm; 4th, Four other pictures of very good workmanship, viz.: Two men and two women, one of the men having a curled head, the other an old man with a straw hat on. The women were,—one, a female with her hair braided in a head-dress ornamented with a ruby, &c. having a chain of pearls hanging in a ring in her ear, and descending on the fore part of her neck; the other, a female having her forehead decorated with flowers.

KING'S CHAMBER, and gallery over it.—1593. Mention of the king's chamber being rebuilt this year, and that the gallery over the king's chamber be presently prepared for the placing thereof.

1601. The sum of 50*l.* allowed for a new carpet for the king's chamber.

1618. A needlework carpet, or "long broad cloth," for the king's chamber which had been accustomed to be lent by Mr. Proctor, a deceased member, on election days, being at this date offered by his widow, Mrs. Proctor, to sale for 10*l.* Agreed by the company that the same be purchased of her.

N. B.—The furniture, at this time, in the king's chamber, is stated to have consisted of an old long table, and several curiosities.

DRAPERY-PLACE—(A list of the company's table linen in).—It includes "a table cloth with oylet holes, and various others of figured damask; also diaper table-cloths, from twelve to thirty-one yards, besides towels of various lengths.

ARMOURY.—The quantity of arms and ammunition kept in this depository, by the Merchant Tailors, was more than usually great. It is first mentioned in their books in 1600, when the court agreed "as to the scouring and placing the armour," in the company's armoury, that "our armour be cleaned with all convenient speed." And, in 1602, George Bell was elected armourer, at 40*s.* per annum. The furbishing up and completing the assortment took place immediately after. The list of the company's armour, under date 1609, contains the articles mentioned beneath, and in which it is seen is included a purchase of new swords and daggers.

53 Coverlets
20 Muskets
12 Bandelours
13 Arminges for Pikes, of red cloth
30 Corvetts
22 Musket-rests
13 Long Bows
30 Halberds
40 Calivers
28 Pikes
88 Head-pieces
24 Sheaves of Arrows
110 Flasks and Touch-boxes
101 New Swords and Daggers
4 Black Bills
31 Pair of Leathern Hangers
23 Leathern Girdles
11 Musket-moulds
1 Little bundle of Match.*

Council Chamber, 1621.—The court agreed that the master and wardens should have the Council Chamber amended as they might think fit.

1622. Ordered, that the pictures of the master and wardens, clerk and beadle, which were in glass, in the Council Chamber, shall be new made, at the company's charge.

Chamber next the Council Chamber, 1608.—The three state palls ordered to be kept in the chamber next the Council Chamber; and also the following banners, streamers, etc.

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* The returns of the state of the company's armoury, in pursuance of precepts from the lord mayor at subsequent dates, follow. Some of them have been given in the Historical Essay, but, being short, are here repeated, to bring the whole under one view:—

1619. Precept to know the company's stock of powder and match. It requires them to certify before the following Thursday, "what quantity of arms and ammunition, matches, powder, and shot they had for the defence and safety of the city; and orders the master and wardens to move the company forthwith, to buy and provide an engine for quanching of fires, if any shall happen in the city." They return,—as to ammunition, that the company had thirty-five barrels of powder and thirty-five bundles of matches.

1638, August 19. Return to a precept of the mayor, requiring the company to state the contents of the armoury.

"In obedience, etc., our company have provided 40 barrels of powder, and laid the same in their garden, as the most convenient place of any they can find. They have also 3 cwt. of match, and bullets proportionate to the powder.

In their armoury they have as follows:
40 Square musquets and rests
12 Round musquets
40 Musquets with head-pieces
40 Corslets with head-pieces
70 Pikes
133 Swords and
28 Halberts."

1642, April 16. The return of the company to another precept, of this date, as to the same subject, states them to have then had—
153 Swords
60 Head-pieces for musquets
52 Musquets—70 Pikes
50 Corslets—40 Musquet rests
32 Halberts and black bills
3 Cwt. of musquet bullets
3 Cwt. of match—and
40 Barrels of gunpowder.

See *Hist. Essay*, 126-7, also 71.

1, The king's arms; 2, city arms; 3, company's ancient arms; 4, two banners of the late queen (Elizabeth's) arms; 5, the company's arms; 6, Sir Robert Lee's arms; 7, Sir Leonard Hallidaie's arms; 8, one large streamer with the company's arms, the ground, green; 9, two ditto ditto, the ground, blue; 10, fifty trumpet banners; 11, various old suits; 12, a second long streamer, ground, green; 13, two ditto, ground, red; 14, two ditto, ground, yellow; 15, one ancient Merchant Tailors' arms; 16, one banner, with the company's arms; 17, thirty-eight trumpet-banners; 18, one long streamer, ground, green.

Pavises and pennons.—One of the king's arms; ditto of the city ditto; one ditto of the company's ditto; one ditto, Sir Leonard Halliday; ten small scutcheons, with several arms painted and gilded on them, one silver yard, with an iron bar in the middle of it, and with the company's arms engraven on it—36 oz.

The other articles mentioned to be kept here, are—

One silver mace, with the company's arms engraven on it, 26 oz., with a bar of iron in the middle of it.

Twenty-seven cushions, viz., 7 of arras, with imagery; 8 ditto, with the angel and sun; 12 ditto of loom work, with the Holy Lamb; also 5 tapestry curtains.

Banqueting-House. 1621.—The court agreed that the most convenient place for a depository of gunpowder, would be over the *Banqueting-house in the garden*, and workmen were ordered to be summoned by the master and wardens.

Chapel. 1512.—Lady Jennings's gift of "a cloth of St. John, richly embroidered, set upon blue velvet, with a white rose over the head of St. John, the sides of green velvet, with fleur-de-lyse of Venice gold, Entere tenore," has been noticed:—This cloth, it is said, "and all the forsaid 9 cloths of arras [arrays] are remaining in a great joined chest, with two locks, standing in the chapel."

HALL.

The Hall [properly so called] is not named in our extracts prior to the view ordered to be taken of the treasury in 1491; though, whether it was the mansion which had been Crepin's, or a regular hall built after Churchman's gift, in 6 Henry IV., it must then have been an old structure; and such it is shewn in the next entry mentioning it [1518], when, on account of its being in a state of decay, it is ordered—

[1518, Oct. 9.] That the sum of 50*l.* be taken out of the treasury, "towards building and repairing the hall." This sum is followed by 20*l.* more from the company's treasury, in the succeeding spring; subsequent to which period these repairs must have been going on.

From 1547, there is no mention of the hall till 1567, when we read of Heywood's letter respecting the gilding of the silk works in the hall, which most probably meant the flags and banners hung up in it; the entries respecting it, which occur during three or four years afterwards, indicate it to have then undergone a thorough repair, and to have been new decorated. They state the hall to have been new roofed in 1584; the "arras hangings" new cleaned, and their colours restored; and thirty coats of arms to have been painted on glass and put up, in 1587; and a new and elegant screen to have been erected in place of the ancient one, at the entrance, in 1588. The hall was not wainscoted till 1620, nor boarded in 1631,—the white-washed walls having been previously bare, unless when occasionally covered by hangings.

In 1646, the red brick floor, which at first was merely strewed with rushes, was replaced by a handsome stone pavement. The improvement of wainscoting the hall was commemorated by escutcheons over the two entrances, in collars, inscribed as under.

This Hall
was wainscotted
A° 1620,
John Slany, Master,
John Proud, Peter Jervas,
James Travers,
and Edward Croke,
Wardens.

Richard Mayor,
Sometyme Master
of this Company,
Gave
towards the wainscotting
of this Hall
One Hundred
Pounds.

The following after entries shew the gradual progress of completing and furnishing the hall subsequent to 1584.

1580. "The common hall of the company lent to the archers of Prince Arthur, to keep their supper in."

1587. Glazing the windows of the hall, mentioned; and putting up the arms of benefactors in painted glass. N.B. The benefactors' names form a very long list.*

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* They are preserved in the British Museum, Har. MSS., No. 1463-4.

1588, July 1. "The younger men of the livery" chosen for waiters in the hall.

July 11. Memorandum of a gift of Mr. John Joppe, of 100*l.* towards a new screen in the hall.

1593. We find a former hall at Dowgate to have been still in existence. An entry of February 2, in that year, noticing that "Mr. Wright, the common clerk," had solicited to become tenant of the old hall at Dowgate.

1594, May 30. Guy Robinson, "a strewer of rushes in the hall, using divers indecent words, not fit to be repeated, whilst strewing the same; and for unseemly behaviour to Mr. Churchman, the master, ordered to be suspended."

1598, March 3. Buckets ordered for the hall, in case of fire.

1613. The dinner for the search on St. Bartholomew's eve, kept at the hall.

1618. This year, a white marble tablet, three feet in length, and two feet and a half in breadth, was placed over the hall entrance, "to perpetuate the memory of the gift of Mr. Colbron, late of London, scrivener, deceased."

1620. "The company, finding the inconvenience of white walls in their hall, which had been often, and were then out of repair, ordered, that they should be wainscotted so high as the clothes (hangings) do usually hang;" and for that purpose, they entreat Mr. Edward Tanner, and Mr. Peter Tower, to confer with workmen, &c.

1631, March 14. The hall new boarded.

1646, July 15. The hall paved. It being at that date ordered "that the hall be paved with red tile, in regard that rushes upon the earthen floor (ground) have been found inconvenient, and oftentimes noisome. The job was directed to be done by the company's bricklayer."

The effects of the fire of London on Merchant Tailors' Hall, have been already stated to have resembled those of the other companies who were sufferers by the same calamity. As soon as the ruins were sufficiently cool to be explored, the wardens collected the company's melted plate, amounting to no less than 200lb. weight of metal, which they immediately sold, in order to begin the raising of a fund to new build the hall. They then made agreements with their tenants in different parts of the city for re-erecting their premises, and proceeded to make other arrangements [as vide Hist. Essay, 185.]

Rebuilding of the Hall, &c.—The gradual progress of completing and furnishing the hall and its various dependant buildings, after the fire, are given in the entries which follow.

1669, March 18. The committee appointed "for rebuilding the hall," and the election dinner, [apparently that it might take place there,] ordered "to be put off till the beginning or latter end of September." Another order afterwards, that "Sir Patience Ward's picture, a worthy benefactor of this society, be new drawn and put up in the hall, amongst the rest of the benefactors. The care thereof to be recommended to the present master."

N. B. The hall must have been completely finished the following year, or nearly so, for November 3, 1671, it is ordered "that the master, wardens, and all the assistants, do meet on Friday next, at nine o'clock, to consider of the best way of raising money, for the payment of rebuilding the hall."

1672, June 20. Mr. Short, one of the assistants, "presented to this society the picture of King Charles I. which they did courteously receive, and returned thanks to him for the same."

1673, April 20. The court, in consideration of the many services of Sir William Farmer, and he being a worthy benefactor, did request his sitting for his picture, to be drawn in the habit as when he was Lord Mayor, and to remain in the hall amongst the pictures of several worthy benefactors, as an acknowledgment of their great respect for him.

In further part of furnishing the hall, and, indeed, part rebuilding it, (for there appears, from after entries, to have been additional works going on for several years,) the master's dinner was on the 4th of the succeeding July, agreed to be given up, and 100*l.* paid instead, "towards rebuilding of the screen in the common hall."

1676, April 19. Mr. Hook and Mr. Oliver ordered each to draw a design for rebuilding the king's chamber; and that Mr. Avis and Mr. Lann, do draw other designs, and submit the same to the next court. The court approved the designs of both architects, but did not adopt them until nearly four years afterwards, viz.

March 4, 1680. When they ordered that "the king's chamber should be built by them against the end of July, and they to be paid 670*l.* for the same, if there be twenty squares of building, exclusively of wainscotting and mason's work."

1681, May 18. It was ordered that the whole court should meet on the morrow, to consider "whether it would not be more commodious to have the new buildings on the left of the staircase, across the company's garden;" and we shortly afterwards learn the result in a lengthened entry, detailing the report, with the confirmation of the court, which is to the effect—

That as to the building of the new council chamber, and rooms over the same, they found that it would be much better, and more commodious and pleasant, to build the same on the left hand of the staircase, across the garden, and fronting the parlour; and there to be a gallery where the king's chamber was intended to be built, looking into the hall, fifteen feet broad, and forty-four feet long, level with the building on the left hand of the staircase; and the ground beyond, and under the said gallery, to be made into several rooms for ladies and other ceremonies. The room would be thirty feet broad and forty-eight feet long, of the same height as had thentofore been agreed on; and there would be four lights of each side in every room. All this the report computed would be about thirteen square of building more than the former contract, and would cost 400*l.* in addition; and that raising the floor, and taking down the brick wall, would cost 20*l.* more. The council chamber is allowed to be forty feet in length, thirty-four feet in breadth, and fifteen feet in height. The king's chamber to be of the same dimensions, but to be twenty feet high.

This report being approved by the court, the work was proceeded in, and finished by the end of August, 1683, with the exception of a marble chimney for the king's chamber, which was offered to be erected at that date by some of the company, at their own costs, and kindly accepted.

1696, July 3. "The picture of our sovereign Lord King Will'm, and of our late sovereign Queen Mary, deceased, to be painted and hung up in the hall."

Same date. Mr. Vernon's picture, "a worthy benefactor to this company, ordered to be put up in the church of St. Michael Cornhill, near the place where it formerly stood."

1709, July 11. The hall ordered to be wainscoted, and also the adjoining rooms, passage, and great parlour.

1729, October 3. The master empowered to dispose of the tapestry hangings, at not less than 50*l.*

N. B. Not meeting with a purchaser at this price he was afterwards ordered to take what he could get.

1770, March 4. Contract to rebuild the court room for 800*l.*

1772, April 28. The hall to be repaired.

1778, Nov. 27. A picture of Henry VII. delivering his charter of incorporation, as Merchant Tailor, to the master and wardens. This painting is by Nathaniel Clarkson, one of the assistants, and was presented by him to the court, who returned their thanks, with a request that he would accept of a silver waiter, to the value of 25*l.* with the company's arms engraven thereon.*

PRESENT HALL.

The modern Merchant Tailors' hall is a capacious but irregular edifice of brick. The front exhibits an arched portal, consisting of an arched pediment, supported on columns of the composite order, with an ornamental niche above: in the pediment are the company's arms. The hall itself is a spacious and handsome apartment, having at the lower end a stately screen of the Corinthian order, and in the upper part a very large mahogany table, thirty feet long. The sides of the hall have numerous emblazoned shields of master's arms, and behind the master's seat, are inscribed in golden letters the names of the different sovereigns, dukes, earls, lords spiritual and temporal, &c. who have been free of this community. Here also are the lengths of King William and Queen Mary, and other sovereigns; and in the court room are half lengths of Henry VIII. and Charles II., of tolerable execution, besides various other portraits, amongst which are those of Sir Thomas White, lord mayor, 1553, the estimable founder of St. John's College, Oxford, and Sir Thomas Rowe, lord mayor, in 1568, and Mr. Clarkson's picture of Henry VII. presenting the company with their incorporation charter. Against the foot of the staircase are likewise pictures of the following lord mayors, merchant tailors: Sir William Turner, 1669; Sir P. Ward, 1681; Sir William Pritchard, 1683; and Sir John Salter, 1741.

From an early period we have seen Merchant Tailors' Hall to have been a place of entertainment for large and honorable parties. It has also frequently been lent to public corporations. The anniversary meeting of the great characters both of church and state, who compose the corporation for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, is always held here.

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* In this painting the king is represented seated on his throne, and delivering the charter to the master, wardens, and court of assistants of the company. His attendants are archbishop Warham, the chancellor, and Fox bishop of Winchester, lord privy seal, on his right hand; and on his left, Robert Willoughby, Lord Broke, then lord steward of the household. In niches are shewn the statues of Edward III. and John of Gaunt, the king's ancestors. In the foreground the clerk of the company is exhibiting the roll with the names of the kings, &c. who were free of this company. In the background are represented the banners of the company and of the city of London. The yeomen of the guard, at the entrance of the palace, close the view.

We shall notice some of the most important of the meetings and entertainments recorded to have taken place at it:

One of the most splendid of these, in the earlier times, would have been, of course, when the company received the high honour of enrolling King Henry VII. amongst their members; and subsequently to which (as already noticed,) "he sat openly among them in a gown of crimson velvet of the fashion, with a citizen's hood of velvet on his shoulders," says Strype, "à la mode de Londres, upon their solemn feast day, in the hall of the said company."

From Merchant Tailors' Hall began the famous cavalcade of the archers, under their leader as Duke of Shoreditch, in 1530, consisting of 3000 archers, sumptuously apparelled, 942 whereof wore chains of gold about their necks. This splendid company was guarded by whiflers and bill-men, to the number of 4000, besides pages and footmen, who marched through Broad street, (the residence of the duke their captain). They continued their march through Moorfields, by Finsbury, to Smithfield, where, after having performed their several evolutions, they shot at the target for glory.*

The company's entertainment of King James I. and his son Prince Henry, has been noticed. Howe, in his Chronicle, adds some little particulars which, besides describing the entertainment, are illustrative of the nature of the old hall. It mentions the hall gate, the upper dining room, "aunciently called the king's chamber," the great hall, recessed windows on each side of the hall, in which the musicians were placed, and a new window, (the one just mentioned, and which must have been of that magnificent sort termed a bay window.) This, he says, was purposely made for the king to stand in, to see the election, and in which his majesty "stoode, and with a gratious kingly aspect behelde all their ceremonies." Indeed the whole account has so much minute description, omitted in other notices, that it deserves extracting at more than usual length.

"Thursday, the 16th of July, (says the account,) his majestie and Prince Henry, being accompanied and attended by very many of the nobilitie and other honourable personages, came in private manner to Marchant Taylor's Hall to dynner, (the queene being also expected), where they were very royally and joyfully feasted and entertained with great and pleasant varietie of musique, of voices, and instruments, and ingenious speeches, being the feast day of the Marchant Taylors, for the election of their master and wardens."

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* Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, vol. ii. p. 208.

"We must stop here, (says the History of Merchant Taylors' School,) to observe, in illustration, that the arrangement of this music, voices or songs, speeches, &c. was the work of the famous Ben Jonson, as appears from a minute in the company's books. It was originally intended that the company's school should have borne a distinguished part in the business of the day, and Hayne, the schoolmaster, had been desired to train some boys to welcome the king; but, unfortunately, Sir John Swinnerton, the mayor, or some one else who had the ear of the court, suggested to them that the schoolmaster and scholars, not being acquainted with the kind of entertainments likely to please royalty, it would be better to contract with Ben Jonson for a speech, musique, and other inventions. And Sir John Swinnerton is entreated to confer with Mr. Benjamyn Jonson, the poet, about a speech to be made to welcome his Majesty; and for musique and other inventions which may give liking and delight to his Majesty, by reason that the company doubt that their schoolmaster and schollers be not acquainted with such kinde of entertaynements."—See below.

"Ben, it will be seen, did not discredit the company's choice; and, from his knowledge of theatrical effect, probably managed the matter much more to the entertainment of the assembly than it could have been by any rehearsing of a set of dull speeches. But a still greater feature in the musical part of this entertainment was the production, for the first time, by Dr. Bull, of the ever new national air of "God save the King,"—a circumstance which confers more celebrity on this feast than all the rest that happened. Howe's account proceeds—

"Against the comming of the king, the lord maior gave his attendance there, and, at the hall gate, presented his Majestie with the sword, who presently gave it him againe, who bare it before the king into the upper large dining rome, aunciently called the King's Chamber; and, awhile after, the lord maior, with licence, returned to his owne house, with his owne sword borne before him after he was past the hall gates; and in the same manner he returned after dinner, and attended until the king departed.

"Whilest the king sate at dinner, the maister, the wardens, with divers aldermen, and the recorder of London (all of them being free of that society), came vnto the king, and in the behalfe of the whole companie, humbly thanked his Majestie, that thus it pleased him to grace their fraternitie with his royall presence, and then withall the maister presented him with a purse of golde, and the clarke of the hall (Richard Langley) shewed him a role, wherein was registred the names of seaven kinges, one queene, seaventeene princes and dukes, two dutchesses, one archbishoppe, one and thirtie earles, five countesses, one viscount, fourteene byshoppes, sixtie and sixe barons, two ladies, seaven abbots, seaven priors, and one sub-prior, omitting a great number of knights, esquires, etc., who hadde beene free of that companie, which his Majestie very graciously accepted, and sayed that he himselfe was free of another companie, yet he would so much grace the companie of Merchant Taylors, that the prince, his eldest sonne, should be free thereof, and that hee would see and bee a witnesse, when the garlands should be put upon his head." After going down to the great hall, in which the prince had dined, and "being saluted with heartie and cheerful welcome," he was, like his father, presented with a purse of gold, shewed the roll, and became a freeman, as did all such of his train as were not free of other companies; the king standing during the whole ceremonies. Electing governors then followed, in the great bay window before mentioned, when, "being descended into the hall to depart" (the window, from this, appears to have been ascended into by steps), they were again presented "with like musique of voyces and instruments and speeches," as at their entrance. This music, the account adds, "consisted of twelve lutes, equally divided and placed by sixe and sixe in a window on eyther side of the hall, and in the ayr betweene them" (or swung up above their heads), "was a gallant shippe triumphant, wherein was three menne like saylers, being eminent for voyce and skill, who in their severall songes were assisted and seconded by the cunning lutanists. There was also in the hall the musique of the cittie, and, in the vpper chamber, the children of his Majestie's chappell song grace at the king's table; and also, whilest the king sate at dinner, *John Bull*, doctor of musique, one of the organists of his Majestie's chapell royall, and free of the Marchant Taylors, being in a cittizen's gowne, cappe, and hood (i. e. as a liveryman), played most excellent melodie uppon a small payre of organes, placed there for that purpose onely." This feast is described to have been in all respects princely; and not only were the performers in the musical department paid their contract prices, but the company gave "full and honourable reward vnto every manne, according to their highest measure of desert, that did them any service or kindnesse, eyther by voyce or instrument, making of speeches, or setting of songes, or otherwise."*

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* The following is a short abstract of the proceedings at this memorable visit, as they are detailed in the company's books. The reader will see how far they agree with the printed accounts.

1607, June 7. Information stated to have been given, that the king, queen, and prince intended to dine at Merchant Tailors' Hall. The amount of a present for him to be borne by the company, and the master and wardens to refer to the court of assistants to fix what they should allow them out of their private purses. A committee afterwards appointed to make arrangements—four stewards named, two caterers, Lansdale, the lord mayor, and Sotherine, one of the sheriffs, to be in attendance; one caterer to attend daily in court. The chief butlership to be executed by one of the livery. A poet to be fixed on for a speech, and agreed that John Swinnerton shall confer with Ben Jonson, etc.

(See also Wilson's Hist. of Merchant Tailors' School.)

A window to be prepared for the king to look from into the hall, and the same effected by the mason's cutting a hole through the wall at the upper end of the hall, and attaching a little room to it, (i. e. making a bay window and chamber behind.)

In making preparations as to the furniture.

It was ordered—That the hangings, stools, carpets, etc. be got ready. Plate to be prepared under the superintendence of several of the livery—the lord chamberlain to be moved for the use of the king's wine vessel on the occasion—officers and young men to wait—discreet men to look about the house, and make special search in and about it, and in the room, "*to prevent villanie and danger to his matie.*"

Three tables to be at the upper end of the hall.

The king to dine in the Prince's Chamber.

The prince, in state, in the great hall, by himself.

Noblemen, at two tables, at the other end of the hall.

The brick wall in the garden, *which adjoined the tavern to be viewed.*

Committees to meet daily, to appoint officers, etc.

1607, July 7. Two earls to invite the king—the committee to invite the prince—and the queen's lord chamberlain to invite her majesty.

——, July 9. Neither the lord mayor to be invited, nor any of the aldermen (unless free of the company.) Mr. Recorder's persuasion that the lord mayor should be invited, rejected.

——, July 15. The election took place this day (before the feast.) Mr. Johnson, master elect; Thomas Wren, Richard Scales, John Wooler, and Randolph Wooler, wardens. The election was kept secret till next day.

Three rich purses, to be filled with gold, ordered to be provided for the king, queen, and prince, and to be presented by the stewards. The king's to contain 100*l*. in gold, and the two others 50*l*. each.

——, July 16th. Publication of the election. Sermon at St. Helen's on account of the Plague. Three brace of bucks to be sent by the prince. The king reads the prince a roll, delivered to him, accompanied by an entreaty that the prince will become free of the company, etc.

The mayor and several aldermen, offended on account of not being invited, come to the hall gate in their formalities, and the mayor delivers up his sword to the king. A boy afterwards delivers a speech of 18 verses, by Ben Jonson. The king dines alone in the King's Chamber (the queen not coming). Account of Dr. Bull's playing the organs. Service of the king's and princes first courses, by knights and aldermen, master, assistants, and liverymen (the livery wear their hoods). Rolls of illustrious members' names delivered, and several of the king's suite admitted.

N.B. Toward this entertainment 300*l*. is stated to have been taken from the treasury, exclusively of 208*l*. 15*s*. 1*d*. afterwards given to Mr. John Swinnerton, in further account of his expenditure for the same. The whole expense exceeded 1000*l*.

1633, Feb. 8. Says an entry in the company's books—"Notice was given to the court that the king and queen, accompanied by their attendants, would be shortly entertained at supper, at the lord mayor's house, in Cornhill, adjoining to Merchant Tailors' Hall; 'and would afterwards come to our hall, where a Masque would be prepared by y^{e} gentlem^{n} of the inns of court.' Ordered, in consequence, "that the gunpowder remaining in the gunpowder-house, shall be removed as the mast^{r} shall direct."*

1679, October 21. The Duke of York (a brother of the Merchant Tailors'), as captain general of the Artillery Company, was entertained by the artillery-men at Merchant Tailors' Hall, which was lent on the occasion. "The Exclusionists" describe this as being "a *got-up thing*, to try the duke's popularity, after the bringing in of the Exclusion Bill." An account of the entertainment, printed at the time, states the expense to have been borne by the stewards of the Artillery Company, who were mostly noblemen, aided by a contribution of 200*l.* from the duke himself. "The duke came," it states, "attended by his troop of guards, and passed, coming and going, through the most public streets to and from Merchant Tailors' Hall, where they dined, and to which his royal highness came," says the account, "about an hour before the artillery-men. For it is usual on these occasions to have prayers and a sermon, which was performed at Bow Church, in Cheapside. From church they marched to dinner; first the stewards, then the lord mayor, and *nine* or *ten* aldermen, not the *court* of aldermen, as the Gazette is pleased to tell us; for they require 13 to make a *quorum*, and their number is 24. Then the rest in their order, which, in all, captains and other commissioned officers, together with serjeants, corporals, marshals, and common men being reckoned, amounted to about 128. Not but some hundreds of other citizens of this company had paid the usual ticket money (which is 2*s.* 6*d.*), and taken tickets for admittance; but not being willing to give the countenance of their presence to that entertainment, when they understood the duke was there, some made no use of their tickets, some tore them to pieces, some gave them to their porters, or other mean men, that they, apparelled in their holiday clothes, might be admitted to feast with the duke: but others sold them for 12*d.* or 6*d.* a piece, as they could meet with persons whose curiosity led them to behold the manner of that assembly, and take part of their cheer. With such guests as these they furnished the tables." "After dinner his royal highness returned to Whitehall, leaving the company extremely pleased with the honour he had done them. I must not take notice of what the *Domestic Intelligencer* tells you that, amongst other healths, they drank one 'to the happy succession in the right line;' for it is reported they drank so many healths, that one of the grave city sirs lost his beaver hat and gold hatband, and left the greater company to sport with the foot boys; nor of the duke's promise to defend the religion established by law in the church of England—if, indeed, he made any such promise. But I must not omit to tell you what happened in the duke's return through the Poultry. For there, in passing through the many hundreds of beholders, a cry arose—*No Pope! No Pope! No Papist! No Papist!* This attended him up into Cheapside; as, in the morning, at his coming within Temple Bar, the people began to hiss, and utter their distaste. You may see, by this, how little they gained by their project of a public entertainment, which, indeed, was no more an act of the city, than if the stewards of one of the 48 companies had invited the duke, and, of that company, a sixth or seventh part only had appeared; which is another happy demonstration of the constant affection of the citizens to their religion and government, and aversion to popery."*

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* A full account of this entertainment may be seen in Maitland and Northouck.

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* In "War [*Ware*] Horns, make room for the Bucks with Green Bowes." (4to. 1682.) "Or, an Account of the splendid Entertainment of the London Prentices and Lords at Merchant Taylors' Hall." The author thus satirises the whole of the entertainment:—

"This loyal feast, one cry produces more
Than staring London ever heard before;
As bumpkin by his turnip cart does go,
Spruce cit. struts out with tickets—'*Tickets! hoa!*'
What d'ye lack, sirs? I'll use you as a friend,
A lumping penyworth to make an end. [fine,
The time draws nigh: make every prentice
With Privy Members we anon must dine.
We're drest in prinkam prankam, sirs, to-day,
Bart'lemy baby ne'er was half so gay;
Whatever Isabella we come at,
Shall make a dainty knot for our cravat.
To mundifie our muzzles we prepare,
And all in querpo set our beard and hair.
In grandeur we advance from street to street,
But scarce vouchsafe to let 'em touch our feet.
In stately sort we walk erect and steady,
Fancying that we're all half lord mayors already. (plac'd,
With arms cock'd up, and hatts a' kimbo
The prentice lord each lordy prentice grac'd.
The happy place that entertains them all,
(Thank the good master)—*Merchant Taylors' Hall.* [board,
Here's knight and chimney-sweeper at a
A porter there's conjumbled with a lord.
A scavenger that a lac'd coat does see, [ye!'
Cries out amain, '*You, master lord, here's t'*
A drayman there, without the least rebuke,
Devoutly drinks unto a puny duke.
Into a private corner next I got,
Where near upon some thirteen taylors sot.
Had you been *Hieroclite*, you needs must laugh
To think they only made a man and half.
The spawn of every company was there,
From *goldsmith* high, to humble goldfinder."

On the buck roasted, the royal grant of Henry VII., the satirist continues—

"Come, strike up, fidlers, whilst the healths begin,
The city's *Guardian Angel* enters in;
Statelier brow antlers since the world began,
Did never grace a loyal alderman.
Ware Horns! quoth I, some fearful cuckold's fled—
'Twas well the stag was dead;
One else might swear,
The city kennel was to hunt it there."

The entertainment given to the Duke of Wellington in 1815 is one of the latest which it will be necessary to notice in this place. It will shew that the age of splendour, with this company, had not passed away in modern times, though altered as to the nature of its entertainments and its style of arrangement.

The company's books, under this date, record,—That, on investing his grace the Duke of Wellington with the freedom of the Merchant Tailors' Company, an entertainment was given, of which the following are some of the particulars detailed:—

"The awning leading from the great gate to the hall door—the principal avenue at the bottom of the hall—the erection through the company's garden—and the great staircase leading to the prince's chamber, were all richly lined with scarlet cloth, and the ground covered with the same. The floor of the dining-room, or hall, and all the stairs connected with it, were also covered with scarlet cloth. And the upper and lower ends of the same hall were hung with scarlet cloth, splendidly ornamented with gold and fancy drapery.

"From the ceiling and galleries hung thirteen chandeliers, richly cut and tastefully disposed, besides three large and similarly ornamented chandeliers belonging to the company.

"The two long tables, and cross table (which occupied the entire surface of the hall floor), were covered with costly silver-gilt candelabras and candlesticks, superbly embossed; together with vases, tureens, cups, and every other article, in plate, that could add splendour and elegance to the tables. Of the viands and wine, it will be enough to say, that they were in all respects worthy the grandeur of the preparations.

The guests included, besides the Duke of Wellington, the Dukes of York, Kent, and Sussex; the Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, and other judges, the Duke of Norfolk, his Majesty's Ministers, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, etc. etc."

The following are miscellaneous notices of other occurrences and particulars connected with Merchant Tailors' Hall, copied from the History of Merchant Tailors' School.

1664. The boys of Merchant Tailors' School acted, in the *Company's Hall*, Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of "Love's Pilgrimage." The cost to the company for "erecting the stage and seates, and other necessaries," amounted to "seaventeen pounds, tenn shillings, and nine pence." But whether the expense was considered too great, or it was apprehended that such exhibitions might draw the attention of the scholars from more useful pursuits, it was ordered that this should "bee noe president for the future."

Anciently the company were accustomed, after prayers at their quarterly courts, to read the school statutes and regulations, and to the dinner, on these occasions, the schoolmaster was always invited. A memorandum to this effect occurs in the minutes, 7 Dec. 1607. "This day, before dynner (according to auncient custome), the names of the lyvery were called, and notice taken of such as were absent. Then, in reverent manner, prayer was made, every man kneeling. After which the names of the benefactors, and their charitable and godly devises, were openly read and remembred; and also the materiall ordinaunces for the government of the company, and the orders for the companie's grammer schoole at St. Lawrence Pountneys were openly redd, and then preparation was made for dynner; whereunto were invited the whole assistaunts and the ladies, and ould maisters' wiefs, and the wardens' wyefs of the present yere, and the preacher, the schoolemaister, warden substitutes, and almesmen of the lyvery, as in auncient tyme hath been accustomed." At another of their dinners, in 1645, the *whole livery* is mentioned to have been invited, according to *auncient custome*."

1674, October 17. It is ordered, "that the former committee appointed to examine the workmen's bill for rebuilding the companie's hall and schoole, be desired to meet at the hall, and to (audit) the same, and to allowe upon their bills what they shall thinke fitt."

1674. Sermon at Bow Church to the scholars, etc., and dinner afterwards at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

1726, 29 November. By an order on the minutes of this date, "The livery fine is to be, for the future, 30*l.*, and the members paying such fine are not to be called on to serve the office of steward. Further, the company to be at the charge of the lord mayor's day and school feasts; and the office of stewardship to cease, after the present members of the livery now remaining on the roll, who have not passed the office of steward, be passed that office by service or fine."

1737, 6 October. "Ordered, that the stewards of the feast of the gentlemen educated at Merchant Tailors' School have the use of the *Hall* for the 17th November next, on paying the officers' fees."—*Minutes of Court.*

The Company's Trust-Estates and Charities, from the Table in Strype's Stow, ii. pp. 177-8, furnished for that work, in 1720, by the company's clerk, Mr. Bateman.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS INTRUSTED WITH THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF MERCHANT TAILORS.

BENEFACTORS.

The following gave Lands, Houses, Annuities, etc.

John Churchman
Peter Mason
John Duke
Thomas Sutton
Thomas Sibsey
Richard Holland
Ederal Hallet
Richard Toil
Helen Langworth
Sir John Persival
Dame Thomazin Persival
Sir Stephen Jennings
Sir Giles Langworth
Richard Smith
John Treswell
John Harris
John Bennet
Thomas Spight
John Wilford
Richard Waddington
Sir Thomas Row
Sir Thomas White
Thomas Tomlinson
Robert Donkin
Richard Hill
Hugh Hendley
Richard Bothill
Nicholas Spencer
John Hide
Reynold Barker
Richard Osmotherly
John Vernon
Sir William Craven
Giles Atkinson
John Wooler
Edward Warner
Nicholas Winniff
Walter Fish
Dr. Thomas White
John Harrison
Sir John Gore
Thomas Juxon
Thomas Coventree, Esq.
Walter Biggs
Dame Mainard
William Say
Andrew Dandy
Anthony Death.

All these gave the company houses, manors, lands, gardens, shops, quit-rents, or annuities for charitable uses.

These following gave Money on the same account.

I. These gave Money for building the company's almshouse near Tower-hill, and for maintenance of 26 widows of freemen of this company.

Fourteen of the said almsrooms were erected about the year 1593, and the other 12 about the year 1638.

There was collected for this almshouse, 4102*l.* The contributors were

	£.
Robert Gray and his wife	2000
John Brown . .	300
Robert Dow . .	100
Henry Ashurst . .	100
Sir William Ducy and his wife . .	600
Gerard Gore . .	106
Henry Webb . .	106

These following gave lesser Sums.

Sir William Craven
John Hetherset
Thomas Henshaw
Robert Hawes
Robert Henshaw
Thomas Johnson
Thomas Ince
Arthur Medlicot
William Offley
William Price
John Robinson
—— Ratcliff
George Suckley
George Smith
Charles Venables
Randal Wooly
Thomas Westley.

II. These following gave Money to purchase Lands, to answer annual payments for divers charitable uses, given from anno 1596 to about anno 1680.

	£
Robert Dow	2,958
Robert Gray	2,000
William Parker	2,000
John Vernon	1,790
Sir John Hanbury	500
Helen Gulston	600
Henry Colburn	700
Henry Richards	500

These following gave under 500*l.*

Auditor Conyers
Peter Blundel
Alderman Heydon
Robert Jenkinson
Dame Elizabeth Ramsey
Godfrey Elvays
—— Kennick
Elizabeth Clark
William Peelly
Randal Wooly
Elizabeth Craven
Ralph Bolton
—— Paray
Sir Abraham Reynardson
—— Stint
—— Roulston
—— Lancelot
—— Tudor
John Strange
Henry Tudman
James Church
James Chadwick
Sir William Turner . 300*l.*

All the Monies given by these amounted to 16,444*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

III. These gave Monies to be lent freely to freemen of the company.

	£
Sir Thomas White .	100
Richard Venables .	200
Agnes Suckley, to eight drapers . .	400
Sir Thomas Roy, to eight clothworkers	200
Richard May, to four clothworkers .	400
Hugh Hendley . .	20
William Cuttings, to five, for 4 years .	500
Robert Lee . .	100
Thomas Harris . .	100
Richard Shepham, for four handicrafts .	100
Ralph Hamer . .	200
Humphrey Corbet .	400
Sir John Merrick .	300
Richard Pierson . .	100
Robert Gray . .	500
John Brown . .	200
Robert Hand . .	100
Henry Hendley .	50
Sir William Acton, to a merchant or draper	200
Hugh Acton .	100
James Church . .	200
Robert Hawes .	200

THE YEARLY DISBURSEMENTS OF THIS COMPANY UPON CHARITABLE ACCOUNTS.

Disbursements, to whom and to what Use.	*Value per Annum given.*			*Donors' Names.*
	£	*s.*	*d.*	
SCHOOLS.				
The school at Audlem . . .	20	0	0	—— Bolton
At Wallingford, to the school and poor	20	0	0	—— Biggs, Esq.
At Ashwell	14	0	0	—— Coleburn
Merchant Tailors, to the schoolmaster	14	0	0	Sir Thomas White
More for fire	6	0	0	
And water	1	10	0	
Three ushers' salaries . . .	80	0	0	
To the probation at the school .	10	0	0	
At Wolverhampton	70	0	0	Sir Stephen Jennings
To the usher there	35	0	0	
At Much Crosby	34	9	4	John Harrison
At Burnshall, to the school there .	19	2	6	Sir William Craven
PARISHES.				
St. Martin's Outwich; of which this company is patron				
Lambeth poor's rate				
Marham	12	13	4	
Odiham	10	0	0	
Walshall	20	0	0	
St. Antholin				
More to that parish	10	0	0	
More	5	0	0	
St. Mildred Poultry	12	0	0	
More to that parish	1	12	0	
Rye, to the churchwarden there .				
Aldersgate				
More to that parish	5	0	0	
St. Austin	12	10	0	
Dodington				
St. Thomas Apostle				
St. Andrew Undershaft . . .	10	0	0	
More to that parish . . .	2	0	0	
More	2	11	0	
Pancras				
Hornsey				
Hicknam	13	0	0	
Hanberry	6	10	0	
St. Mary Woolnoth	3	15	8	
St. Bartholomew				
St. Mary Abchurch	10	0	9	
Poor of St. Paul's				
St. Christopher				
Aldgate, to the poor there at Christmas	20	10	0	
St. Magnus	1	0	0	
Brighthausted	1	0	0	
St. Bride	1	10	0	
Minories	1	19	8	
Garlickhithe	3	0	0	
St. Michael, Cornhill	2	8	0	
St. Dunstan West				

Disbursements, to whom and to what Use.	*Value per Annum. given.*			*Donors' Names.*
EXHIBITIONS.	£	s.	d.	
St. John's College, Oxon, to the president, &c.	10	0	0	
To four poor scholars for books .	12	0	0	J. Juxon
To five poor scholars at St. John's college	10	0	0	William Fish
To a poor scholar at St. John's College	2	0	0	—— Wooler
To four scholars at St. John's college	16	0	0	—— Vernon
LECTURES.				
Being gifts or yearly augmentations to the incumbents of				
St. Bartholomew, being a yearly sermon	1	0	0	
Heyfield	10	0	0	
Bromfield	10	0	0	John Hyde
St. Antholin	10	0	0	
Bloxwick	20	0	0	
St. Michael, Cornhill	1	0	0	
HOSPITALS.				
St. Bartholomew	10	0	0	
More to this hospital	10	13	4	
Christ's Hospital	10	5	0	
Bridewell	2	0	0	
Bethlem				
PRISONS AND COMPTERS.				
Prisoners in Newgate				
The two Compters. More to the Compters and Newgate				
To the Fleet				
To the release of prisoners . . .	20	0	0	
More to the release of prisoners . .	16	0	0	Mr. Vernon
OTHER DISBURSEMENTS.				
To the Prebend of the Moor . .	10	0	0	
To the repair of highways . .	13	0	0	

IN SUM.

	£.
Paid by this company in pensions every year to 273 pensioners, above . .	700
To schools, schoolmasters, and reparation of the schools, and exhibitions to scholars, at least	400
For clothes and fuel for the pensioners	200
To several country towns and corporations	500
For necessary repairs and petty expenses	200
So that the whole yearly payments and disbursements of the company of merchant tailors amount to upwards of	2000

Communicated to me by Mr. Bateman, sometime master of this company.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

SCHOOLS, SCHOLASTIC AND CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS, FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXHIBITIONS, ALMSHOUSES, AND BEQUESTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES, WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDENCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS FOR LOANS, ETC. (OTHERWISE CALLED MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES,) THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMPANY OF MERCHANT TAILORS; WITH THE COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF ESTATES, ETC. FOR THEIR ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT.

Schools.

Merchant Tailors.—On St. Lawrence Pountney hill.

Jennings's.—At Wolverhampton, in the county of Stafford.

Harrison's, or Merchant Tailors.—At Great Crosby, in the parish of Shelton, county of Lancaster.

Bolton's.—At Audlen, in the county of Chester.

Colborn's.—At Ashwell, in the county of Herts.

Biggs.—At Wallingford, in the county of Berks.

Scholastic and Clerical Appointments.

Townsend.—A lecture at the church of St. Michael, Crooked lane, London.

Fellowships, Scholarships and Exhibitions.

Merchant Tailors' School—Is entitled to thirty-seven fellowships, founded by Sir Thomas White, at St. John's College, Oxford.

One by bishop Dee, at St. John's College, Cambridge, for his name or kin.

Two exhibitions of 26*l.* per annum, by the Rev. D. Stuart, viz. one at St. John's, Oxford, and the other at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Six scholarships of 40*l.* per annum, by the Rev. Charles Parkyn, at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge.

Six civil law scholarships of 50*l.* per annum, by Dr. James Andrew, at St. John's College, Oxford.

And an exhibition of uncertain value to any college in either university, arising from the interest of monies formerly collected at the annual feast of the gentlemen educated at this school.*

FISH'S.—Five of 4*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, to five poor scholars in divinity, in St. John's College, Oxford.

VERNON'S.—Four of 4*l.* per annum each, to four poor scholars in divinity, in St. John's College, Oxford.

WOOLLER'S.—One of 4*l.* per annum, to a poor scholar of St. John's College, Oxford.

JUXON'S.—One of 9*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to a scholar of Oxford and Cambridge, alternately.

Almshouses.

THE COMPANY'S.—At Lee, in the county of Kent. Formerly at Tower hill.

Schools.

MERCHANT TAILORS.—At Lawrence Pountney hill, for two hundred and fifty boys. The admission at any age. They may remain until nineteen. The presentation is in the court.

PARTICULARS.

The charity commissioners, as just observed, decline entering into the affairs of this great foundation, assigning the following as their reason:

"The expense of supporting this establishment has been defrayed solely by the Merchant Tailors' Company, out of their general funds, without any specific portion thereof being assigned or set apart for this object; nor is there any other property belonging to the school besides the school premises, which now consist of a school-house, the house of the head master, a chapel, a library, and a cloister, the same having been erected after the fire by voluntary contributions. Under the above circumstances we have considered the school in question as exempt from our inquiry."

They, previously to this notice, give the short account of the school beneath.

"Several benevolent members of the court of assistants of the Merchant Tailors' Company (among whom was Sir Thomas White), in the year 1561, agreed to institute a school, and for that purpose premises were purchased by the said court, from the funds of the said company, in the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, called the Manor of the Rose, for establishing a school principally for the children of the citizens of London, towards which object Mr. Richard Hills gave 500*l.*; but the company have no copy of the purchase deed, nor have they any books on record previous to 1562, the whole of the original documents having been burnt in the fire of London, by which also the original buildings were destroyed, though the school still stands on the same site, as appears from Stow's London, and to the preface to the statutes made by the company for the regulation of the school, in which it is stated that 'the master, wardens, and assistants, in the name of all the whole body of the company of Merchant Tailors in London, have for the better education and bringing up of children in good manners and literature, erected a school within the parish of St. Lawrence Pountney, in London; and also meet and convenient lodgings for a schoolmaster and three ushers to inhabit and dwell in.'"

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* N. B. This list of the fellowships, &c. appertaining to Merchant Tailors' School, is taken from Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar Schools," xi., p. 64. The commissioners only notice those of Dr. Andrews, probably for the same reason as it will be seen they decline entering into the affairs of the school. The expenses thereof being paid out of their own general funds.

As the non-interference of the commissioners, on the grounds they state, puts Merchant Tailors' School without the pale of this work, the intention of which is to insert nothing under the head of "Trust Estates and Charities" but what is official (occasional illustrations excepted), and more particularly as in this instance the accounts of Dr. Wilson and Mr. Carlisle afford so much extra official information, we shall content ourselves with referring the reader to those two authorities.

JENNINGS.—At Wolverhampton, Staffordshire. For all boys of the town, who are admitted and taught free of expense, except books, and continue in the school as long as they please. The number was limited to 140, but is now increased to 150: Of these the trustees send 98.

PARTICULARS.

The free grammar school in Wolverhampton being no longer under the control of this company, who, at their own desire, were released from the trust by the Court of Chancery, in 1778, may seem to render any notice of it in this place unnecessary. As, however, the Merchant Tailors' books contain several entries respecting it of a rather interesting nature, and it for more than two centuries and a half stood prominent amongst the charities confided to their care, as the gift of one of their most distinguished members, we shall just give a copy of the most material of those entries in the note, previously observing here, that the school in question was founded under letters patent of Henry VIII. in 1513, by Sir Stephen Jenyns, alderman and merchant tailor, a native of this town, and lord mayor of London in 1508, who endowed it with estates in the parish of Rushoe, in the county of Worcester, late producing an income, aided by other subscriptions, of about 1170*l.* per annum, and constituted at the same time the master and wardens of the Merchant Tailors of the guild or fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, governors of the same. The management of Wolverhampton school is now vested in forty trustees, including the bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and the two county members for the time being.*

HARRISON.—At Great Crosby, Lancashire. For boys of Great Crosby and its neighbourhood, who receive an English education, and Latin Grammar, if required, free of expense, (a sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entrance, and an annual charge of the like sum for firing excepted.)

PARTICULARS.

John Harrison [merchant of London], by will dated 15th May, 1618, gave to the master and wardens of Merchant Tailors, 500*l.* to erect a grammar school at Great Crosby, in the parish of Shelton, in the county of Lancaster, for educating children and youth in the grammar and rules of learning for ever, to be called "The Merchant Tailors' School, founded at the charges of John Harrison," and declared that the said school should have continuance for ever; and that the master and wardens should be governors of the same, and have the appointment of the master and usher for ever; and for the maintenance of the school and other purposes thereinafter mentioned, the above-named testator gave and devised to the same master and wardens, and their successors, for ever, several messuages, houses, ground, and tenements, situate in the parishes of St. Augustin and St. Swithin, in London. To hold the same to them and their successors for ever, upon trust, to pay yearly for ever, unto the master of the said free school at Great Crosby, for his stipend.

To the usher 20*l.*

To the poor in Lamb alley, with the consent of the chiefest of St. Augustin, 20*l.*

And the remainder, after reserving 5*l.* yearly for repairs to be bestowed among the poor brethren of the company, by 20*s.* a quarter a piece.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

A school was erected at Great Crosby, in 1620, in the building whereof, and in the purchase of land for the same to be built upon, the sum of 500*l.* was expended.

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* "1513, Sept. 22. Sir Stephen Jennings founded and erected this school, and obtained letters patent for the instruction of youth, &c. and endowed it with the manor of Rushforth Com. Wigorm and other lands. Henry Offley, son of Sir Thomas Offley, enlarged with his own lands the walks of the said school. Mr. Randall Woolley, formerly a scholar at the said school, gave 100*l.* to the master and company, and gave interest at 5 per cent. on the same, 1*s.* 3*d.* to the head master, and 2*s.* 3*d.* for the ushers. The company built a gallery in the church for the masters and scholars, in 1610, and had their arms in the centre. Complaints being made to the Court of Chancery, by the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, [the last was in 1778], when this company said: They had for 140 years past at different times been harassed by suits by the inhabitants, and had always been in considerable advance on account of the charity. They were therefore willing and desirous after paying to them what was due, to be discharged from the trust, which desire was considered by the Court of Chancery, and the master consented to appoint 40 trustees to manage the school."—*Court Minutes.*

The company make the several payments of 30*l.* and 20*l.* yearly, for which they take the receipts of the Rev. Mr. Chester, the schoolmaster.

The expenses for repairs amount, upon an average of twelve years, to 6*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* per annum.

The sum of 4*l.* being deducted from the 20*l.* for land tax, the balance of 16*l.* is paid to the churchwardens of the parish of St. Augustin.

The residue is applied, as directed, in pensions of 4*l.* each, which are paid to 97 pensioners, amounting in the whole to 388*l.*, making the aggregate payments for this charity 460*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* per annum.

Premises.	*Where Situate.*	*Tenants' Names.*	*Term.*	*Date of Lease.*	*Rent.*	
					£	*s.*
A house	No. 6, Swithin's lane	Thomas Lowe	21 years	Lady-day, 1823	30	0
Ditto	No. 38, Old Change	Robert Price	61 years	Midsummer, 1813	30	0
A house & warehouses	Old Change	Messrs. Leaf and Co.	31 years	Christmas, 1816	400	0
Lights	Out of a house in Watling street	Lady Dacre's representatives.	31 years	Lady-day, 1804		10
					460	10

The school premises at Crosby consist of a messuage and school-room, with a garden and paddock of about an acre. The master resides in the messuage, and receives the whole 50*l.* to his own use. Instruction in spelling, reading, writing, and accounts, is and has long been the course of education in the school. The Latin grammar is undertaken to be taught, if required; but the boys being, for the most part, the children of labourers, such instruction is seldom desired. The number of boys rarely exceeds 40, which is small in proportion to the neighbourhood, a circumstance ascribed to the prevalence of the Roman Catholic religion in those parts of the country. It appears to have been long customary for the master to make a charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entrance, and an annual charge for firing to the amount of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each boy.

The school was visited in 1822 by a committee of the company, appointed to inquire into the condition of the school, the result of which has occasioned no change in the system of management.

BOLTON'S Free School, at Audlen [or Audlem], in the county of Chester; for 30 free scholars, children of Audlem parish. None of any other parish to be admitted without the written consent of five trustees.

PARTICULARS.

By deed roll of 27th February, 1648, Ralph Bolton, reciting that he, with the approbation of the company of Merchant Tailors, had paid into the hands of the master and wardens of the same company the sum of 466*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, on condition that they should pay yearly for ever, by quarterly payments, the sum of 20*l.* to him the said Ralph Bolton, during his life, and after his decease to such person or persons as he by his last will, or other deed in writing, under his hand and seal, should appoint to receive the same, towards the maintenance of a free school in the parish of Audlen, in the county of Chester, or for such other charitable uses as he by his last will or other deed or writing, under his hand and seal, should appoint, did grant and assign unto William Massey, Esq. and eight other persons therein mentioned, the said yearly sum of 20*l.*, to hold the same to them, their executors and assigns for ever, to and for the use and maintenance of a master of a free school to be built at Audlen aforesaid ["the master to be single and an university man"]; and he did thereby authorize the said trustees, or any five of them, or the survivor of them, his executors and assigns, or other person or persons whom they, from time to time, under their hands and seals might appoint to receive the said 20*l.* from the said company. And he further declared, that on the death of any of the said trustees, the parishioners of Audlen should choose four others, or whatever number might be defective, to be added to the said trustees, so that their number might continue nine, any five of which nine might act for the whole; and he directed that the master of the said school should not admit above 30 scholars who were not children of the parish of Audlen, without the consent of five of the trustees at least, under their hands in writing.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

The company have no other instrument explaining the trusts of this institution, nor does it appear whether the trusts have been regularly transmitted by fresh appointments, or who at present act as trustees. All that is known by the company is, that the annual sum of 20*l.* is paid to the schoolmaster; they do not interfere in the local management of the school; the inquiry, therefore, remains to be completed by examination at Audlen, the place where the charity is carried into effect.

COLBORN's Free School, at Ashwell, Herts, for about 30 poor children, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic.

PARTICULARS.

Henry Colborn, or Colbron, by a codicil to his will, dated 1st August, 1665, bequeathed to Merchant Tailors' Company 1000*l.*, upon trust, therewith to purchase lands for erecting a free school, and the endowment and maintenance thereof, at Ashwell, Herts.; and giving to the company 100*l.* for their pains, and also the nomination of the schoolmaster there for ever.

Mr. Colborn's effects proving insufficient, the company, under a decree in Chancery in 1664, were obliged to accept 701*l.* 5*s.* in lieu of the 1000*l.*, from which was deducted 63*l.* 15*s.*, being their own share of the 100*l.* so left to them, leaving the sum of 637*l.* 10*s.* for the purposes of the charity, out of which latter sum the company purchased land, and thereon a free school was built at Ashwell, which, including the land, cost 290*l.*, the charity being credited with the balance, amounting to 347*l.* 10*s.*, upon which the company allow interest at 5 per cent., making the income of the trust 17*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

In the course of the year 1825, this school has been entirely remodelled, and is now conducted upon the system of the national schools. The premises consist of a neat school-house, with a garden and paddock attached, containing together about one acre and a half of land. The old master, from infirmity, becoming incapable of discharging his duties, was allowed to retire about the latter end of last year (1825), the company agreeing to allow him a pension of 31*l*. 10*s*. per annum, being the full amount of his salary; and a new master was appointed competent to conduct the school upon the national plan, to whom they pay 40*l*. per annum.

The course of education is reading, writing, and arithmetic, which are taught free of expense, and about thirty poor children profit by the instruction thus afforded. The school-house and premises are now undergoing repair, at the cost of the company, which, according to estimate, will be about 80*l*. Thus it appears that the funds of the charity have not only been faithfully applied, but very considerably aided by the free bounty of the company.

BIGG.—At Wallingford, Berks, for six boys, to be elected by the aldermen of Wallingford.

PARTICULARS.

The free grammar-school at Wallingford was founded pursuant to an indenture, made 6 June, 1659, between *Walter Bigg*, of Wallingford, Berks., esquire, and the Merchant Tailors' Company, whereby the said Walter Bigg, for the nominal consideration therein mentioned, assigned to the said company certain premises described as "all that messuage and tenement, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, Middlesex, late in the occupation of Philip Lord Wharton, together with the hereditaments belonging to the same," To hold to the said company, for the remainder of a term of 1000 years, which had been previously granted to the said Walter Bigg, by an indenture dated in 1612, On condition, they should allow the said Walter Bigg to enjoy the same during his life, and after his decease then in trust, to bestow the rents and profits thereof in manner following, viz., 10*l*. thereof yearly, during the said term, to be paid to four poor men of the company, half yearly; one other 10*l*. amongst ten of such poor persons of the borough of Wallingford as is in the said indenture described, half yearly, share and share alike, at the discretion of the mayor and aldermen of Wallingford and the minister of St. Mary's Church there; and also one other 10*l*. by the year, to such person or persons, half yearly, as should from time to time be elected to be a schoolmaster in a free grammar-school thereafter to be erected in Wallingford aforesaid, such schoolmaster to be chosen by the said mayor, aldermen, and minister of St. Mary's; and until the said free grammar-school should be erected, the said 10*l*. to be applied to the erection of the same. And, on further trust, that the said company should lay out all monies from time to time raised and received upon any grant of said premises as a fine, above the said yearly rent, in and about the necessary repairs and building of the said messuage and premises.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

The house and premises described in the said deed are now in the possession of the said company, who have demised the premises from time to time, and applied the rents in the manner directed by the above-mentioned deed. No such fines as were contemplated by the deed are taken, but the company keep the premises in repair, or provide for their being so kept, by the terms of the demises.*

The first sum of 10*l.* is paid to four poor members of the company in sums of 12*s.* 6*d.* each per quarter, the other two sums of 10*l.* each are paid to the mayor and aldermen of Wallingford, the company not pursuing them further.

Scholastic and Clerical Appointments.

MERCHANT TAILORS'.—The two masters and usher of Merchant Tailors' School, London.

HARRISON.—The master of the free grammar-school at Great Crosby in Lancashire.

COLBORN. — The schoolmaster of the free school of Ashwell, Herts.

TOWNSEND.—The lecturer at St. Michael, Crooked lane.

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* The Commissioners' Report, as well as their remarks on Mr. Bigg's charity, are both extremely unsatisfactory. They say nothing as to the present condition of the school (which Carlisle's History of Endowed Grammar Schools, 1818, describes to have been then "in a very low state, and taught by a Dissenter"); nor do they say a word about the present nature and value of the premises left to support that, and pay the allowances to the poor. This is the more extraordinary, as the estate assigned for those purposes could not have been so trifling as only to deserve the slight notice taken of it. *Wharton House,* the residence, at the date of the first indenture (1612), of Philip Lord Wharton, ancestor of the Duke of Wharton, stood opposite the west end of St. Giles's Church, exactly at the south-east corner of what is now Denmark street, and next to the noble mansion and grounds of Alice, Duchess Dudley, or "Dudley House." Wharton House, etc., called in the plan of St. Giles's parish in Strype's Stow, 1720, "*The Lord Wharton's,*" appears there (with its grounds,) to have occupied a space nearly resembling a triangle, the three sides of which were formed by Denmark street, Hog lane, and Lloyd's court. The title deeds for laying out and building Denmark street, in 1687, also describe the south side of it to abut on the "Lord Wharton's gardens." These notices all indicate a large ground plot, and, as it is now covered by parts of Stacy street, Phœnix street, and various other places and buildings, one is at a loss to understand what the Commissioners mean in saying "the house and premises described in the said deed are *now* in the possession of the company." They must know that the house and premises occupied by Philip Lord Wharton, in 1612, have been long superseded by numerous other buildings, as above, and cannot *now* be in the possession of the company, though the site of them may.—EDIT.

Almshouses.

MERCHANT TAILORS'.—At Lee in Kent, for thirty almswomen, widows of decayed liverymen and freemen of the company, with an annual allowance and other advantages. They are elected by the court of assistants.

PARTICULARS.

The origin of this company's almshouses has been stated in the account of Merchant Tailors' hall, to which we find they were at first attached, and where some particulars of them are given. The earliest donation to them mentioned in the Commissioners of Charities' Report is the gift of Thomas Sutton, of a wharf in Thames street, etc. in 1432. And, for an account of which, see head "Bequests of Estates for different Purposes." The subsequent removal and refoundation of the almshouses on Tower hill, and their late removal from thence to Lee, in Kent, are thus noticed by the said Commissioners.

A Statement of the Origin and Foundation, Improvements, Funds, and Costs of the Almshouses belonging to the Merchant Tailors' Company.

In the year 1588 the Merchant Tailors' Company came to the determination of erecting almshouses for the reception of the poor widows of liverymen and freemen of their fraternity; and, in the year 1593, seven almshouses were accordingly built at Tower hill, on land belonging to the company, and fitted up for the accommodation of 14 almswomen.*

The expense of these buildings amounted to 436*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*., and was borne by the company, aided by the gift of a certain quantity of timber from Mr. Alderman Ratcliffe, then a member of the court.

It was proposed, when the almshouses were completed, that such gentlemen of the court as felt inclined, should place therein a poor widow, and make provision for the maintenance of her and her successors for ever. In consideration whereof it was agreed that such gentleman, so doing, should have the right of electing successors to his almswomen dying, for the period of his life, but that, after his death, such right should devolve upon the company.

In the course of a short time the 14 almswomen were chosen, and placed in the almshouses upon these terms, and the sum of 16*d*. per week was paid to each of them for their support, by their respective patrons. Some of these continued to pay their almswomen until they found appropriate investments in freehold property, which they either immediately transferred, or ultimately devised to the company, upon trust, for the perpetual maintenance of their respective almswomen. Others paid into the corporate funds of the company the sum of 56*l*. each, which was considered as a redemption of the annual charge of maintaining an almswoman, and in consideration whereof the company undertook the future maintenance of each almswoman (to the extent of 3*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* per annum), in respect of whom such payment was made.

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* The second set of almshouses of the Merchant Tailors are shewn in Hayward and Gascoyne's Plan of the Tower of London and its precincts, taken in 1597, and published in the last century by the Antiquarian Society. They are superscribed "The Merchant Taylors' Almshouses."

It appears, by an agreement entered into between the company and Mr. Robert Dowe (Dove), a member of the court, in the year 1610, that two of the almswomen were always to be chosen from the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, in the manner therein particularly stated, and this agreement has been strictly observed from that time to the present day.

In the year 1637, the company determined upon building 12 additional almshouses, for the accommodation of 12 more poor widows, which was accordingly done, partly with money subscribed for that purpose, and partly at the corporate charge.

The number of almswomen was thus increased to 26, and the allowances made to them have been from time to time augmented, as the rents of the estate left for their support have increased.

In the year 1767, the company built the almshouses on Tower hill, at an expense of 2000*l.*, the whole of which was borne by the company, no funds whatever having been bequeathed or subscribed for that purpose.

In consequence of the dilapidated state and confined situation of the old almshouses, the company, in the course of the last year (1835), resolved upon erecting new almshouses at Lee, in Kent, for the accommodation of 30 almswomen, being an addition of four to the previous number; which resolution was immediately carried into effect, and the new houses will be ready for the reception of the poor widows in the course of this year (1836).

The cost of these almshouses, including contingencies, will, it is calculated, amount to 10,000*l.*, or thereabouts.

A statement of the annual receipts and expenditure on the almshouse account is subjoined, from which it will be seen that the company exceed by their expenditure the income of the property left for the support and maintenance of this establishment, by the sum of 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum; by the addition of four almswomen to the present number, and the outlay in building the new almshouses, computing interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum, such excess will amount to 610*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Some improvement is expected in the rent of the property left for the almswomen; and, in case a surplus income should arise, it is intended to be distributed by the company for the benefit of the almspeople.

ALMSHOUSE ACCOUNT *in Account with the* MERCHANT TAILORS' COMPANY.

1825. Debtor.	£ s. d.	Creditor.		£ s. d.
To amount of annual receipt on account of Reynold Barker's gift	21 0 0	By 26 almswomen, at 17*l.* per annum each		442 0 0
— Hugh Candish's ditto	37 1 8	Mr. Robert's bequests, at 2*l.* per annum each		52 0 0
— Andrew Dandy's ditto	9 12 0	N. B. Besides these sums the almswomen receive 4*l.* per annum each, as Harrison's pensioners, making together the sum of 23*l.* per annum each, paid to them in money		
— R. Dowe's [or Dove's] ditto	13 11 4	By extra allowance to infirm old almswomen for assistance, upon an average of the last four years		42 5 7
— Lady Lucie's ditto	5 0 0	By shoes, hose, &c. to 26 almswomen at 11*s.* each		14 6 0
— Robert Gray's ditto	106 12 0	By linen and camlet for gowns and shifts for 26 almswomen, at 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* each		35 11 0
— Robert Haves and others	102 0 0	By black cloth gowns, once in three years, 44*l.* 17*s.* average two per annum, 10*s.* each		14 19 0
— John Hyde's ditto	5 0 0	By paid on return of gowns of the deceased almswomen; average two per annum each		1 0 0
— Robert Jenkinson's ditto	7 0 0	By lamp-lighter, per annum		4 4 0
— William Parker's ditto	7 10 0	By New River Company		4 4 0
— R. Shipham's ditto	2 10 0	By Royal Exchange Insurance		2 16 9
— Thomas Sutton's ditto	245 10 0	By coals, 39 chaldrons, two and a half chaldrons to each almswoman, taken at 56*s.*		109 4 0
— John Wooller's ditto	5 4 0	By repairs; average last four years		26 11 1
— R. Woolley's ditto	2 12 0			
— Thomas Roberts' ditto	60 0 0			
Annual excess of payments on the almshouse account	9 18 5			
	749 1 5			749 1 5
		By balance brought down		9 18 5
Future annual excess of payment beyond receipts	610 7 9	By four additional almswomen, 17*l.* per annum each	£68 0 0	
		By ditto Mr. Roberts' bequests, 2*l.* per ann. each	8 0 0	
		By hose and shoes for ditto, 11*s.* each	2 4 0	
		By linen and camlet for ditto, 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* each	5 9 4	
		By coals, one and a half chaldron each	16 16 0	100 9 4
		By interest on about 10,000*l.* the cost of the new almshouses at Lee, at 5*l.* per cent.		500 0 0
	610 7 9			610 7 9*

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* The following are entries which occur in the company's books as to their almshouses under different dates, and which give some particulars not noticed in the above account.

"1550. Account of an offer for sale out of the revenues of chantry lands, &c. to the company, of certain tenements and almshouses, situated between the hall and the church of St. Martin Outwich, at 30 years' purchase.

"1587, February 3. A bequest of land on Tower hill, for the erection of almshouses: (1588, May 7,) a survey of the same. (Feb. 5,) Alderman Ratcliffe offers 100 load of timber towards the building of. (1589, April 16,) The court wait on Alderman Ratcliffe to thank him for his kindness. (June 17,) Alderman Ratcliffe attends the court, desiring them to do as they please with their gift.

"1589, March 21. A purchase of land made of the queen's commissioners near to the company's almshouses.

"1589, March 21. Mr. Robert Daver's gift to six aged and decayed brethren.

"1590, May 9. The three first persons chosen were—Thomas Luckin, aged 80; William Pitcher, 72; and Simon Stubbe, 71.

"1592, August 2. Origin of the almshouses near Tower hill. Mr. Hills gave land for the purpose,—as see his deed of gift.

"1593. The almshouses were erected: (1594, Feb. 2,) several members of the court proposed each to support a widow. The names of these liberal persons include—Richard Proctor, Alderman Ratcliffe, Alderman Lee, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Offley, Mr. A. Dawe, Mr. R. Hawes, Mr. Leonard Halliday, Mr. R. Abdey, Mr. R. Venables, Mr. R. Thompson, and Mr. G. Smith.

"1825. The new almshouses at Lee, in lieu of those at Tower hill, were completed, and were inhabited the 7th of February."

Exhibitions,

OR, TEMPORARY PENSIONS TO SCHOLARS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

FISH.—Five of 4*l.* 8*s.* per annum each, to five poor scholars in divinity, of St. John's College, Oxford. Appointed by the court of assistants.

Walter Fish, by will dated 17th September, 22 Eliz. left to the company a house and tenement in Cannon street, London, purchased with 108*l.* 5*s.*, being arrears of the annuity payable out of the company's lands in Lombard street and Cornhill, of 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, part of an annuity of 20*l.* granted him by Queen Elizabeth, [and as to which see Sir William Fitzwilliam's charity;] and also the same annuity of 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to hold to the said company, &c. on trust to employ the rent of the same premises between five poor studious scholars of St. John's College, Oxford, which should be most like to bend their studies to divinity, "to be yearly divided between them towards the amendment of their victuals and batteling, and to bestow the 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum as follows; viz. 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, between the clerk and beadle of the same company for ever, and the annual sum of 7*l.* to be distributed equally amongst the almsmen of the livery, in augmentation of their pensions.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

The sum of 22*l.*, the present rental of the premises, is yearly paid to five poor scholars in divinity, of St. John's College, Oxford, to each 4*l.* 8*s.*; 6*s* 8*d.* is paid to the clerk and beadle of the company yearly, and the sum of 7*l.* is carried to the company's general fund for the relief of the poor.

VERNON.—Of 4*l.* per annum each, to four poor scholars, students in divinity in St. John's College, Oxford.

The appointment in the court of assistants.

John Vernon, by will dated 10th October, 1615, gave 1,500*l.* to the company to purchase to the value of 83*l.* a year, or more, if they could with that sum (which was after the rate of 18 years' purchase, and at the rate of 5*l.* 10*s.* in the hundred), which said 83*l.* he directed to be delivered and paid yearly for ever, in paying (inter alia).—To four poor scholars, students in divinity in St. John's College, Oxford, 16*l.* yearly, viz. 4*l.* a man, to be elected by the master, wardens, and assistants, to continue no longer than they should study divinity, and remain in the said college, or stand in the liking of the master, and so to be disposed of from one to another for ever.

The four scholars of St. John's College, Oxford, receive their 4*l.* each, yearly.

WOOLLER.—Of 4*l.* per annum to a poor scholar at St. John's College, Oxford. Appointment in the Court of Assistants.

John Wooller,—by will dated 26th March, 1617, devised to the company an annuity of 24*l.*, to be issuing out of his messuage or tenement, with the wharf, and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging, called the *Cross Keys*, in *Thames street*, in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, near London Bridge; to bestow the said yearly rent charge (amongst other things) in paying "yearly, for ever, 40*s.*, to a poor scholar of the college of St. John, in Oxford, as should have most need, and intending to study divinity."

The sum of 4*l.* per annum is paid yearly to a poor scholar of the college of St. John, in Oxford.

JUXON.—Of 9*l.* 12*s.* per annum to some poor scholars, the one in Oxford, and the other year in Cambridge, for ever.

John Juxon,—by will dated 17th August, 1626, gave the company for ever, upon the discontinuance of certain lectures by the testator directed to be held (which have long since ceased), an annuity of 12*l.*, issuing from certain lands bought by him of Anthony Calcot, situate at Mortlake, Surry, to be by them paid, according as they should think fit, on or before St. Thomas's day, to some poor scholars, the one in Oxford, and the other year in Cambridge, for ever.

The sum of 12*l.* per annum is answered by a payment of 9*l.* 12*s.* by the company to a scholar of Oxford and Cambridge alternately, 2*l.* 8*s.* being deducted on account of the land-tax. The exhibition is constantly in a course of payment.

BEQUESTS AND GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES.

PETER MASON'S CHARITY.

1412, Dec. 6. *Peter Mason*, by will of this date, gave to the company certain tenements and shops in the Poultry, London, near the great conduit in Cheap, in the parish of St. Mary Colechurch, to hold to them and their successors, for ever, upon trust, to pay 17*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum to certain uses therein mentioned, legally considered superstitious, and the residue to be applied to the relief of the poor brethren of the company.

The said sum of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum was purchased from the crown by the company (4th Edw. VI.), and the same purchase was afterwards confirmed (4th James I.) The residue of the rent is carried to the company's general fund for the relief of the poor, and applied accordingly.

Particulars of Property derived under the above Gift.

Premises.	*Where situate.*	*Tenants' Names.*	*Term.*	*Date of Lease.*	*Rent.* £
A House .	No. 4, Poultry	Saul Thodey	21 years	Michaelmas, 1806	50
Ditto .	No. 1, ditto	Charles Storey	61 years	Midsummer, 1781	15
Ditto .	No. 5, ditto	Messrs. Hale & Co.	17 years	Christmas, 1819	40
					105

JOHN CREEK'S CHARITY.

1418, Nov. 22. *John Creek*, by will of this date, gave to the company a messuage or tenement in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the East, in Tower street, London, to apply certain sums for superstitious uses directed to be performed in the church of St. Mary Abchurch; and further, yearly to provide 13 quarters of coals, to be distributed to the poor of St. Mary Abchurch.

The sums left for superstitious uses were purchased of Edward VI., and confirmed by James I., as above.

The annual sum of 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, formerly paid to St. Mary Abchurch, in lieu of coals, being a composition made in 1612, has been since the Commissioners' Report withdrawn, and the company now provide the 13 quarters of coals, as directed, the costs of which, at 54*s.* per chaldron, and reckoning four quarters to a chaldron, amount to 8*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

RALPH HOLLAND'S CHARITY.

1452, May 2. *Ralph Holland*, by will of this date, granted to the company [certain lands, tenements, and rents, in the parish of St. Alban, in Wood street, and the three shops, with the three cellars built thereon, and one parcel of ground in St. Clement's lane; also a certain tenement or inn, called Basset's inn, in the parish of St. Mary Aldermanbury, together with certain wood, stones, lead, goods, and appurtenances; and a certain inn or messuage in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, near Cornhill, called Purbrigg's inn, with the appurtenances.]*

And the said testator, by another will, dated 3d May, 1452, further gave to the company—

Two tenements, situate in St. Dionis Backchurch, in the ward of Lambourne [Langbourn], and one tenement in the parish of St. Botolph without Aldgate, —On trust, to apply the rents of all the said premises in perpetually relieving the poor and needy persons of the said brotherhood, and for certain other uses of a superstitious character, as therein mentioned.

The only part of the property derived to the company by the above will, now in their possession, consists of part of the George inn, and some tenements annexed, in Aldermanbury, now on lease to Messrs. Rider and Cherry, for twenty-one years, from Midsummer, 1805, at the rent of 100*l*., but an agreement has been entered into between the company and the same tenants for a new lease, at the rent of 200*l*. It is supposed that the other parts of the property must either have been sold by the company, or seized by the crown, as superstitious uses, and not repurchased by the company.

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* There is no mention of this will of the 2d of May, or of the premises granted by it, either in the company's certificate just given, or in the patent of purchase from Edward VI. No return of the assets left could therefore have been made by the Commissioners of Charities, and so it must have been part of the "concealed lands."

SIR JOHN PERCIVAL'S CHARITY.

1507, Feb. 21. *Sir John Percival,* by his will of this date, gave to the company:

Twelve messuages or tenements, situate in Lombard street, and in Cornhill, London, with their appurtenances,

Upon trust, from the profits thereof, after keeping the said premises in repair, to bear the several charges following, viz. to pay 13*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. annually, for certain superstitious uses therein mentioned, and to distribute, at a certain annual obit therein mentioned, alms to the poor householders of St. Mary Woolnoth, and other parishes in the said ward, coming thereto, penny meal, fourpenny meal, and grot meal, and otherwise 10*s*., and, at the same obit, to pay to the churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth, 6*s*., to be bestowed in repairing the bells and ornaments of the church; to bestow in coals, yearly, 30*s*. at Allhallowstide, Christmas, and Shrovetide, (10*s*. at each time;) the coals to be distributed by the wardens of the company, with the advice of the churchwardens and of the beadle of the ward, to poor householders of the parish and ward: which several charges amount to 17*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*. The residue of the profits, above the repairs, to remain to the common box of the fraternity, to the maintenance of their common charges and need.

The company, in 1550, purchased from Edward VI. the annual sum charged by this and Lady Percival's will next following, for superstitious uses, and forfeited to the crown, amounting to 19*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*.; which purchase was afterwards confirmed by 4 James I.; and, in the year 1688, they sold this estate, reserving a rent charge of 5*l*. per annum to themselves, to pay the subsisting charges.

The above-mentioned sums of 10*s*. to be distributed to the poor householders of St. Mary Woolnoth; 6*s*. to the churchwardens of the said parish, for repairing and ornamenting the church, and 30*s*. to the same parish for coals, amounting to 2*l*. 6*s*. are paid, with other small sums under Lady Percival's will, to the same parish.

DAME THOMASIN PERCIVAL'S CHARITY.

1508, Feb. 12, *Dame Thomasin Percival* gave to the company, by will,—

Six messuages in the parish of St. Martin in the Vintry, and a messuage and garden in the parish of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch street, London —on trust, out of the issues, in the first place, to keep the said messuage in, repair, and to apply the surplus in performance of the will of her husband, Sir John Percival (with directions to pay from such surplus, certain other sums to the superstitious uses therein mentioned); also to pay the following sums, viz., 4*s.* yearly to the churchwardens of St. Mary Woolnoth, to the intent they may be the more diligent in distributing the coals according to the will of her husband; 5*d.* every Sunday, for ever—and to the same churchwardens—to be by them distributed in bread, to five poor householders; and to pay the said churchwardens for their pains about distributing the said 5*d.* weekly, 4*s.* yearly, for ever.

The residue of the rents and revenues of the said messuages or tenements and gardens, over the charges and reparations aforesaid, the testatrix willed for ever should remain to the common box of the said fraternity, for the maintenance and supportation of their common charges.

The sums specifically bequeathed, excepting those bequeathed to superstitious uses, which were purchased, amount to 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, and are yearly, with the sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* under Sir John Percival's will, paid to the parish of St. Mary Woolnoth, upon the receipt of the churchwardens.

JAMES WILFORD'S CHARITY.

1514. *James Wilford*, by will, gave to the company—

An annuity of 9*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, which had been granted by the said company to the testator, issuing out of the Saracen's Head, Friday street, London,—

On trust, to pay 7*l.* parcel of such annuity, towards repairing the common highway, between *River hill*, in the county of Kent, and Northyam, in the county of Sussex, being noxious and in decay (the same highway having been before made by the testator), upon notice thereof from the parishioners of Rye in Sussex, and Northyam and Newenden, as often as the same should happen; and also to pay to the poor of Little St. Bartholomew, London, in December, 40*s.*, viz., 20*s.* in coals, and 20*s.* in money; to the parson, for a sermon in the Passion week, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to the master and wardens of Merchant Tailors, 5*s.* 8*d.*, and to the clerk and beadle of the same, 1*s.*

The sum of 7*l.* per annum has been paid alternately, for a number of years, to the parson, churchwardens, etc. of the respective parishes of Rye, Northyam, and Newenden, upon a certificate of the repairs having been done to the highway in question, certified by the resident magistrates, and specifying the amount. The payment to the parson of St. Bartholomew's is duly made, and also the 6*s.* 8*d.* to the master and wardens, clerk and beadle. The 40*s.* is paid in money, upon the receipt of the churchwardens of St. Bartholomew the Less.

JOHN TRESSAWELL'S CHARITY.

1518, March 1, *John Tressawell*, by will, gave to the company,—

A quit-rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, issuing out of the Saracen's Head, in Bread street, the property of the said company, and an entry into the same, and also a cottage and garden thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Allhallows, in the ward of Aldgate, whereon were then erected seven new tenements; and 26*s.* 8*d*, quit-rent, one moiety going out of the tenement called the Three Legs, in Basing lane, and the other moiety out of the Unicorn upon the Hope, in the parish of St. Nicholas Acons, beside Fish-street hill,—

On trust, to pay and distribute the rents thereof in most pure and perpetual alms for evermore.

The property supposed to be derived under the above gift, is a house, etc. in Bread street, No. 61, held by Mr. John Flower, under a lease for 22 years, from Michaelmas, 1805, at the rent of 80*l.* per annum; which rent, together with 1*l.* a year, quit rent, is carried yearly to the company's general fund for relief of the poor.

MARGARET PARSONS' CHARITY.

1563. *Margaret Parsons,* by deed, dated 10th December, 5th Elizabeth, granted to the company—

An annuity of 4*l.*, issuing from a messuage or tenement, situate in the parish of St. Christopher, in Cornhill,—

On trust, to pay 6*d.* each, every Lady-day, to 40 poor inhabitants of St. Christopher's and St. Michael's parishes, Cornhill; 12*d.* a piece to 13 poor Merchant Tailors, at the same time: 30*s.* to 4 poor maidens' marriages, servants, or children to some of the Merchant Tailors, to each of them 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 5*s.* to the common clerk of the company (to remember the master and wardens of her devise), and the residue to the beadle of the company.

The premises charged, stood on part of the present site of the Bank of England, who purchased the annuity or rent charge of 4*l.*, between 30 and 40 years ago; and the annuity has ever since been paid out of the corporation funds to the Merchant Tailors' Company, who pay yearly 20*s.* to St. Michael's parish, and 30*s.* to St. Christopher's, on the receipt of their respective churchwardens.

The legacy to the poor freemen of the company is carried to the poor's general account. The remaining sums, amounting to 1*l.* 17*s.* are paid as follows, viz., to a poor maiden, being a daughter of a freeman of the company, annually, 30*s.*; to the clerk, 6*s.*, and to the beadle, 2*s.*

SIR THOMAS ROE'S CHARITY.

1569, May 2. *Sir Thomas Roe,* by will, devised to the company,

All and singular his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments in the city of London,—

To hold to them and their successors, so long as they should observe the directions of his said will,—on trust, to distribute 40*l.* yearly among 10 poor freemen of the companies of Clothworkers, Carpenters, Tilers, Plasterers, and Armourers, who from their age and impotency were unable to exercise their crafts or faculties; viz., to each, 4*l.* yearly, to be paid quarterly; and he directed the residue of the said rents to go to the master and wardens, to be employed according to their discretion.

This sum of 40*l.* per annum is paid as follows, viz.—

To 2 clothworkers, to 2 carpenters, to 2 tilers, to 2 plasterers, and to 2 armourers, 4*l.* per annum each, by quarterly payments.

THOMAS THOMLINSON'S CHARITY.

1567, April 6. *Thomas Thomlinson*, or *Toureson*, by will, gave and devised to the company, after the death of his wife,—

A certain messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. Mildred, in the ward of Bread street, London,—

On trust, to keep the same in repair, and at their own charge, at the coldest time of the year, to provide two cart loads of coals, at the price of 16*s.* per load, and to distribute the same amongst the most needy of the parish of St. Mildred. And from the issues of the same premises, yearly, for ever, to pay to the master and governors of Christ's Hospital, towards the maintenance of the children there, 20*s.*, so long as the said hospital should continue.

The sum of 1*l.* 12*s.* is yearly paid to the parish of St. Mildred, upon the receipt of the churchwardens, in lieu of coals, and the sum of 1*l.* yearly, is paid to the governors of Christ's Hospital.

ROBERT DONKIN'S CHARITY.

1570, Dec. 1. *Robert Donkin*, by will, gave to the company,—

Certain lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, in Bell alley, in the parish of St. Botolph, without Bishopsgate,—

On trust, to give to 12 poor men, inhabiting within the city of London, of honest fame, and most in need, 12 gowns of frieze, of seven yards each, at 16*d.* per yard; 12 shirts, of the value of 2*s.* each; 12 pair of shoes, of the value of 12*d.* a pair,—viz., to every of them 1 gown, 1 shirt, and a pair of shoes; and also yearly, for ever, to 12 poor women of honest conversation, fame, and name, and most in need, 12 cassocks of like frieze and price, 12 smocks, at 20*d.* the yard; 12 pair of shoes, at 12*d.* the pair; to every of them 1 cassock, 1 smock, and 1 pair of shoes, every cassock to contain 5¼ yards, and the gowns and cassocks to be delivered ready made, with the shirts and shoes, on Christmas day. And to the chamberlain and town clerk of London, if they would see to the performance of his bequest, 10*s.* each.

He directed the whole residue of the said rents to go to the company's stock, to repair, or if need be, to rebuild the same tenements, at their discretions; and on negligence in the trusts, left the same premises to St. Michael Crooked lane, on the like trusts.

The several gifts and payments contained in the foregoing will, at the prices there stated, would amount to 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum; but the company now expend on the trust upwards of 40*l.* per annum.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES, (*Continued.*)

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
Date unknown.	*Sir William Fitzwilliam,* Gave by deed of this date to the company, to settle on Thomas Coles, a party thereto, an irredeemable annuity of 20*l.* charged on their premises in Lombard street and Cornhill, and which the said Coles was to devise to Croyland abbey, for Masses for the said Fitzwilliam's soul.	The sum of 1,200 marks [800*l.*]	Thomas Coles devised said annual rent charge of 20*l.* to Croyland abbey, for maintaining a Mass priest in Marham church, Northamptonshire. He to have 7*l.* yearly salary; the rest making up the 20*l.* per annum. The said testator bequeathed for wine and wax, and other superstitious uses, to be expended on his (Sir William's) obit, kept there. 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is still paid to Marham, having probably been purchased by them of the crown.—Queen Elizabeth afterwards gave the 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to Walter Fish, as see head "EXHIBITIONS."
1586, June 28.	*Richard Hills,* By will, gave the company on trust, (subject to a life annuity of 5*l.* payable to persons named). To pay after such persons' death 5*l.* yearly, for ever, (by quarterly payments,) amongst six poor Merchant Tailors, "having occupied shearing with the broad shears, or sewing at the perch." Or in case of persons not being found answerable, to their widows, if any, or else to such poor freemen as should be "occupied in making garments, or other lawful arts."	All his houses and tenements, with their appurtenances, and all his gardens, and the things to them or any of them appertaining, situate in the parish of St. Botolph, in Aldgate Ward, London.	The company are in possession of thirteen houses derived under the above will, out of the rent of which they pay 5*l.* yearly to the poor of their own fraternity.
1591, March 3.	*John Conyers,* Gave to the company, in order that they should pay an annuity of 5*l.* to the churchwardens of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, from their inn, in Aldermanbury,	The sum of 100*l.*	There is an inn in Aldermanbury, of the name of the George, in the possession of the company; and as they have no other property of that description in Aldermanbury, it is presumed to be the property charged. The annuity is regularly paid by the company to St. Botolph's parish, and distributed amongst its poor.

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1597, July 3.	*Nicholas Spencer,* By will, devised to the company, on trust, that they, upon reasonable request made, should yearly pay 2*s.* to the parish of Doddington, in the Isle of Ely, to be laid out in bread, for the poor thereof.	A certain messuage or tenement, with the appurtenances. And also all that his shop, warehouse, and garret, situate in Little St. Thomas the Apostle, London.	2*l.* 12*s.* per annum is paid to the parish of Doddington, and 3*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* to the parish of St. Thomas the Apostle, upon the receipts of their respective churchwardens.
1599, June 9.	*Peter Blundell,* By will, gave to the company, to purchase lands, houses, or other sure hereditaments or rents, (subject to a perpetual yearly deduction of 2*l.* for the poor prisoners in Newgate),	—The sum of 150*l.* And with which, in 1601, a tenement was bought in the parish of St. Benet Fink.	The company are in possession of a house and shop, now occupied by John Camellor, No. 24, in Threadneedle street, in the parish of St. Benet Fink, which it is presumed is the messuage mentioned. 2*l.* has always been, and is still, yearly paid to Whitecross prison, in the Middlesex division, or Newgate ward, to the receipt of the steward of the same, attested by the keeper.
1604, Sept. 8.	*John Hyale,* By will, gave the company, on trust to pay yearly from the profits, certain sums for ever, to various parishes and places, (as enumerated in the commissioners' remarks), amounting in the whole to 20*l.* 16*s.* The rest of the rents to go for discharging prisoners in the Compters and Ludgate.	Certain lands and tenements lying in the precinct called the Minories, in London, and in Fleet street, London.*	1*l.* 12*s.* is annually paid to St. Andrew Undershaft, being the amount of the bequest to that parish. (Land tax deducted, 30*s.* to St. Bride's; 16*s.* to Trinity parish, in the Minories; 10*l.* per annum to the minister of Hayfield, on his receipt, and 1*l.* 10*s.* to the clerk and beadle of the company.) 5*l.* is retained by the company, and carried to the almshouse account. And the residue of the rents is applied to the discharge of poor debtors in Whitecross street prison, and in the Giltspur street, Poultry Compter, and Ludgate wards.

* *Premises.*	*Where Situate.*	*Tenants' Names.*	*Term.*	*Date of Lease.*	*Rent.*
					£
House	No. 27, Church street, Minories	Peter Emans	61 years	Midsummer, 1789	18
Ditto	No. 56, Church street	William Edis	61 years	Ditto	8
Ditto	No. 1, Church street	Thomas Evans	21 years	Midsummer, 1821	12
Ditto	No. 4, Church street	Jane Fox	21 years	Michaelmas, 1782	10
Ditto	No. 5, Church street	John Davie	21 years	Lady-day, 1814	25
Ditto	No. 6, Church street	Hart Jonas	21 years	Ditto	25
Ditto	No. 7, Church street	G. W. Newton	21 years	Ditto	30
Ditto	No. 123, Fleet street	Isaac Vaughan	61 years	Michaelmas, 1793	35
					163

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1608, Jan. 8.	*Frances Clarke,* Gave to the company to receive 70*l.* yearly from them during life, and same afterwards to be paid to the poor of Odiham, Southton, and to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London,	—Two sums of 200*l.* and 100*l.*	The two annuities of 10*l.* each, the one to Odiham, and the other to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, have been regularly paid, and the receipts for their payment are by the company regularly kept and filed.
1615, June 23.	*Randolph Woolley,* By will, gave to the company, on trust, to pay to three poor freemen, viz. two of this company, and one of the clothworkers, to each of them 4*l.* a year, for ever, by 20*s.* a quarter. To Wolverhampton school, 5*l.* To Mrs. Robinson's almswomen and her successors in the company's almshouses, 2*l.* 12*s.* or 1*s.* weekly, and for loans to freemen,	—Four sums of 100l. 100*l.*, 50*l.* and 100*l.*	The sum of 12*l.* yearly is paid as follows, viz. To 3 poor freemen of this company and of the Clothworkers, 4*l.* each, by quarterly payments. Two sums of 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* are paid to Wolverhampton school.—2*l.* 12*s.* is yearly carried to the almshouses account. There is no evidence in the company's books of the receipt of the 100*l.* to be lent to young men.
1615, Dec. 20.	*Sir William Craven,* Knight, and Alderman of London, and Dame Elizabeth his wife, granted to the company on trust, out of the rents and profits, to pay the said Sir William Craven, for his life, 140*l.* a year, and after his death such sums as he should limit by will, not exceeding 140*l.* a year. And by his will, dated 9th August, 1616, he directed such payments by the company to be for ever, as follows, viz. To seven decayed freemen who had been dressers of woollen cloth, 4*l.* a year each. To seven other freemen, who had been tailors, and whose eyes had decayed, 4*l.* a year each. To four decayed freemen of the clothworkers' company, 4*l.* a year each, (the whole payable quarterly.) To testator's grammar school at Burnsall, county of York, 20*l.* a year; 10*l.* a year to the parish of Burnsall, for various purposes specified. To St.	All that messuage or tenement, and all shops and rooms thereunto belonging, with the appurtenances, sometime called the Pope's Head, and then called the Bishop's Head, situate in the parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth, in Lom-	The payments stated, are made as follows, viz. To six poor freemen of this company, past labour, who have been clothworkers, 4*l.* a year each. To six poor freemen of this company, who have been tailors, and now decayed in their eyesight, 4*l.* a year each. To six freemen of the company, of several trades, old and decayed, 4*l.* a year each. To six freemen of the Clothworkers' Company, past labour, 4*l.* a year each. To the churchwardens of Burnsall parish, Yorkshire, 20*l.* a year. To the churchwardens of Burnsall 10*l.* a year, [less 2*l.* deducted for land tax.] St. Antholin's and St. Andrew Undershaft parishes 4*l.* a year each [less 16*s.* for land tax]. To the master, wardens, clerk, and beadle of the company, 6*l.* a year; all which payments amount, in the whole, to the annual sum of 140*l.* The books do not explain the reason why there are de-

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	Antholin's and St. Andrew Undershaft parishes, 4*l.* a year each, for the like, and to the master, wardens, clerk, beadle, &c. of Merchant Tailors, 6*l.* a year in sums as directed.	bard street, and St. Michael Cornhill.*	ductions of 2*l.* from the 10*l.* payable to Burnsall, and 16*s.* to St. Antholin's and St. Andrew Undershaft parishes, for land tax, and none from the other charities; but the practice of so doing having long prevailed, it is presumed to have had its origin from some reasonable cause. In the receipts for the 10*l.* from Burnsall, the deduction appears to have been always admitted without objection.
1615, Oct. 10.	*John Vernon,* By will, gave to the company, to pay yearly, and so for ever, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be laid out in buying weekly 12 penny loaves, for the poor of St. Michael's Cornhill parish—paying 10*s.* for a funeral sermon on the anniversary day of his death, and the remainder for other purposes named, And the said testator further gave to the company, for the following purposes, viz. To buy land to the value of 83*l.* and to pay thereout 16*l.* yearly, for maintaining for ever, four exhibitions of 4*l.* a year each, in St. John's College, Oxford.—[As see head EXHIBITIONS.] 16*l.* yearly to the prisoners in Ludgate, Newgate, and the Wood street and Poultry Compters, and towards the discharge of small debtors—40*l.* yearly to 10 poor	The sum of 60*l.* The sum of 1,500*l.* to buy land of the annual value of 83*l.*	The residue does not appear to be laid out in land, but the company charge themselves with the interest at 5 per cent. on 2,915*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* the amount of the sums bequeathed to them by the foregoing will, which is 145*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* per annum. The 30*l.* was laid out as directed, in the purchase of two rooms. The rental of the freehold property amounts to 445*l.* per annum, making the annual income of this charity 590*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* the whole of which is applied to the annual charitable purposes directed, and as hereinafter specified:

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* Particulars of the Property derived under this Charity.

Premises.	*Where Situate.*	*Tenants' Names.*	*Term.*	*Date of Lease.*	*Rent.*
					£
Two houses used as one	No. 1, Pope's Head alley, and No. 73, Lombard street	Messrs. Bosanquet and Co.	21 years	Midsummer	350
Four houses, & other premises	In Pope's Head alley	Messrs. Shirley and Wix	61 years	Lady-day, 1779	70
Three houses	Nos. 7, 8, and 9, Pope's Head alley	Israel Thomas	21 years	Lady-day, 1823	130
Lights and cellar	Pope's Head alley	Robert Maires	At will		4

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	infirm freemen of the clothworkers, woolwinders, carpenters, tilers, plasterers, and armourer companies—7*l*. 10*s*. yearly, to bestow every third year 10 gowns on the said 10 poor infirm freemen, and 50*s*. yearly, (the remainder of said annuity of 83*l*.) to give every third year 10*s*. or 12*d*. each to the said 10 freemen on Midsummer-day, and the remaining 7*l*. as devised in the next legacy. And said testator further gave to the company, on trust, to pay yearly, in perpetuity, the sum of 93*l*. as follows: To twelve poor freemen of the company, past labour, (sixty years of age or above,) 6*l*. each. To four of the like, reversioners, and living in the city, 26*s*. 8*d*. each. To the master, wardens, &c. and various of the company named. In the whole 3*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. 12*l*. 10*s*. yearly, to buy gowns and cloaks, and badges for the said poor freemen and reversioners. 29*l*. 1*s*. 3*d*. yearly, for distributing allowances to different persons every third year, and to remain to the stock of the house.		£ *s*. *d*. The company pay under the will, To St. Michael Cornhill, for 12 penny loaves, distributed every Sunday in church . . . 2 8 0 For the anniversary funeral sermon, 1*l*. 1*s*. clerk and sexton 2*s*. each, and keeping the tomb clean, 6*s*. 8*d*. . 1 9 8 For four exhibitions at St. John's College, Oxford . . . 16 0 0 To the prisoners in the three wards, and Middlesex division of Whitecross street prison . . . . 16 0 0 To the warden, clerks and beadle, for seeing them discharged . 1 0 0 To 10 poor aged men, two clothworkers, two woolwinders, one carpenter, one tiler, two plasterers, and two armourers, to each 4*l*. yearly . . . 40 0 0 To 12 poor aged freemen of this company, to each 6*l*. yearly . 72 0 0 To four reversioners, to each 2*l*. 2*s*. yearly . 8 8 0 To 110 yards of cloth for gowns and cloaks, at 7*s*. 6*d*. per yard . 41 5 0 To 134 yards of baize for linings, at 22*d*. per yard . . . 12 5 8 To making gowns & cloaks, at 6*s*. each . 7 18 0 To 26 badges at 3*s*. 6*d*. each . . . . 4 18 0 Every third year . 65 7 8 Is yearly . . 21 19 3 To the master and wardens 1*l*. to the clerk 6*s*. 8*d*., beadle 3*s*. 4*d*. and the under beadle 15*s*. 1 11 0 180 15 11
	The said testator further gave, to be lent on loan	The sum of 30*l*.	
	To buy land, the issues to be spent in coals, &c.	The sum of 200*l*.	
	And to buy land, the issues for the use of the poor	All the residue of his effects.*	

* Particulars of Property derived under the above Gift.

Premises.	*Where Situate.*	*Tenants' Names.*	*Term.*	*Date of Lease.*	*Rent.*
					£
A house	33, Lombard street	William Alexander	21 years	Christmas, 1823	100
Ditto	34, Ditto	Thomas Collinson	21 years	Ditto	170
Ditto	Plough court, ditto	William Allen	21 years	Christmas, 1824	70
Ditto	32, Lombard street	Harris and Co.	61 years	Ditto 1813	100
					445

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1617, Mar. 26.	*John Wooller,* By will of this date, gave the company, to bestow yearly, for ever, 24*l*., in manner following, viz. To 2 almswomen therein described, 12*d*. per week, each, yearly, 5*l*. 4*s*.; to Christ's Hospital, 5*l*.; to the poor in Bridewell, 2*l*.; to Newgate and the two Compters, 1*l*.; to St. Magnus, London Bridge, 2*l*.; to the poor of Brighton, 1*l*.; to a scholar at St. John's College, Oxford, 2*l*.; in wood or coals for the almshouses, 1*l*.; towards a potation for the company, 1*l*.; to the master and wardens, clerk and beadle, 1*l*. 16*s*.	A perpetual annuity of 24*l*., to be issuing out of his messuage or tenement, with the wharf and all other the appurtenances thereto belonging, called the Cross Keys, in Thames street, in the parish of St. Magnus the Martyr, near London Bridge.	The sum of 5*l*. 5*s*. is yearly carried to the almshouse account, and applied to the support of the almshouses in Rosemary lane. The sum of 5*l*. is paid to the governors of Christ's Hospital yearly, upon the receipt of the receiver or his deputy. The sum of 40*s*. is paid to the receiver of Bridewell. The respective sums of 20*s*., 20*s*., 20*s*., and 20*s*., are paid on the receipt of the respective stewards, attested by the keeper of White Cross street, in which prison the debtors formerly confined in Newgate and Ludgate are now confined. The sum of 4*l*. a year is paid to a poor scholar of St. John's College, Oxford. To the master, wardens, etc., yearly, 1*l*. 11*s*. To St. Magnus and Brighton, 20*s*. and 20*s*. each.
1616.	*William Parker,* By will, gave to the company,—On trust, to pay, yearly, for ever,— To the parson of St. Antholin's, 10*l*.; to the clerk and sexton, 50*s*. each; to the minister of Great Blonwick Chapel, Walsall, Staffordshire, for his cure and teaching school there, 20*l*.; to Wood-street Compter, 40*s*.; Newgate, 40*s*.; Ludgate, 30*s*.; the Fleet, 30*s*.; and Bedlam, 30*s*. To 5 poor aged freemen of the company (formerly wooldressers), 4*l*. each; amongst the company's almsmen, 50*s*.; amongst the almswomen, 5*l*.; to the company's clerk of the livery, 40*s*.; to the beadle of the livery, 30*s*.; to the clerk of the yeomanry, 20*s*.: to the beadle of the yeomanry, 10*s*.; to the master and wardens, 10*s*. each. N.B. In case of negligence, the said bequest to go to Christ's Hospital, which was to keep out of the lands to be bought, 5*l*. yearly.	The sum of 2,000*l*. to provide with all convenient speed, 80*l*. per annum, for ever.	The 2,000*l*. does not appear to have been laid out in land, but the court consider their corporate funds chargeable with 80*l*. per annum. 10*l*. (deducting 2*l*. for land-tax), is yearly accounted for to the rector of St. Antholin's. 20*l*. is paid to the perpetual curate of Great Blonwick. The annual payments are regularly made to the respective prisons of White Cross street and Giltspur street (in lieu of Wood street), now destroyed, viz.: In the Middlesex division, or Newgate ward, 40*s*. yearly. In Ludgate ward, 30*s*. yearly. To the Fleet, 30*s*. yearly. To the poor in Bedlam, 20*s*. yearly. As are also the following payments, viz. To 5 freemen, clothworkers, of the company, 20*s*. quarterly, each. 50*s*. and 5*l*., or 7*l*. 10*s*. to the almshouse account. 5*l*. to the clerk and beadle of the company, in certain proportions, and 50*s*. to the master and wardens.

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1622, Jan. 6.	*Robert Parker,* By will, gave to the company,—On trust, to pay yearly, for ever, to the poor of Walsall, Staffordshire, and places belonging to it, against Christmas, in certain proportions mentioned, per annum, 20*l.* And he further gave them, on trust, to pay to themselves, 5*l.* yearly, viz., to the master and four wardens, 10*s.* each; and to the clerk and beadle of the livery, and clerk and beadle of the yeomanry, 50*s.* amongst them. And he further gave to them, on trust, to purchase land, and divide from the profits, 5*l.* yearly, amongst the poor of St. Antholin's, Watling street, London.	The sum of 400*l.*, to purchase lands, for good uses in Staffordshire. Another sum of 100*l.* Another sum of 100*l.* Another sum of 100*l.*	The respective sums of 400*l.*, 100*l.*, 100*l.*, and 100*l.*, amounting to 700*l.*, were not laid out in the purchase of land as directed; but the company have always and still consider their funds chargeable with the payment of the several annual sums so bequeathed. The sum of 20*l.* per annum is paid to the parish of Walsall. The sum of 5*l.* per annum to the organist there. The sum of 5*l.* per annum to the master, wardens, and officers of the company. And the sum of 5*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Antholin.
1636, Feb. 1.	*Sir John Gore,* By will, gave to the company,—On trust, to employ the same for the relief of three poor old freemen of the company, to each of them 4*l.* a year a piece, to be paid quarterly.	An annuity of 12*l.*, issuing out of a capital tenement in Trinity lane, alias Knight Rider street, London, to be paid quarterly, with powers of distress and entry in case of non-payment.	The company receive 9*l.* 12*s.* per annum (land-tax of 2*l.* 8*s.* being deducted), as a rent charge on a house in Trinity lane, in the occupation of Bitherden and Co. They pay to the three poor members, 3*l.* 4*s.* yearly, each, by quarterly payments of 16*s.* a piece. Their names are registered amongst the company's pensioners.
1636, July 10.	*Thomas Coventry,* By indenture between himself and the company, granted to the latter,—On trust, that they and their successors, should yearly, for ever, pay 10*l.* for apprenticing two or more poor children of St. Andrew Undershaft parish, London; 10*l.* for apprenticing two or more poor children of St. Antholin's (orphans to be preferred); 10*l.* for clothes and fuel to the poor of the parishes of St. Pancras and of Hornsey, Middlesex (those dwelling at or near Highgate to be preferred, and to be chosen as therein prescribed); 20*s.* to the master and wardens of the company; and 16*s.* 8*d.*, the	The three following rent charges, viz. A yearly fee-farm rent of 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, issuing out of the rectory of East Mullsey, alias East Moulsey, in the county of Surry;— A fee-farm of 14*l.*, issuing out of the rectory and church of Winslowe, in the county of Bucks.; and— A fee-farm rent of 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, issuing out of the rectory and church of Kympton, in the county of Hertford.	The fee-farms of 10*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* and 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* have been severally received by the company, in respect of the three rectories of East Moulsey, Winslow, and Kimpton. The company annually obtain an order from the major part of the trustees of the charity, authorizing the payment of the 10*l.* to the poor of Highgate, under which they pay the same to some individual of their own body taking the active management of the trust. The two parishes of St. Andrew and St. Antholin received payments to the full amount of their respective claims. The company always wait for the parishes to apply, and as such applications have

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	residue of the income left, to the clerk.		not always been made, there have been occasional applications, which have enabled the parishes mentioned, as opportunities occurred, to increase the number of such apprentices.
1637, July 15.	*Helen Gulston,* By will, gave to the company 600*l.* from her estate, for the relief of 6 widows, 2 of citizens, 2 of ministers, and 2 of gentlemen; and she requested the Merchant Tailors' (whereof her father was a brother), to purchase rents therewith, answerable to such sums, and distribute them amongst such widows, by 5*l.* each, yearly (50*s.* at Michaelmas, and 50*s.* at Lady-day). The overplus, if any, to be divided amongst them.	The sum of 600*l.*	The 600*l.* does not appear to have been ever laid out in the purchase of land or real estate, but the company have considered their own property as charged with the perpetual payment of 30*l.* per annum to the objects of the charity. To two distressed widows of clergymen, either of the church of England or Dissenters, they give 5*l.* each; to 2 distressed widows of respectable citizens, 5*l.* each; and the like sum to 2 distressed widows of other persons who have filled respectable situations.
1638.	*Stint, Rawthorne, Lane,* and *Lee,* It appears by one of the company's old gift books, that certain persons of these names gave to the company, at the date mentioned, on trust, yearly, for ever, to pay 12*l.* to 24 aged members who had no pensions.	200*l.*, in sums of 50*l.* each.	12*l.* is annually distributed in donations to poor members of the company, at Christmas, and other times, in fulfilment of the above charitable donations.
1639.	*Robert Gray,* By will, gave to the company, on trust, to apply the interest thereof in support of the company's almswomen in their almshouses.	The sum of 1,500*l.*, and a reversionary interest in 1,000*l.*, expectant on the death of testator's niece.	In 1651, the company sold their reversionary interest for 632*l.*, which, with 1,500*l.*, amounted to 2,132*l.*, interest for which, at 5*l.* per cent., or 106*l.* 12*s.* per annum, is carried to the almshouse account.
1639, Mar. 27.	*Sir John Hanbury,* By will, gave to the company, on trust, to pay yearly, for ever, to the parish of Feckenham, Worcestershire, 13*l.*; and to the parish of Hanbury, adjoining, in the same county, 6*l.* 10*s.*, to be expended in bread for the poor. The overplus, if any, to the company.	The sum of 500*l.*, to purchase lands.	The said sums of 13*l.* and 6*l.* 10*s.* are yearly paid to the said parishes of Feckenham and Hanbury, respectively. The company's predecessors do not appear to have bought land with the money bequeathed, but the same became blended with their general funds, which are considered as charged with the above annual payments.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1640, May 29.	*Hugh Candish,* By will, gave to the company, on trust, to pay 11*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for ever; 3*s.* 4*d.* to the master, 6*s.* 8*d.* to the four wardens, and 1*s.* 8*d.* between the clerk and beadle. To the intent that the company should pay their out-door almsfolk at their dwellings, and not at the hall. And that the residue should perpetually remain to the brotherhood, subject to certain charges, which have long since ceased.	All that capital messuage, with the appurtenances, situate in the parish of St. John Wallbrook, and all other lands and tenements which he had in that parish, and also all that alley, formerly called Bromeholme alley, and then Candish alley, with the messuages and appurtenances in the same alley, in the parish of St. Mary, Fenchurch.	The company in 4 Edw. VI. purchased from the crown, 5*s.* 1*d.* per annum (part of the 6*s.* 8*d.* bequeathed to superstitious uses), which was afterwards confirmed 4th James; and they pay 1*s.* 7*d.* per annum, residue of the 6*s.* 8*d.* to the parish of St. Martin Outwich, which probably purchased the same from the crown. The residue of the rent, after deducting thereout the 11*s.* 8*d.* bequeathed, is carried to the almshouse account, for supply of coals to the poor almswomen. The premises consist of a house in Fenchurch street, No. 30, on lease to Robert Sowerby, for 41 years from Michaelmas, 1789, at the rent of 38*l.* per annum.
1646, Oct. 15.	*John Hayman,* By will, granted and assigned to the wardens of the parish church of St. Saviour in Southwark, to hold for the remainder of his term therein, and on trust, (*inter alia,*) to pay this company, yearly, 40*s.*, to be by them given to two poor citizens, tailors, free of the company, by 20*s.* a piece, and to the company's clerk, 4*s.*	All his houses, lands, and tenements, with the appurtenances, situate at Barnet, in the county of Herts., held by him for a term of 1,500 years.	The company receive annually from the churchwardens of St. Saviour, the sum of 2*l.* 4*s.* out of the rents of the premises vested in them by the above devise, and pay to two poor citizen tailors, 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter each, and 4*s.* to the clerk, making an annual payment of 4*l.* 8*s.*, which is ascribed to this charity and other accounts, being 2*l.* 4*s.* per annum beyond the receipts.
1660, Mar. 14.	*Lady Jane Maynard,* By will, devised to certain persons (trustees) therein mentioned, and their heirs and assigns for ever, on trust (*inter alia*) to grant to the company, for ever, on condition that they should dispose of the same to freemen of their company, having served apprenticeships, about to set up in trade, according to the discretion of this court.	One moiety, or yearly rent of 50*l.*, to be paid half-yearly, issuing from two messuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, and divers lands, containing, by estimation, 3 score and 13 acres, lying in the parish of Lewisham, in the county of Kent, and divers marsh lands, containing, by estimation, 128 acres, called Romney Marsh, in the said county, with power of distress, &c.	By an indenture of 20th April, 1711, the co-heirs in gavel-kind of the only survivor under the said will, granted an annuity of 50*l.* to the Merchant Tailors' Company, to be issuing out of the premises in the said will mentioned, upon the trusts aforesaid. The annual sum received by the company is 40*l.* per annum (10*l.* being deducted for land-tax), which they distribute annually to four poor young men about to begin trade. They give to each 10*l.* 10*s.*, being an excess of 2*l.* in disbursement beyond the receipt.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Estates and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1673, Mar. 29.	*Andrew Dandy,* By will, gave to the company, on trust, to pay 20*s*. a piece, yearly, for ever, to 12 of the company's almspeople; 20*s*. a piece, yearly, for ever, to six poor reputable inhabitants of the parish of St. Sepulchre without Newgate; 20*s*. a piece, yearly, for ever, to six poor men or women of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, London; and 20*s*. a piece, yearly, for ever, to six poor men or women of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate parish: provided that the rent should be deficient to pay the said several pensions, the same were to be abated in proportion; and upon the improvement of the rent, as many poor men to enjoy such improvement as it would amount to pay 20*s*. yearly to. The company to elect.	His house and ground in St. Thomas the Apostle, within the city of London.	The premises devised by this will, yielding only 24*l*. per annum, abatements have been made out of the several pensions as directed; and the following are the proportions now paid to the several objects of the charity. The sum of 9*l*. 12*s*. per annum is yearly applied, with other funds, to the support of the company's almswomen, and carried to that account accordingly. The company pay yearly 4*l*. 16*s*. to six poor persons of the parish of St. Sepulchre, to each 16*s*. by quarterly payments. In like manner, 4*l*. 16*s*. yearly, is paid to six poor persons of Cripplegate, and six poor persons of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, recommended to the company by the above-mentioned parishes respectively. The charity property being a house in Tower Royal, is let for 28 years from Midsummer, 1800, at the rent of 24*l*. The present tenant holds upon a repairing tenure, and upon the expiration of the subsisting lease, some improvement of the rent is considered probable.
1719, July 9.	*Abigail Solly,* By will, gave to the company for ever, on trust, to pay and apply such part of the rents as would be necessary in keeping clean and repairing the tombstone set up by her over the vault where her late brothers, Joseph and Nathaniel Solly, lay interred in the burial-ground in Bunhill Fields, and to apply the surplus among the company's poor receiving alms, at the discretion of the master, wardens, etc., yearly, in December, deducting reasonable charges.	All her lands and estate, situate at Godstone, in the county of Surry.	The rent of the charity property, which is situate at Godstone, and consists of pasture and wood land, is 13*l*. per annum; but the company pay yearly to two poor widows, each, 10*l*. 10*s*., by quarterly payments, making an excess in the payments, beyond the receipts, of 8*l*. per annum. Some years ago, a considerable sum was expended in the repairs of the tombstone, which as been duly accounted for.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Bequest.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1514, Mar. 4,*	*John* [Thomas] *Howden,* By indenture between himself and the company, gave to the latter, in consideration of their covenanting to pay yearly, for certain uses (forfeited as superstitious), 7*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*; and to expend, at the same time, yearly, for ever, to be distributed amongst the poor of Abchurch, 10*s.*; to the poor there, 5*s.* 9*d.* yearly; and to the master and wardens of the company, 5*s.* 8*d.*, and to the clerk and beadle, 1*s.*	The sum of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in money, and certain plate.	The superstitious uses were purchased by the company in the 4th year of Edward VI., and confirmed by the 4th of James I. The sum of 15*s.* 9*d.* is annually paid to the parish of Abchurch, and the master and wardens, clerks, and beadle of the company, receive the above payments of 5*s.* 8*d.* and 1*s.* yearly.
Undated.	*William Moore,* By will, gave to the company, for ever, upon trust, to yearly pay and distribute, amongst such of the company as had been "wardens' substitutes," in decay,—	An annuity of 20*s.* for ever, issuing out of a tenement lying in the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, in London, and payable by the churchwardens thereof.	This annuity is duly paid by the churchwardens of the parish of St. Andrew Undershaft, but is not specifically applied, being merged in the general funds of the company, and disposed of in their general charities, there being now no such persons as wardens' substitutes.
	Walter Hull, by will, gave to the company, on trust, to be disposed of to two poor members of the company, by 5*s.* the quarter, and to the clerk of this company 4*s.* for receiving and disposing of the same.	An annuity of 2*l.* 4*s.* payable by the parish of St. Olave, Hart street, out of certain property bequeathed to the said parish by the said Walter Hull.	The company pay two poor members, 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter each, and 4*s.* to the clerk, making an annual payment of 4*l.* 8*s.* which payment is referred to the charity of Walter Hull, in the account, being an excess beyond the receipt of 2*l.* 4*s.* per annum.
	Gerard Braybroke, As to this charity, the company have no record whatever in their books, but they have been informed by the parish officers of St. Martin Outwich, that Gerard Braybroke gave by will, on trust, to maintain an obit in St. Martin Outwich, London, whereat should be spent 6*s.* yearly, the residue to go to the company.	An Annuity of 2*l.* which had been purchased by him of the company of merchant tailors, issuing out of all their lands.	The company purchased from the crown, in the 4th of Edward VI., part of the above-named 6*s.*, and they pay 2*s.* 3*d.* the remaining part thereof to St. Martin Outwich yearly, the reason of which payment they are unable to explain from their own books, but refer to the said parish of St. Martin Outwich, for information on that subject.‡

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* See *ante*, p. 436, 444 (*note*), and p. 449.

‡ See *ante*, p. 437 (*note*), and p. 447, 457.

PENSIONS, GIFTS, LOANS, &C.; OTHERWISE CALLED "MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES."

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*			*To pay yearly.*			*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
1572, Aug. 11.	*Sir Thomas Roe,* To be lent to two poor housekeepers of the company for two years, in sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* each, "by way of free loan."	100	0	0	5	0	0	This 100*l.* appears by the company's old books to have been lent out for some time, as directed, but is not mentioned in later books, and is supposed therefore, to be lost, from the failure of the borrowers.
1579, Mar. 11.	*Ald. Heydon,* To lend 50*l.* each to two young freemen of the company, for the term of four years, at the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per cent. per annum, to the Mercers' Company.	100	0	0	3	6	8	The company are unable to say what has become of the 100*l.* but it is supposed to have been lent and lost; they, however, pay the interest of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum to the Mercers' Company, as directed by the donor's will.
1601, July 8.	*Dame Mary Ramsay,* To lend to poor freemen of the company for the term of four years, at 5*l.* per cent. per annum.	200	0	0	20	0	0	This 200*l.* (like the above), is not now lent out, and is supposed to have been lost by the failure of the borrowers, or their securities, but the interest is applied annually for the relief of the poor of the company.
1604, July 20.	*Richard Shepham,* To lend 25*l.* each to four young freemen of the company for four years, paying therefore yearly, to the clerk 2*s.* 6*d.* and to the beadle 20*d.*	100	0	0	0	4	2	This 100*l.* may probably have been many years ago lost by the failure of the parties borrowing, and their sureties, as for a great many years no notice is taken of it in the company's books.
1604, July 28.	*The same Testator,* To lay out the interest, "in shirts and smocks, to the Merchant Tailors' Hall, for ever, yearly, according to a precedent of a gift for the like purpose made by a tailor of late."	50	0	0	2	10	0	The sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* is yearly carried to the almshouse account, and expended in the support of the almswomen in the company's almshouses in Rosemary lane, [now situate at Lee, in Kent.]
1615, June 23.	*Randolph Woolley,* To lend 25*l.* each, for the term of four years, to poor young freemen of the company, free of interest.	100	0					There is no evidence in the company's books of the receipt of 100*l.* to be lent to young men.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*	*To pay yearly.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1636, Feb. 1.	*Samuel Proctor,* To distribute yearly 4*l.* 10*s.* to nine poor of the company (by 10*s.* each.) To the clerk 6*s.* 8*d.* and to the beadle 3*s.* 4*d.*	100 0 0	5 0 0	Received and considered as always secured on the company's funds, 4*l.* 10*s.* is distributed, with other monies, to the company's poor, at Christmas, by 1*l.* 1*s.* each, and the remaining 10*s.* is paid to the clerk and beadle.
1655.	*William Tudor,* To pay 2*l.* 10*s.* yearly to the wardens' substitutes, by 12*s.* 6*d.* per quarter, for the use of the poor.	50 0 0	2 10 0	This sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* is yearly carried to the company's general fund for the relief of the poor, and applied accordingly.
1656.	*Edward Reimeck,* To be lent to two young freemen of the company for two years, they paying 20*s.* a year each, interest, for the use of the company's poor at Christmas.	100 0 0	4 0 0	As nothing appears on the company's books respecting this 200*l.* the probability is, that it has been lost by the insolvency of the borrowers and their sureties.
1657.	*William Judman,* To pay 12*l.* per annum to the parish of St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, and to the wardens' substitutes 2*l.* 10*s.* to be by them distributed to the company's poor.	250 0 0	14 10 0	The 12*l.* per annum is paid to the poor of St. Mildred in the Poultry, and the sum of 2*l.* 10*s.* is yearly carried to the company's general fund for the relief of the poor, and applied accordingly.
1674, Jan. 29.	*Randolph Woolley,* To lend to young freemen of the company, in such manner, and during such time as the master, wardens, &c. should think fit, at 4*l.* per cent. per annum. The interest to go to the company's poor.	500 0 0	20 0 0	The company received the said 500*l.* but they do not appear to have given effect to the first part of the charity, respecting the loans to young men. 24*l.* is, however, paid yearly to relieve poor persons of the company of the description directed by the testator, viz. 2*l.* 2*s.* to each, being 1*l.* per annum more than the interest.
1681, Jan. 16.	*James Church,* To lend 50*l.* each to four poor young freemen of the company, for two years, gratis.	200 0 0		This sum of 100*l.* is not now lent out, and is supposed to have been lost from the like cause as above; the sum of 40*s.* is, however, applied annually, as directed, for the relief of the poor of this company.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name and Object of the Bequest.*	*Sum given.*			*To pay yearly.*			*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
	Fowlk Parry, To distribute the interest amongst the company's poor.	50	0	0	2	10	0	Not specifically applied, but merged in the company's general fund for the poor.
1661, May 10.	*Sir Abraham Reynardson,* To pay 16*l.* per annum among six poor men and six poor women of the company, 6*s.* 8*d.* each, quarterly.	300	0	0	16	0	0	The company pay to the pensioners mentioned, 10*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, instead of 6*s.* 8*d.* being an excess of 9*l.* 4*s.* per annum beyond the stipulated amount.
1666, April 8.	*Jeffery Elwes, Ald.* For perpetual relief of the poor, as the wardens and his friends Sir William Craven and Mr. John Vernon should think fit.	400	0	0	20	0	0	The company regularly distribute 20*l.* in part among their own poor at Christmas, by 1*l.* 1*s.* each, confining the relief to such as only receive 3*l.* per annum pension. The balance is given away in small sums to other poor.
1683, Aug. 16.	*Christopher Pitt,* To pay to six poor men or women free of the company, 10*s.* quarterly, each, for ever.	300	0	0	12	0	0	The company pay 12*l.* 12*s.* per annum, to six poor women, each 2*l.* 2*s.* by quarterly payments of 10*s.* 6*d.* being an over payment of 12*s.* per annum.
1687.	*Judith Alston,* To pay to the rectors of St. Andrew, Holborn, and of St. Mary, Whitechapel, 1*l.* a year each, for the use of their poor.	300	0	0	10	0	0	These sums are annually paid by the company to the respective incumbents of the said parishes, but the company do not interfere with the application of the money.
	John Williams, To pay 3*l.* per annum by 10*s.* each, to six persons in his will named, and after their death, same to be continued "to six poor cutting tailors of the company."	50	0	0	3	0	0	The sum of 3*l.* is carried to the company's general fund for the relief of the poor, and applied accordingly.

CHARTERS.

Secunda pars Paten de anno Henrici decimo octavo.

R. omibz. ad quos &c. saltm. Inspexim^s lras. patentes p nobilis memorie Edwardi quarti nup. Regis Angl. et fact in hec v'ba Edwardus dei gra. rex Angl. et Franc. et dns. Hibn. omibz. ad quos p'sentes lre. pven'int saltm. Inspexim^s lras. patentes dni. Henrici sexti nup. de feo. et non de jure regis Angl. int' alia fcas. in hec v'ba, Henricus dei gra. rex Angl. et Franc. et dns. Hibn. omibz. ad quos p'sentes lre. pven'nt saltm. Inspexim$_s$ lras. patentes dni. H. nup. regis Angl. avi nri, de confirmacoe. factns in hec v'ba, Henricns dei gra. rex Angl. et Franc. et dns. Hibn. omibz. ad quos p'sentes lre. pven'int saltm. Inspexim^s lras. patentes dni. Rici. nup. regis Angl. scdi. post conquestu fcas. in hec v'ba, Ricus. dei gra. rex Angl. et Franc. et dns. Hibn. omibz. ad quos p'sentes lre. pven'int saltm. Inspexim^s lras. patentes dni. E. nup. regis Angl. avi nri. in hec v'ba, Edwardus dei gra. rex Angl. et Franc. et dns. Hibn. omibz. ad quos p'sentes lre. pven'int saltm. Inspexim$_s$ lras. nras. patentes quos nos nup. sigillo quo hunc utibam^s in Angl. fieri fecim$_s$ in hec v'ba, Edwardus dei gra. rex Angl. dns. Hibn. et dux Aquitan. omibz. ad quos p'sentes lre. pven'int saltm. supplicarunt nob. Scissores et Armurarij Linear Armaturar. civitatis nre London, p peticoem. suam coram nob. et consilio nro. in p'senti parliamento nro. exhibit qd. cum ipi. et antecessores sui de eisdem misteris in civitate p'dca. semp. hactenus a tempore quo non extat memoria gildam suam infra eandem civitatem semel in anno here. et tenere et in eadem gilda misteras suas regulare et statum s'vient suor. de eisdem misteris ordinare et defcus. eor.dem corrig'e et emendare p coi. utilitate tam hoies. ejusdem civitatis qm. ad eandem confluenciu. consuevissent et jam p aliquod tempus omes. illi qui de misteris illis se esse dixerunt tam ext$_r$nei qm. alij shopas in civitate p'dca. p eor. voluntate cepint. et misteris illis usi fu'int et p hujusmodi ext^{e}neos irregulat. et de eor. defect. non correct. dampna qm. plurima pluribz. tam de

The second part of Patents in the 18th year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh.

THE KING to all to whom, &c. greeting we have inspected letters patent of Edward the Fourth of most noble memory, late king of England, &c. made in these words, Edward by the grace of God king of England and France and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting, we have inspected letters patent of the lord Henry the sixth, in deed and not of right late king of England, among other things made in these words, Henry by the grace of God king of England and France and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting, we have inspected letters patent of the lord Henry late king of England our grandfather, made in these words, Henry by the grace of God king of England and France and lord of Ireland, to all to whom the present letters shall come, greeting, we have inspected letters patent of the lord Richard the second after the conquest late king of England, made in these words, Richard by the grace of God king of England and France and lord of Ireland to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting, we have inspected letters patent of the lord Edward our grandfather late king of England, in these words, Edward by the grace of God king of England and France and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting, we have inspected our letters patent which we lately caused to be made under the seal which we then used in England, in these words, Edward by the grace of God king of England lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting, the Taylors and Linen Armourers of our city of London, have besought us, by their Petition presented to us and our council in our present parliament, that as they and their predecessors of the same mysteries, in the city aforesaid, had always been accustomed hitherto from the time whereof there is no memory, to have and hold their

civitate illa qm. alijs pluries everriunt in scandalu. pbor. hoim. de eisdem misteris velimˢ gildam p'dcam. approbare et eam hoibz. de misteris p'dcis. in dca. civitate comorant confirmare sibi et successoribz. suis de misteris illis imppm. obtinend. Nos eor. supplicacoi. in hac parte annuentes p'dcam. gildam tenore pˢenciu. acceptamˢ et approbamₛ volentes et concedentes p nob. et heredibz. nris. qd. hoies. de misteris p'dcis. in civitate p'dca. successores sui gildam suam semel in anno put antiquitus fieri consuevi here. et tenere et in ea misteras suas ordinare et regulare et defcus. s'vient. suor. p'dcor. p visum majoris civitatis p'dce. qui p tempore fu'it vel alicujus quem loco suo ad hoc deputav'it et p pbiores et magis sufficientes hoies. de misteris illis corrig'e et emendare possint p ut ad majorem utilitatem coitatis. ppli. nri. viderint faciend. et qd. nullus infra lib'tatem civitatis p'dce mensam vel shopam de misteris illis teneat nisi sit de lib'tate civitatis illius nec aliquis ad lib'tatem illam p misteris illis admittatʳ nisi p pbor. et leg. hoies. de eisdem misteris testificetʳ qd. bonus fidelis et idoneus sit p eisdem In cujvs rei testimonium has lras. nras. fieri fecimₛ patentes t. me ipo. apud Westm. x die Marcij anno regni nri. primo. Nos autem tenorem lrar. nrar. p'dcar. sub sigillo quo utimʳ in Angl. duximˢ exemplificand. in cujus rei testimoniu. has lras. nras. fieri fecimₛ patentes t. me ipo. apud Langele vj die Februarij anno regni nri. Angl. quinto decimo regni nri. v'ro Franc. scdo. Nos de gra. nra. spali. omes. p'dict. acceptacoes. voluntatem et concessionem p'dci. avi. nri. omia. alia et singla. in dcis. lris. suis patentibz. content. necnon. bonas consuetudines gildam p'dcam tangen. que in eisdem lris. minime exp'muntʳ quibz. ipi. in civitate p'ca. a tempore quo memorie non existit usi sunt et gravisi rat. hent. et gt. ea omia. et singula p'fatis scissoribz. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarijs et eor. successoribz. p nob. et hered. nris. quantu, in nob. est tenore p'senciu. concedimˢ et confirmamˢ imppm; ac insup. de ubiori gra. nra. concessimˢ et licenciam dedimˢ p nob. et hered. nris. quantu in nob. est p'dcis Scissoribz. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarijs qd. ipi. et eor. successores in honore sci. Johis Bapte. here. enere et ex'cere possint gildam p'dcam et frat'nitatem dcor. Scissor. et Linear.

gild within the city aforesaid once a year, and in the same gild to govern their mysteries, and to settle the state of their servants of the same mysteries, and to correct and amend the defects thereof, as well for the common weal of the men of the said city, as of those resorting thither, and now for some time all those who have called themselves of the said mysteries, as well foreigners as others, have taken shops in the city aforesaid at their pleasure and used the said mysteries, and through such irregularities of foreigners and their defects continuing uncorrected, a very many disadvantages have oftentimes occurred as well to many of the said city as to others, to the disgrace of the honest men of the said mysteries, we would ratify the said gild and confirm the same to the men of the said mysteries dwelling in the said city, to be holden by them and their succcssors of the same mysteries for ever, we assenting to their petition in this behalf, do by the tenor of these presents accept and ratify the aforesaid gild, willing and granting for us and our heirs that the men of the mysteries aforesaid in the city aforesaid, and their successors, shall have and *hold their gild once a year, as it hath been anciently accustomed to be done*, and in the same *to settle and govern their mysteries* and the defaults of their servants aforesaid, by view of the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being, or of any one whom he shall have for that purpose appointed in his place, and to correct and amend the same by the more honest and sufficient men of the said mysteries, as may appear more advantageous for the commonalty of our people, and that no one shall hold a counter or shop of the said mysteries within the liberty of the city aforesaid, unless he be of the freedom of that city, nor shall any one be admitted to the said freedom unless it shall be testified by the honest and lawful men of the said mysteries that he is honest, faithful, and fit for the same; in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Westminster the tenth day of March in the first year of our reign; we have also caused the tenor of our aforesaid letters to be exemplified under the seal which we now use in England, in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Langele the sixth day

Armaturar. Armurarior. alior. q. psonar. quas ipi. recipe volu'int in frat'nitatem p'dcam ac elig'e here. et fac'e possint unu. magrm. et quatuor custodes de seipis. quociens eis placu'it vel opus fu'it gubnacoe. custod. et regimine frat'nitatis p'dce. imppm. pnt. melius sibi placu'it; et qd. dci, magister et custodes unam libatam de vestura unius secte int' fres. et sorores ejusdem frat'nitatis quolt. anno necnon adventus et congregacoes suos in locis civitatis p'dce. eis ptinen. fac'e possint et ibidem tenere et custodire honesto modo festum suu. de cibo et potu ad dcm. festum Sci. Johis. Bapte. et ibidem fac'e ordinacoes int' ipos. fut sibi viderint magis necessarias et oportunas p meliori gubnacoe. frat'nitatis p'dce. imppm. fut ipi. ante hec a longo tempore fac'e consueverunt In cujus rei testimoniu. has lras. nras. fieri fecim^{s} patentes t. me ipo. apud Notyngham xxx die Julij anno regni nri. quartodecimo. Nos autem concessiones et confirmacoes p'dcas. ac omia. et singla. in his. p'dcis. content. rat. hent. et gt. ea p nob. et hered. nris. quantum in nob. est acceptam^{s} approbam^{s} ac dilcis nob. Thome Sutton nunc magro. ac Johi. Wenlok, Thome Wylby, Ade Fereby, et Rado. Shoklack,nunc custod. frat'nitatis p'dce. et eor. successoribz de gra. nra. spali. concedim^{s} et confirmam^{s} put. lre. p'dce. ronabilit' testant^{r} Et ult'ius de ubiori gra. nra. et ad supplicacoem p'dcor. nunc magri. et custodum frat'nitatis p'dce. volum^{s} et concedim^{s} p. nob. et hered. nris. quantum in nob. est qd. ijdem magister et custodes et eor. successores sint ppetui et capaces dcaq; frat'nitatis sit p se solida ppetua et incorporat. frat'nitatis et quod frat'nitatis illa frat'nitas Scissor. et Linear Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. Bapte. in ciuitate London dciq; magister et custodes magister et custodes frat'nitatis Scisso. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. in civitate London decet'o nuncupant^{r} et nominent^{r} ac ipos. magrm. et custodes et successores suos necnon frat'nitatem p'dcam ppetuis temporibz duratur. incorporam^{s} et ipos. tanqm. unu. corpus facim^{s} iposq; p uno corpore declaram^{s} acceptam^{s} et approbam^{s} necnon p uno tempore tenem^{s} ac qd. ipi. coe. sigillum here necnon p nomen magri. et custodu. frat'nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. Bapte. in civitate London implitari et alios im-

of February in the fifteenth year of our reign of England, and of France the second. We of our especial grace ratifying and approving of all the aforesaid confirmation, intent, and grant of our aforesaid grandfather, and all and singular other things in his said letters patent contained *and also the good customs touching the aforesaid guild*, which in the said letters patent are not expressed, which they have used and enjoyed in the aforesaid city, from time whereof there is no memory, do for us and our heirs as much as in us is by tenor of these presents grant and confirm all and singular the premises to the aforesaid Taylors and Linen Armourers and their successors for ever; and moreover of our more abundant grace we have for us our heirs and successors as much as in us is *granted and given licence* to the aforesaid Taylors and Linen Armourers that they and their successors shall in honour of St. John the Baptist be able to *have hold and exercise the aforesaid guild and fraternity* of the said Taylors and Linen Armourers and of other persons whom they may be willing to receive into the aforesaid Fraternity, AND SHALL BE ABLE TO ELECT HAVE AND MAKE ONE MASTER AND FOUR WARDENS FROM AMONG THEMSELVES AS OFTEN AS THEY SHALL PLEASE, or it shall be needful for the governance and keeping and rule of the Fraternity aforesaid for ever IN MANNER AS THEY SHALL THINK BEST; and that the said master and wardens may give one livery of a garment of one suit among the brothers and sisters of the said Fraternity in every year, and also may cause meetings and assemblies in places of the said city belonging to them, and there hold and keep in an honest manner their feast of meat and drink on the said feast-day of St. John the Baptist, AND THERE MAKE ORDINANCES AMONG THEMSELVES as shall seem to them most necessary and fit for the better governance of the fraternity aforesaid for ever, as they have heretofore for a long time been accustomed to do, in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Nottingham, the thirtieth day of July in the fourteenth year of our reign. We therefore ratifying and approving the grants and confirmations aforesaid and all and every thing in the letters aforesaid contained, do as much as in us is for us and

plitare possint imppm. Et insup. concessims p nob. et dcis. hered. nris quantum in nob. est eisdem nunc magro. et custod. qd. ipi. omia. t'ras, ten. annuitates, et alias possessiones quascunq; p ipos. vel p'decessores suos seu p quoscunq; alios ante hec tempora p nomen Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. seu p nomen Frat'nitatis vel p nomen Magri. et Custodu. Frat'nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. aut p nomen Magri. et Custod. ac frm. et soror. gilde et frat'nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. de London sive p nomen Magri. et Custod. Frat'nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. de London sive p aliud nomen quodcunq; ad opus Scissor. et Linear. Armutarar. Armurarior. seu frat'nitatis adquisit here et tenere possint sibi et successoribz suis p'dcis et eis gaudere imppm. sine occone impeticoe. vel impedimento nri vel hered. nror. justic. escaetor. vic. aut alior. ballivor. seu ministror. nror. vel hered. nror. quor. cunq; ac eisdem nunc magro. et custod. et successoribz suis possessionem suam t'rar. ten. annuitatu. et aliar. possessionu. p'dcar. ratificams et confirmams imppm. statuto de t'ris et ten. ad manu. mortuam non ponend. edit aut aliqua forisfcura, nob. vel pgenitoribz sive p'decessoribz. nris. in hac parte incurs. seu eo qd. inde minime informam. aut aliquo alio statuto vel ordinacoe. incontriu. fact. non obstant. in cujus rei testimoniu. has lras. nras. fieri fecims patentes t. me ipo. apud Westm. scdo. die Augusti anno regni nri. nono. Nos autem lras. p'dcas. de hujusmodi lib'tatibz. et franchesijs minime revocat ac omia. et singla. in eisdem content. rat. hent. et gt. ea p nob. et hered. nris. quantum in nob. est de avisamento et assensu dnor. spualiu. et temporaliu. in parliamento nro. apud Westm. anno regni nri. primo tent. existen. approbams et dilcis. nob. Johi. Locok nunc magro et Nicho. Blome, Johi. Stone, Thome White et Willo Knotte, nunc custod. frat'nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. Bapte. in dca. civitate nra. London et successoribz. tenore p'senciu. confirmams put lre. p'dce. ronabilit' testant. et put ijdem magistr. et custodes eis uti debent ipiq; et p'decessores sui lib'tatibz. et franches. illis a tempore confeccois. lrar. p'dcar. semp. hactenus ronabilit' uti et gaudere consueverunt Et ult'ius de ubiori gra.

our heirs accept, approve, and of our especial grace do grant and confirm the same to our well-beloved Thomas Sutton the now master, and John Wenlock, Thomas Wylby, Adam Fereby, and Ralph Shoklach, the now wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, and their successors, as the letters reasonably testify, and further of our more abundant grace, and at the petition of the aforesaid now master and wardens of the Fraternity aforesaid, we do will and grant for us and our heirs as much as in us is, that the said master and wardens and their successors may be perpetual and capable, and the said Fraternity may be of itself a sound perpetual and corporate Fraternity; and that the said Fraternity shall from henceforth be called and named THE FRATERNITY of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist in the city of London; and the said master and wardens shall from henceforth be called and named THE MASTER AND WARDENS OF THE FRATERNITY of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist in the city of London, and we do incorporate them the said MASTER AND WARDENS and their successors AND ALSO THE FRATERNITY aforesaid to continue for ever, and we do make them AS ONE BODY, and do declare accept and approve of them as one body, and also WE DO HOLD THEM AS ONE BODY, and that they shall have a common seal, and also they shall be impleaded and implead others by the name of the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist in the city of London for ever; And moreover we have for us and our heirs as much as in us is granted to the said now master and wardens, that they may have and hold to them and their successors aforesaid, all lands, tenements, annuities and other possessions whatsoever heretofore acquired by them or their predecessors or any other persons whomsoever by the name of the Taylors and Linen Armourers, or by the name of the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, or by the name of the Master and Wardens and Brothers and Sisters of the Gild and Fraternity of St. John the Baptist of London, or by the name of the Master and Wardens of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist of London, or by any other name whatsoever,

nra. concessim^{s} p nob. et hered. nris. p'dcis. p'fato Johi. Locok nunc magro. de dcis. Nichi. Johi. Stone Thome. et Willo. nunc custod. dict. Frat'nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. et successoribz. suis imppm. qd. ipi. et successores sui magistr. et custodes frat'nitatis p'dca. p tempore existen. heant. et faciant plenu. scrutiniu. in et de misteris p'dcis ac de omibz. illis psonis. qui cum Scissoribz. et Armurarijs Linear. Armaturar. infra dcam. civitatem nram. London et suburb. ejusdem privilegiat existunt seu existant et de talibz. misteris quibz. ipi. seu eor. aliquis utunt^{r} seu utit^{r} vel ante hec tempora usi fuerunt sive usus fuit ac omes. defcus. int' eos inventos scdm. discrecoes. suas p supvisum majoris dce. civitatis nre. p tempore existen. corrig'e et reformare valeant et qd. nulle alie psone sive alia psona aliquod scrutiniu. de nec in psonis sive misteris p'dcis. nisi solumodo p'dcus. major seu deputatis sui de dcis. misteris Scissor. sive Armurarior. Linear. Armaturar. privileg. et nullo alio modo eligend. in defcu. magri. et custod. p'dcor. si quis in eisdem invenire pot'it faciant seu faciat quovismodo In cujus rei testimoniu. has lras. nras. fieri fecim^{s} patentes t. me ipo. apud Redyng xxiiij die Februarij anno regni nri. decimo octavo Jamq; nos ad humilem supplicacoem. dilcor. nob. Johis Stodard nunc magri. ac Gilbti. Kays, Willi. Parker, Johis. Swan, et Robti. Walthowe nunc custodu. dce. frat'nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. in civitate London omes. et singulos concessiones et confirmacoes. p'dcas. necnon lras. p'dcas. ac omia. et singula p'dca. in eisdem lris. content. rat. hent. et gt. ea p nob. et hered. nris. quantum in nob. est acceptam^{s} approbam^{s} ac p'fato nunc magro. et custod. frat'nitatis p'dce. et eor. successoribz. de gra. nra. spali. ratificam^{s} et confirmam^{s} pnt. lre. p'dce. ronabilit' testant^{r} In cujus rei testimoniu. has. lras. nras. fieri fecim^{s} patentes t. me ipo apud Westm. xxviij die Augusti anno regni nri. quinto Nos autem lras. p'dcas de hujusmodi libtatibz et franches. minime revocat. ac omia. et singula in eisdem content. rat. hent. et gt. ea. p nob. et hered. nris. quantum in nob. est de avisamento et consensu. dnor. spualiu. et temporaliu. in parliamento nro. apud Westm. anno regni nri. primo tent. existen. approbam^{s} et dilcis. nob.

to the use of the Taylors and Linen Armourers or Fraternity, and shall enjoy the same for ever without the occasion of impeachment or hinderance of us or our heirs, the justices, escheators, sheriffs or other bailiffs or ministers of us or our heirs whatsoever; and we do ratify and confirm to the said now master and wardens and their successors, their possession of the lands, tenements, annuities, and other possessions aforesaid for ever, the statute against putting lands and tenements in mortmain, or any forfeiture to us or our progenitors or predecessors in this behalf incurred or because we are not informed thereof or any other statute or ordinance made to the contrary notwithstanding, in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Westminster, the second day of August, in the ninth year of our reign. We therefore ratifying and approving the aforesaid letters of such unrevoked liberties and franchises and all and every thing therein contained, do for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, in our parliament holden at Westminster in the first year of our reign, approve and by tenor of these presents confirm the same to our well-beloved John Locock the now master, and Nicholas Blome, John Stone, Thomas White, and William Knotte, the now wardens of the fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist in our city of London, and their successors, as the letters aforesaid reasonably testify, and as the said master and wardens ought to use the same, as they and their predecessors have always hitherto been accustomed reasonably to use and enjoy the said liberties and franchises from the time of the making of the letters aforesaid, and further, of our more abundant grace, we have granted for us and our heirs, to the aforesaid John Locock the now master, and to the said Nicholas, John, Thomas, and William, the now wardens of the said fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers and their successors for ever, that they and their successors, the master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid for the time being, may have and make full search in and concerning all those persons who are or may be privileged with the Taylors and Linen Armourers within our

Johi. Locok nunc magro. ac Nicho. Blome, Johi Stone, Thome White et Willo Knotte, nunc custod. frat'nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. Bapte. in dca. civitate nra. London et successoribz. suis tenore p'senciu. confirmam^s pnt. lre. p'dce. ronabilit' testant^r Et pnt. ijdem magist. et custodes eis uti debent et solent ipiq; et p'dcessores sui libtat. et franchesijs illis a tempore confeccois. lrar. p'dcar. sup. hactenus ronabilit' uti et gaudere consuevorunt Nos autem omes. p'dcas. lras. patentes de hujusmodi libtatibz. et franches. ac omia. et singula in eisdem content. rat. hent. et gt. ea p nob. et hered. nris. quantum in nob. est approbam^s ac dilcis. nob. Rico. Smyth nunc magro. Hugoni Acton Willo. Batyson, Johi. Skevyngton, et Jacobo Moncastre nunc custod. frat'nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci. Johis. Bapte. in dca. civitate nra. London et successoribz. suis tenore p'senciu. confirmam$_s$ pnt. lre. p'dce. ronabilit' testant. et p ut ijdem magist. et custodes eis uti debent ipiq; et p'decessores sui libtatibz. et franchesijs illis a tempore confeccois. lrar. p'dcar. semp. hactenus ronabilit' uti et gaudere consueverunt Insup. q; cum intellexim^s hoies. misterar. p'dcar. in civitate nra. p'dca. seu saltem. saniorem partem eor.dem in nonnullis mundi partibz. et regnis univ'sar. et singular. m'candisar. gen'ra a tempore cujus contrij memoria hoim. non existit frequentasse occupasse et ex'cuisse indiesq; frequentant occupant et ex'cent ad laudem honorem. et comodum. regni nri. ac subditor. nror. utilitatemq; nri ac pgenitor. nror. quondam regum Angl. non pvam eosdem hoies dcar. misterar. empcoem. et vendicoem. omi. et singulor. quar.cunq; m'ciu. et m'candisar. et p'cipue pannor. laneor. tam in gross qm. ad retall. p totum regnu. nrm. Angl. ac p'sertim infra civitatem nram. p'dict. et suburb. ejusdem frequentasse occupasse et ex'cuisse a toto tempore p'dco. nos de gra. nra. spali. ac ea c'ta sciencia et mero motu nris.

city of London and the suburbs thereof, and concerning such mysteries which they or any of them use or heretofore have or hath used, and may correct and reform all defects found among them, according to their discretions, by the survey of the mayor of our said city for the time being, and that no other persons or person shall in any manner make any search in and concerning the persons or mysteries aforesaid, but only the aforesaid mayor or his deputies privileged of the aforesaid mysteries of Taylors or Linen Armourers, and in other way to be elected in default of the master and wardens aforesaid if any shall be found in the same, in witness whereof we have caused these letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Redyng, the twenty-fourth day of February, in the eighteenth year of our reign. And now we, at the humble petition of our well beloved John Stodard, the now master, and Gilbert Kays, William Parker, John Swan, and Robert Walthow, the now wardens of the said fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John, in the city of London, ratifying and approving all and singular the grants and confirmations aforesaid, and also the aforesaid letters and all and every thing in the said letters contained, do for us our heirs and successors as much as in us is, accept, approve, and of our especial grace, ratify and confirm to the aforesaid now master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid and their successors, as the aforesaid letters reasonably testify, in witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, witness ourself at Westminster, the twenty-eighth day of August in the fifth year of our reign.—We therefore ratifying and approving the aforesaid letters of such unrevoked liberties and franchises, and all and every thing therein contained, do for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, by the advice and assent of the lords spiritual and temporal, in our parliament holden at Westminster in the first year of our reign, approve and by tenor of these presents confirm the same to our well-beloved John Locock, the now master, and Nicholas Blome, John Stone, Thomas White, and William Knotte, the now wardens of the fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist, in our city of London, and their successors, as the letters

dict. gildam sive frat’nitatem in nomen gilde M’cator. Scissor. Frat’nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. in civitate London dict. q; magrm. et custodes ejusdem gilde sive frat’nitatis et successores suos in nomen Magri. et Gardianor. M’cator. Scissor. Frat’nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. in civitate London tnstulim^s et tnsmutavim^s ac tnsferrim^s et tnsmittim^s ac gildam p’dcam decet’o p nomen gilde M’cator. Scissos. Frat’nitatis Sci Johis. Bapte. in civitate London ac dict. magrm. et custodes gilde sive frat’nitatis p’dict. et successores suos p nomen Magri. et Gardianor. M’cator. Scissor. Frat’nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. in civitate London incorporam^s et p eadem noia. vocari acceptari et reputari ordinam^s et declaram^s p p’sentes et p’fat. magro. et gardianis frat’nitatis p’dce. et successoribz. suis condecim^s p p’sentes qd. frat’nitatem p’dcam. augere et augmentare et frat’nitatem illam quar. cunq; psonar. indigen. quas ipi. recipe volu’int in eandem frat’nitatem tenere et omes. et singulas psonas. ejusdem frat’nitatis seu in eandem frat’nitatem recept. aut in eandem frat’nitatem decet’o recipiend. licite et impune absq; impedimento seu pturbacoe. alicujus psone. seu aliquar. psonar. alicujus alt’ius artis sive mistere civitatis p’dce. retinere here. et gaudere valeant et qd. dci. magist. et gardiani frat’nitatis p’dce. et successores sui heant. teneant possideant et gaudeant eis et successoribz. suis omia et omimod. t’ras et ten. redditus rev’siones et s’vicia ac alia hereditament. et alias possessiones quecunq; ac bona et catalla quecunq; necnon omia. et omimod. libtates. franches. privileg. et concessiones que et quas magist. et custodes dict. gilde sive frat’nitatis Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. Sci Johis. Bapte. in civitate nra. London tempore confeccois. p’senciu. huerunt aut ipi vel p’decessores sui sive hoies. p’dcar. misterar. ante hec tempora huerunt. possiderunt sive tenuerunt seu eis vel eor. alicui aut dict. gilde sive

aforesaid reasonably testify, and as the said master and wardens ought to use the same, as they and their predecessors have always hitherto been accustomed reasonably to use and enjoy the said liberties and franchises from the time of the making of the aforesaid letters, etc. WE, therefore, ratifying and approving all the aforesaid letters patent of such liberties and franchises, and all and every thing in the same contained, do, for us, our heirs and successors, as much as in us is, approve, and by the tenor of these presents confirm the same to our well-beloved Richard Smith, the now master, Hugh Acton, William Batyson, John Skevington, and James Moncastre, the now wardens of the fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist, in our said city of London, and their successors, as the aforesaid letters reasonably testify, and as the said master and wardens ought to use the same, and they and their predecessors have always hitherto been accustomed reasonably to use and enjoy the said liberties and franchises from the time of the making of the aforesaid letters. AND, MOREOVER, as we have been informed that the men of the mysteries aforesaid, in the city aforesaid, or at least the sounder part of them, have from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, and daily do use, occupy and exercise, in all quarters and kingdoms of the world, all and every kinds of merchandizes, to the renown, honour, and benefit of our kingdom and subjects, and the great advantage of us and our progenitors, formerly kings of England, and that the same men of the said mysteries have, during the whole time aforesaid, used, occupied, and exercised the buying and selling of all and every wares and merchandizes whatsoever, and especially woollen cloths, as well wholesale as retail, throughout our whole realm of England, and particularly with our city aforesaid, and the suburbs thereof,—WE, of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have transferred and changed, and do transfer and change, the said gild and fraternity into the name of the gild of Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, and the said master and wardens of the said gild or fraternity, and their successors, into the name of The Master and Wardens

frat'nitati ante hec tempora concess. seu indulta fuerunt Et qd. magister et gardiani frat'nitatis p'dce. p nomen magri. et gardianor. M'cator. Scissor. Frat'nitatis Sci. Johis. Bapte. in civitate London pquirere recipe concedere alienare et dimitt'e t'ras et ten. bona et catalla ac plitare et implitari necnon respondere et responderi possint coram quibuscunq; justic. et judicibz. in quibuscunq; cur. et in omibz. accoibz. realibz. psonalibz. et mixtis ac plitis assise nove dissie. necnon in omibz. plitis sectis querelis negocijs et demand et qd. magist. et custodes frat'nitatis p'dce. et eor. successores statuta et ordinacoes. p bono et salubri gubnacoe. supvisu. scrutinio et correccoe. misterar. p'dcar. ac hoim. frat'nitatis illius et misterar. illar. scdm. necessitat. et rei exigenciam quociens et quandocunq; opus fu'it fac'e et ordinare ac exequi valeant licite et impune sine occone. impeticoe. vel impedimento nri. hered. vel successor. aror. justic. escaetor vie. coronat. aut alior. ballivor. vel ministror. nri. hered. vel successor. nror. quor.cunq; dumodo statuta et ordinacoes. illa cont. leges et consuetudines regni nri. Angl. necnon in p'judiciu. majoris civitatis London non existant Pret'a volum^{s} et concedim^{s} p nob. hered. et successoribz. nris. p p'sentes qd. magist. et gardiani frat'nitatis p'dce. et eor. successores imppm. heant. faciant et ex'ceant infra civitatem p'dcam. libtates. et suburb. ejusdem plenu. et integru. supvisu. scrutiniu. gubnacoem. et correccoem. omr. et singulor. hoim. dict. frat'nitatis sive mistere aceciam indigen. forinsecor. et alienigen. dict. misteris seu re aliqua utenciu. eisdem misteris ptinen. in civitate p'dca. ac libtatibz. et suburb. ejusdem tam in fcura. scissura et opacce. indumentor. hoim. quoquo modo utenciu. seu ex'cenciu. infra civitatem p'dcam. libtatibz. et suburb. ejusdem quamcunq; alio modo et qd. heant. correccoem. et punicoem. oim. indigen.

of Merchant Taylors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, and do from henceforth INCORPORATE *the aforesaid gild* by the name of The Gild of Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, and that the said master and wardens of the gild and fraternity aforesaid, and their successors, by the name of the Master and Wardens of Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London; and we do, by these presents, ordain and declare them to be called, accepted, and reputed by the said names, and we do, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, and their successors, that they shall be able to augment and increase the aforesaid fraternity, and to hold the said fraternity of whatsoever persons, natives, whom they may be willing to receive into the same fraternity, and to retain, have, and enjoy all and singular persons of the said fraternity, or received into the same fraternity, or from henceforth to be received into the same, lawfully and freely, without the hinderance or disturbance of any person or persons, of any other art or mystery of the city aforesaid, and that the said master or wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, and their successors, shall have, hold, possess, and enjoy, to them and their successors, all and all manner of lands and tenements, rents, reversions, and services, and other hereditaments and possessions whatsoever and wheresoever, goods and chattels, and also all and all manner of liberties, franchises, privileges, and grants, which the master and wardens of the said gild or fraternity of Taylors and Linen Armourers of St. John the Baptist, in our city of London, had, at the time of the making of these presents, or they or their predecessors have heretofore had, possessed or held, or were to them, or any of them, or to the said gild or fraternity heretofore given or granted, and that the master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, by the name of the master and wardens of Merchant Taylors of the fraternity of St. John the Baptist, in the city of London, may be able to purchase, receive, grant, alienate, and lease lands and tenements, goods and chattels, and to plead and be impleaded, and also to answer and be answered before whatso-

forinsecor. et alienigen. de et p omibz. rebz. dcis. misteris M'cator. Scissor. seu Scissor. et Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. ptinen. seu ante hec tempora spectan. p delictis suis in eisdem quociens et quando opus fu'it p comodo. et utilitate quor. cunq; ligeor. nror. aut alior. quor. cunq; ita qd. correccio. et punicio. hujusmodi indigen. forinsecor. et alienigen. et eor. cujusit. sic in p'missis delinquent. seu delinquenciu. p magrm. et gardianos dce. frat'nitatis p tempore existen. scdm. legem Angl. et ordinacoes. et statuta inde edit ac consuetudines civitatis nre. London exequat^{r} et qd. nullus indigen. forinsecus nec alienigen amodo utat. dict. arte sive mistera M'cat. Scissor. sive mistere Scissor. aut Linear. Armaturar. Armurarior. seu opacoe. scissura vel fcura. indumentor. hoim. infra dcam. civitatem libtat. et suburb. ejusdem nisi primitus p magrm. et gardianos frat'nitatis p tempore existen. ad hoc admittat^{r} Et ult'ius volum^{s} ac p has lras. nras. concedim$_{s}$ p'dcis. magro. et gardianis dce. frat'nitatis et eor. successoribz. p p'sentes qd. nullus officiarius artificiarius m'cator seu aliquis alius quicq;. decet'o aliquem ligeum nrm. M'cator. Scissor. frat'nitatis p'dce. aut opator. scissor. seu fcor. indumentor. hoim. infra civitatem p'dict. libtat. et suburb. ejusdem aut bona sua sive m'cimonia, pannos, laneos, ulnas et mensuras dcis. misteris ptinen sive spectantur. amodo scrutent. nec scrutari p'sumant quoquo modo p't' solumodo. magist. et gardiani frat'nitatis p'dce. p tempore existen. Ita qd. non cedat in p'judiciu. auctoritatis majoris civitatis nre. London p tempore existen. eo qd. exp'ssa mencio de c'titudine p'missor. vel eor. alicujus aut de aliquibz. alijs donis vel concessionibz. p nos pgenitores vel p'decessores nras p'fatis magro. et custod. aut p'decessoribz. suis quibuscunq; noibz. censeant ante hec tempora fact in p'sentibz minime fact evistat. aut aliquo alio

ever justices and judges in whatsoever courts, and in all actions real, personal, and mixed, and in pleas of assize, novel disseisin, and also in all pleas, suits, plaints, matters, and businesses, and that the master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, and their successors, may be able lawfully and freely to make, ordain, and execute statutes and ordinances, for the good and wholesome governance, survey, search, and correction of the mysteries aforesaid, and of the men of the said fraternity and mysteries, according to the necessity and exigence of the case, so often and whensoever it shall be needful, without the occasion, impeachment, or hinderance of us, our heirs or successors, whatsoever, so that the said statutes and ordinances be not contrary to the laws and customs of our kingdom of England, nor in prejudice of the mayor of the city of London; moreover, we do will and grant, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, that the master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, and their successors, may, for ever, have, make, and exercise, within the city aforesaid, the liberties and suburbs thereof, the full and entire survey, search, governance, and correction of all and singular the men of the said fraternity or mystery, and also of natives, strangers, and foreigners, using the said mysteries, or any thing appertaining to the same mysteries in the city aforesaid, and the liberties and suburbs thereof, as well in the making, cutting, and working of men's apparel, as howsoever otherwise using or exercising the same mysteries, within the city aforesaid, and the liberties and suburbs thereof; and that they may have the correction and punishment of all natives, strangers, and foreigners, in and concerning all matters appertaining or heretofore belonging to the said mysteries of the Merchant Taylors, or Taylors and Linen Armourers, for the offences therein, so often and when it shall be needful for the advantage and benefit of our liege people or others whomsoever, so that the correction and punishment of such natives, strangers, and foreigners, and every of them so offending in the premises, be exercised by the master and wardens of the said fraternity for the time being, according to the laws of England, and the ordinances and statutes thereof made, and

statuto actu ordinacoe. pvisione restriccoe incontriu. inde fact. edit sive ordinat. aut aliquo alia re mat'ia vel causa quacunq; non obstant In cujus etc. T. R. apud Westm. vj die Januarij.

pr decem libris solut in hanapio.

This is a true copy from the original record remaining in the Chapel of the Rolls, having been examined.

John Kipling.

the customs of our city of London, and that no native, stranger, nor foreigner, from henceforth, do use the said art or mystery of the Merchant Taylors, or the mystery of the Taylors and Linen Armourers, in the working, cutting, or making of men's apparel within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, unless he be first admitted thereto by the master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid, or by their successors, masters and wardens of the same fraternity for the time being; and further, we will, and by these our letters do grant, to the aforesaid master and wardens of the said fraternity, and their successors, by these presents, that no officer, artificer, merchant, or any other person whomsoever, shall search, nor in any manner presume to search, any liege subject of the aforesaid fraternity of Merchant Taylors, or the workmen, taylors, or makers of men's apparel within the city aforesaid, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or their goods or wares, woollen cloths, ells and measures, to the said mysteries belonging or appertaining, except only the master and wardens of the fraternity aforesaid for the time being, so that nothing be suffered to the prejudice of the authority of the mayor of our city of London for the time being, although express mention be not made in these presents of the certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants heretofore by us, our progenitors, or predecessors, to the aforesaid master and wardens, or their successors, by whatsoever names they are called, or any other statute, act, ordinance, proviso, restriction, made, published, or ordained to the contrary thereof, or of any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever notwithstanding. In witness, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the sixth day of January.

For 10*l*. paid into the Hanaper.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Haberdashers, or Hurrers of old time so called, were incorporated a Brotherhood of St. Catherine, in the 26th year of Henry VI. anno 1447. [There was also Fraternitas S. Nicolai de Haberdashers.] They were confirmed in the 17th of Henry VII. and named Merchant Haberdashers. The arms, ancient, together with the addition of crest and supporters, — were granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux King of Arms, by patent under his hand and seal, dated the 8th of November, 1570, and the 12th of Elizabeth; and confirmed at the visitation, 1634, Henry Andrews, one of the aldermen, master, in the book of which visitation the crest is without a helmet."* This fraternity anciently was indifferently Hurrers and Milliners; the latter from the merchandizes they chiefly dealt in, which came from the city of Milan, in Italy. They were incorporated by letters patent of the 26th of Henry VI. anno 1447, by the style of the Fraternity of St. Catherine the Virgin, of the Haberdashers of the city of London; but at present are denominated the Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers in the city of London. This corporation is governed by a master, four wardens, and ninety-three assistants, with a livery of 342 members, who, upon their admission, pay each a fine of twenty-five pounds, and to whom belongs a great estate, out of which, according to the generous benefactions of the several donors, they annually pay to charitable uses about the sum of 3,500*l.*[*] They are a master, four wardens, ninety on the court of assistants, and 329 on the livery. The fine for livery is 25*l.* They may take each two apprentices. This is the eighth company of the twelve, some of which the lord mayor must be free of. There have been twenty-two lord mayors free of this company. They bear for their arms Barry Nebule of six argent and azure, on a bead gules, a lion passant, gardant or, crest on a helmet and torse, two arms supporting a laurel proper and issuing out of a cloud argent. Supporters, two Indian goats argent, attired and hoofed, or: motto "SERVE AND OBEY."[†] Patroness, St. Catherine. Hall, *Maiden lane.*

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* Strype's Stow, ii. 278.

The Haberdashers were first incorporated, 26 Henry VI., as "the Fraternity of Haberdashers' Hall, London," and more fully afterwards under the title of "Fraternitas S. Cath. Virginis de Haberdashers." The society of "S. Nicolai de Haberdasher," seems to have been united with the former sometime before the reign of Henry VII., for, in the 17th of that king, the two were confirmed or re-incorporated under the general title of "the master and four wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers," or "Merchant Haberdashers." Queen Elizabeth, in 1578, by inspeximus, confirmed them by the name of the "Master and four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers, in the city of London." Her charter recites and ratifies previous letters patent of Henry VI., Henry VII., Henry VIII., and of Philip and Mary, and invests the company with the usual and necessary powers and privileges. The number of the company consists of one master, four wardens, 45 assistants, 485 livery, and an indefinite number of freemen, together with the usual officers, as clerk, beadle, &c.

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[*] Maitland, ii. 13-34.

[†] New View, ii. 609.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The Haberdashers originally were a branch of the Mercers, dealing, like them, in merceries, or small wares, and so much assimilated with them in the reign of Richard II. that the then mayor fined the Mercers for entering themselves as freemen of the Haberdashers' Company. Lydgate places their stalls together in the mercery at Chepe, in his metropolitan ballad, so often before quoted in our accounts, and which was written within very few years of this period.[*]

Their division, near this time, into two fraternities, separately dedicated to St. Catherine and St. Nicholas, arose from there being then two distinct branches in the trade, or, in other words, from the Hurrers or Cappers being anciently reckoned Haberdashers; and this continued the case long after hatting became a separate business; for, as late as the fire of London, we find the latter called Haberdashers of Hats; while the others, dealing, as now, only in ribands, laces, and other haberdasheries, were called "Haberdashers of small wares."[†] The Haberdashers of small wares were also called Millianers (Milliners), an appellation derived from their dealing in merchandize, chiefly imported from the city of Milan, in Italy, such as ouches, broches, agglets, spurs, capes, glasses, etc. Amongst other wares also which constituted a part of the haberdashery of that period were pins, before the introduction of which the English ladies are stated to have used points or skewers made of thorns, to fasten their garments with. This small article formed a very lucrative branch of their trade, and 60,000*l.* annually is said to have been paid on account of it to foreigners in the early years of Queen Elizabeth; yet long before the decease of that princess, they were manufactured in great quantities in this country, and in the reign of James I. (when the pinmakers received their charter,) the English artisan "exceeded every foreign competitor in the production of this diminutive though useful article of dress."

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[*] Hist. Essay, 233.

[†] The following additional documents relating to those companies whilst distinct, occur amongst the city records: lib. Fr. 147, "Les Ordinaunces des Hatters," [reg. Edw. III.] lib. H. 318, "Ordinacio des Hurers," [22 Rich. II.] lib. I. 192, "Ordinacio de Cappers et Hurrers," [4 Hen. V.] "Ordinances of Hurrers," [16 Hen. VI.] lib. L. 258. "Ordinc of Hatter Merchants, [3 Hen. VII.] and ditto of Hurrers, secund. p. 266.

Strype describes the Haberdashers' shops to have made a very gay show formerly from the various foreign commodities they were furnished with; and by the purchasing of them, he says, the people of London, and of other parts of England, began to expend extravagantly, whereof great complaints were made amongst the graver sort. There were but few of these milliners' shops in the reign of Edward VI., not more than a dozen in all London; but in 1580, every street from Westminster embraced the business of woollen-drapers, cutlers, upholsterers, glass and earthenware men, perfumers, and various others dealing, eastwards, until the whole town became full of them. They sold, amongst other wares, French and Spanish gloves, and French cloth or frizarde (frieze), Flanders-dyed kersies, daggers, swords, knives, Spanish girdles, painted cruses, dials, tables, cards, balls, glasses, fine earthen pots, saltcellars, spoons, tin dishes, puppets, pennons, inkhorns, toothpicks, silk, and silver buttons. All which "made such a shew," says Strype, "in passengers' eyes, that they could not help gazing on and buying these nick-knacks." This great offence a contemporary writer, quoted by him, bitterly apostrophises. He "marvels" that "no man taketh heed to it what number of trifles cometh hither from beyond the seas, that we might either clean spare, or else make them within our own realm; for the which we either pay inestimable treasure every year, or else exchange substantial wares and necessaries for them, for the which we might receive great treasure." The government's taking up the same narrow idea, was, no doubt, the cause of the sumptuary regulations about which there were so many precepts anciently issued to the companies and city of London.

The Haberdashers' court books are stated to extend no further back than the reign of Charles I. a date too recent to afford that sort of antiquarian illustration which we have been emulous to make a chief characteristic of this work. Had we been permitted, therefore, to see them, (which we have not,) we should have avoided making extracts. The company possess numerous precepts also dated near the same time, but they merely repeat what has been already said; and, those kind of documents being alike in all the companies, (sums and quantities excepted,) it would be superfluous to make further mention of them:*—A small vellum book of ordinances, which was shewn us, has a good illumination of St. Katherine, the company's patron saint.

Under the above circumstance,—want of early historical documents, or of permission to see such as may be extant,—this company and two or three others similarly situated [which follow,] must necessarily be treated of very concisely. The few notices below are the only ones we have been able to collect, without resorting to common printed accounts.

1372. The company, under the name of haberdashers, promulgated their first set of ordinances.†

1372. They return two members to common council, and rank as a distinct gild from the hurrers, which latter also send the same number of members.‡

1381. The Haberdashers, by the name of the Fraternity of St. Katherine, are mentioned in the Bishop of London's Registry.

1448. The company receive a charter of incorporation from Henry VI. as Haberdashers.§

1466. The Haberdashers send twelve of their members to attend the coronation of Elizabeth, the queen of Edward IV., ranking on that occasion as the eighth company; and two years afterwards furnish thirty of them to attend the setting out of the city watch, then ranking only as the eleventh company. At after periods their numbers and order of precedence vary.||

The master of the Haberdashers' Company is enumerated amongst those of the other companies who attended the coronation of Richard III. (subsequently as waiters on the lord mayor or chief butler.)

1511, 1st April, 2d Henry VIII. The court of aldermen ordered the chamberlain "to delyv^{r}. and pay unto the wardeyns of the Habdasshers xl. marc^{s}. st^{r}ling towards their costs and charg^{s}. susteyned and made to the king's grace, and his counsell for their newe corporacion, by the whiche corporacion their name ys chaunged from the name of M^{r}chaunthabdashers unto the name of Haberdasshers."¶

1515. (Sir William Botiller, knight, mayor.) An entry amongst the city records states it to have been ordered and decreed by the court of aldermen—

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* Vide Hist. Essay, 120 to 166, and particularly the commencement of the subject, p. 120, sec. the first.

† City Records, lib. 9, 292, Articuli Mister' Haberdashers.

‡ Hist. Essay, 33-4.

§ Lib. K. 266.

|| Hist. Essay, 101-2.

¶ City Records Rep. 2, fo. 110.

"That the clerks and bedells of those viij. Mister$_{s}$. folowyng, that ys to sey: merc^{r}s., grocr^{r}s., drap^{r}s., fyshmon^{r}s., goldesmyths, skynn^{r}s. tayllo^{rs}. and hab'dashers should from thenceforth be discharged of th' offic^{s}. of constable, raker, and skaveng^{r}. for eu^{r}. as long as they should stand and contynawe in their sayd roomes of clerks and bedells." But this order, with all other ordinances thentofore made concerning like discharges, was on Monday after Epiphany, in the 8th of Henry VIII. "utt^{r}ly repelyd, revoked, and annullyd."*

1552. The Haberdashers court offered to give *5l.* yearly towards the finding of a poor scholar at the university, "so that the rest of the xij. worshypfull companyes of the cittie doth like."

The right of search of the Haberdashers' Company over the Fishmongers, was confirmed, notwithstanding the latter's petition to be separately incorporated, anno 1576, the Fishmongers' submitting to be searched, guarded, ruled, and governed, by the master, wardens, and rulers of the Haberdashers'; and rules and ordinances were accordingly, at this date, drawn up for the purpose between them.

The Haberdashers, in common with other companies, were severe sufferers during the troublesome times of Charles I. and of the Commonwealth, being compelled to contribute their quotas of several loans assessed by government on the citizens of London and its corporation; and they are thus said to have lost an amount of nearly 50,000*l.* including a calculation of interest to 1673, in which year the account was finally made up, and is still extant in their books.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The constitution of the company, according to the charter 20th of Elizabeth, (and which, in their printed books they state to be the governing charter of the company,) vests the government in a master, four wardens, and an indefinite number of about fifty assistants. The substance of the previous charters, which this of Elizabeth recites and confirms, follows:

The first charter, 26 Henry VI. grants and gives licence to the king's beloved subjects, "the men of the Mystery of Haberdashers, within the city of London," and their successors, to begin, unite, found, create, erect, and establish, a gild or fraternity in honour of the blessed Katherine the virgin, of the men of the mystery aforesaid, and of others, and the said gild or fraternity so began, united, founded, &c. to have and hold, and exercise to them and their perpetual successors, to endure to future times; and empowers them the same gild to increase and augment of such others as they may be willing to receive into the same. It further grants, that they may be able to elect, have, and make four wardens from themselves, as often as they please, or that business may require, for the government, keeping, and ruling of the same fraternity for ever. That the said wardens and their successors may be perpetually capable, and the said fraternity be in itself a consolidated and perpetual incorporated fraternity. That the said fraternity shall thenceforth be named and called the Fraternity of St. Katherine the Virgin of the Haberdashers in the city of London, and be incorporated for all future times, and shall be made, and declared, and accepted, and approved as and for one body. That by the name of the Wardens and Fraternity of St. Katherine, they shall have power to acquire in fee and perpetuity lands, tenements, rents, annuities, and other possessions, and the same to hold in free burgage of the said king and others, to them and their successors; that they may have a common seal, and by their aforesaid corporate name may plead and be impleaded, &c.

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* City Records Rep. 3, fo. 121.

The charter 17 Henry VII. states the king of his special grace, (with the advice of his council, and on the personal, humble, and special supplication of his beloved and faithful subjects, the men, citizens, and freemen of London, as well of the art or mystery of Hurrers, otherwise called Cappers, as of the art or mystery of Hatter Merchants of the city of London,) to have granted that from thenceforth the said two arts or mysteries, and all the men of the same, shall, by ordinances, be united, conjoined, erected, created, and established into one entire art or mystery, which shall be in deed and name one united body, art, and perpetual commonalty or body wholly, and be thenceforth so styled and accepted. That after such union the whole of the liegemen thereof shall enjoy all manner of liberties, franchises, customs, and ordinances, which they had before possessed or might have used. That they and their successors in the city aforesaid shall have power to found, erect, and establish a certain gild or fraternity in honour of St. James the Apostle, and to hold the same in perpetuity (such fraternity to be called the Fraternity of St. James), and that they may be able to increase the same gild of whomsoever persons they may choose to receive. That the same conjoined fraternity of Hurrers and Hatter Merchants shall have power to elect one master and three wardens from themselves, for the good of the same fraternity for ever—shall have perpetual succession and a common seal—shall be incorporated for ever, and shall be able in law to purchase and demise, or alienate in fee and perpetuity and otherwise, lands, tenements, &c. and that by their corporate name of one master and three wardens and commonalty of St. James, of the art of Hurrers and Hatter Merchants of London, they may plead and be impleaded. The said charter moreover grants that the citizens and freemen of London, as well of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers as of the arts or mysteries of Hurrers and Hatter Merchants, and all the men of the same two arts or mysteries, shall be conjoined and united into one art or mystery, and be in deed and name one art and one perpetual commonalty, by the name of MERCHANT HABERDASHERS only, and not otherwise, for ever, and be thenceforward so named, called, and accepted. That under their said name of Merchant Haberdashers, they shall be able to erect and establish in the city aforesaid a certain gild or fraternity in honour of St. Katherine the virgin, with power, perpetually, to enjoy the same to them and their successors, which fraternity shall be styled the fraternity of St. Katherine of Merchant Haberdashers in the city of London. That they shall have power to increase and augment the same—shall be able to elect from amongst themselves one master and four wardens, to rule and govern such fraternity; and shall from thenceforth be empowered every year, or other year, at pleasure, to allow each of the brothers and sisters of the same fraternity, more sufficiently to have, make, and at their pleasure use one livery or vesture of a suit, and also to hold their feast or refection of meat and drink, on the festival of St. Katherine the virgin, in such competent place as they may deem fit. That the master and wardens of the said Merchant Haberdashers shall have perpetual succession and a common seal; be persons capable in law to purchase and demise, or alienate, in fee and perpetuity, or otherwise, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, of whatsoever persons, as well within the city of London as without; be able to hold to them and their successors, for ever, all lands, tenements, and hereditaments whatsoever, which the men of the said art or mystery called Haberdashers, or the wardens, etc. of the same then had or at any time before had possessed, held, or enjoyed, together with all manner of liberties, which they the men of the said mystery called Haberdashers, or of the said mystery of Hurrers, or the mystery called Hatter Merchants, or the wardens of them or either of them, had thentofore had, possessed, held, or used. That the master and wardens of the said fraternity called Haberdashers, by the name of one master and four wardens of the gild or fraternity of St. Katherine, of the art of Merchant Haberdashers of the city of London, might plead and be impleaded, might hold their lawful assemblies, make statutes and ordinances for the wholesome government of their commonalty, make search for defects throughout their trade, both in London and without, and amend and correct the same by whatever description of persons carried on. It forbids foreigners or strangers to use the occupation of Haberdashers without licence of the said united company of Merchant Haberdashers, and affords the latter full protection in all their privileges.

The charter of Henry VIII. in part recites and fully confirms the charters of Henry VI. and VII., and further grants various additional privileges,—as the power of distraining in case of non-payment of fines for defaults; extends the company's right of trade search; and gives them the exclusive privilege, in opposition to strangers or non-freemen, of carrying on business in London and its environs, etc.

The charter 4 and 5 Philip and Mary confirms the aforesaid charters to the then master and wardens, William Garrarde, knight, and John Essex, John Remffe, Edward Hall, and Edward Withie; but without granting any additional privileges.

The charter 20 Elizabeth, addressed to George Barnes, alderman and master, and to Edward Bragge, Henry Dale, Christopher Hoddesdon, and John White, wardens, confirms the whole of the privileges granted by her predecessors, and re-incorporates them by the name of "The Master and Four Wardens of the Fraternity of the Art or Mystery of Haberdashers, of the City of London," with the privileges of being a body corporate and politic, and having perpetual succession; allows them to have a hall, in which to convoke assemblies, to make ordinances, etc.

The company's original by-laws having been burnt at the conflagration of 1666, a new code was drawn up, and, in 1675, sanctioned and signed by Lord Chancellor Finch, Sir Matthew Hale, chief justice of the King's Bench, and Sir Francis North, chief justice of the Common Pleas, by which the company is now governed. Some of the chief articles as printed in their List of Livery follow:—

As to the Election of Master and Wardens.

"That the master and wardens be elected on the Saturday before, or on the Saturday next after St. Catherine's day (25th November), yearly, due publication whereof is to be made to the livery previously to their being sworn into office."

As to the Choice of Assistants.

"That all who have borne the office of master or warden, or fined for the same, shall or may be assistants; and that the master, wardens, and assistants, or the major part of them, may, at their pleasure, make choice of any other of the fraternity to be assistants. The custom, accordingly, is, for two of the livery annually to be elected third and fourth wardens, and the next year assistants; under the following regulations.

Regulations.

"That the master and wardens cause to be made and regularly kept, and laid before the court, annually, at their separate meetings, a correct list of all such liverymen as are, or seem to be, competent persons, in good circumstances, of reputable stations, and unexceptionable characters.

That the clerk read over such list, seriatim, until six persons be fixed on, by show of hands, (unless a ballot be demanded according the standing order in that case provided,) for the master and wardens forthwith to make the most strict and circumstantial enquiries abroad, and to report the result to the next court of assistants, when four out of such six are to be again elected, by show of hands or ballot, as aforesaid, to have notices of nomination sent them, preparatory to two being finally balloted, at election day, into the third and fourth wardenships; and wherein the wardenships may be declined, or the notices unanswered, such contingency is to be first supplied from the two remaining of the said six persons so first nominated."

As to the Choice of Liverymen.

"The master, wardens, and assistants, or major part of them, are empowered to nominate and choose whom they think fit of the fraternity for liverymen."

*Quarterage.**

"A quarterage of 6*d*., or 2*s*. per annum, to be paid by every person free of the company."

Apprentices.

"That apprentices be on liking not more than six weeks, nor taken for less than seven years, and be made free within forty days after the expiration of their indentures."

A Court of Wardens,

"Consisting of the master and wardens for the time being, meet the first (though sometimes, from casual circumstances, on the second Tuesday in every month, except August, to superintend all bindings and turnovers, sanction admissions to the freedom and livery of the company, to elect boys (sons of parishioners of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and of St. Luke, Old street), into Trotman's free school, Bunhill Row, and to receive and consider incidental communications and applications in general.

A Court of Assistants

"Is held at the Hall, the second Monday in every month, except August, at 12 o'clock, when all petitions, memorials, etc., are taken into consideration, and disposed of; and in the months of March, June, September, and December, the gift orders are issued, and made payable the second Wednesday after every quarter-day.

"A Table of Fines and Fees, according to the present stamp duties, is, for general inspection, conspicuously placed in the clerk's office, where applications and enquiries are to be made, and every necessary information will, at all times, be readily given.

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* The beadle is the officer authorized to collect the quarterage, annually, at Michaelmas.

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

The account of this company's pageants, on the coronation of Ann Boleyn, in 1532-3, copied from Nichols's Progresses of Elizabeth, in our Historical Essay, contains all we have been able to meet with under this head.* Their printed pageants amount to six, viz.—

1620. Sir Francis Jones.	"Της Ειρηνης Τροφαια, or the Triumphs of Peace, that celebrated the Solemnity of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Jones, Knight, at his Inauguration into the Maioraltie of London, on Monday, being the 30th of October, 1620; at the particular cost and charge of the right worshipfull and antient Society of the Haberdashers; with an explication of the several Shewes and Devices, by J[hon] S[quire]. *London, Printed for Nicholas Okes,* 1626. 4to."	In Mr. Jolley's Library, and reprinted in Nichol's progress of James I.
1631. Sir George Whitmore.	"London's Jus Honorarium, exprest in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Shews, at the initiation or entrance of the Right Honourable George Whitmore, into the Maioralty of the famous and farre renowned City of London; all the charge and expence of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful the Society of Haberdashers. By James Heywood. 4to."	In Mr. Gough's Collection at the Bodleian.
1632. Sir Nicholas Raynton.	"Londini Artium et Scientiarum Scatarigo; or London's Fountain of Arts and Sciences; expressed in Sundrie Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the initiation of the R. H. Nicholas Raynton, into the Maiorty of the famous and far renowned City of London. All the charge and expence of the laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking and charge of the Right Worshipfull Company of Haberdashers. Written by Tho. Haywood."	No Copy mentioned.
1637. Sir Richard Feen.	"Londini Speculum: or *London's Mirror,* expres't in Sundry *Triumphs, Pageants,* and *Showes,* at the initiation of the Right Honourable *Richard Fenn,* into the Maioralty of the Famous and farre renowned City, London. All the charge and expence of these laborious projects, both by water and land, being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipful Company of the *Habberdashers.* Written by Tho. Haywood. (Cut of Haberdasher's Arms). Imprinted at London by J. Okes, dwelling in Little St. Bartholomew's. 1637."	In Mr. Gough's Collection at the Bodleian Library.
1664. Sir John Lawrence.	"London's Triumphs, celebrated in honour to the truely deserver of honour, Sir John Lawrence, Knight, Lord Maior of the Honourable City of London, and performed at the costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Haberdashers. William Justice, Esq., Master; John King, Philip Owen, Anthony Dowse, John Mascall, Wardens. Written by John Tatham, Gent. Lond. Printed by W. G., for H. Brome, at the Gun, in Ivy lane. 1664."	Sold in Mr. Bindley's Sale.

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* Hist. Essay, 97.

1699, Sir Richard Levett.

"The Triumphs of London, for the inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Richard Levett, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a Description of the Pageants, together with the publick *Speeches*, and the whole Solemnity of the day. Performed on Monday, the 30th day of October, anno 1699. All set forth at the proper cost and charge of the Honourable Company of Haberdashers.

London. Printed for A. Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick Lane. MDCXCIX."

In the City of London Library.

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The site of the present Haberdashers' hall was bequeathed to the company in 1478 (8th of Edward IV.), by William Baker, citizen and haberdasher, together with various houses and premises attached, in the whole about half an acre of ground, and of which there is an accurate plan amongst the company's documents.

The ancient hall on this site, with the company's records and property of considerable value and importance, were almost wholly destroyed in the fire of 1666. Of this hall we know nothing, but may judge it was a structure of considerable magnitude, from the Parliament Commissioners having held their meetings in it during the Interregnum. The present hall, which succeeded, was rebuilt in 1667. It is situated in Maiden lane, immediately opposite the Goldsmiths' magnificent hall, in the parishes of St. Mary Stayning and St. Michael, Wood street. It has nothing to merit description; indeed, it much needs rebuilding. There are some good portraits, but which need not be further noticed here, being mentioned in most of the histories of London.

CHARITABLE DONATIONS.

Free Schools, Almshouses, Benefices, Lectures, Exhibitions, and Pensions.	*By whom Founded, Endowed, or Given.*	*Benefactors.*
Free Schools.		
One at Banbury in Cheshire.	Mr. Aldersea, who settled, 18 Eliz. about 180*l.* per annum for the maintenance of this school, and other charitable uses; paid at Banbury, according to the settlement in his lifetime.	Lady Romney Mrs. Paradine Mr. Huntloe Mrs. Monox Mrs. Barret Mr. Culverwell Mr. Harrison Mrs. Harrison Ald. Haydon Mr. Freeman Mr. Shingler Mr. Cauldwel Mr. Sommers Mr. Offley Mr. Benskin Mr. Brameley Lady Burghleigh Mr. Gale Mr. Clark Mr. Buckland Mr. Taylor —— Wynn, esq. Mr. Holden Mr. Reacock Sir Nich. Raunton Lady Whitmore Mr. Jesson Mr. Jones Mr. Haslefoot Mr. Adams Mr. Hammon Mr. Trotman Mr. Gerrard Mr. Morgan Mr. Blundell Mr. Barnes Mr. Bond Mr. Arnold Sir Hugh Symthson Alderman Aske Alderman Bodington —— Baron, esq. Mr. French
Another at Monmouth.	Mr. William Jones, anno 1614.	
Another at Newport in Shropshire.	Mr. Adams, anno 1660, and 150*l.* per annum, settled by him in his lifetime.	
Another at Bunhill-Fields, in the parish of Cripplegate.	Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, by his last will, made anno 1663; he gave 4000*l.* for charitable uses.	
Another at his Hospital at Hoxton, near Shoreditch, for twenty freemen's sons.	Alderman Aske.	
Almshouses.		
One at Monmouth, for twenty poor people, men and women.	Mr. William Jones, about the year 1614, who left, for this and other charitable uses, 18,000*l.*	
Another at Newland, in Gloucestershire, about three miles from Monmouth, for sixteen poor men and women.	Mr. Jones above mentioned, the same year.	
Another at Snowhill, Without Newgate, near the Conduit, for six poor freemen; and a pension of 7*l.* 10*s.*	Mr. Hammon, by his last will, dated 1638.	
Another at Hoxton, alias Hogsdon, in Middlesex, for twenty poor decayed men, and twenty freemen's sons, to be taught there.	Mr. Aske, anno 1690, who left the company upwards of 20,000*l.*	

Free Schools, Almshouses, Benefices, Lectures, Exhibitions, and Pensions.	*By whom Founded, Endowed, or Given.*
Benefices.	
Allbrighton, in Shropshire, value 120*l.* per annum.	
Nigston, in Leicestershire, about 50*l.* per annum.	
Dyesworth, in the same shire, about 50*l.* per annum.	
Layston, in Suffolk, about 80*l.* per annum.	
Awre, in Gloucestershire, 100*l.* per annum.	
With an assistant preacher, 80*l.* per ann.	
Lectures.	
St. Bartholomew behind the Exchange, to be preached on Tuesdays in the afternoon. Salary 66*l.* per annum.	Mr. Jones above mentioned, anno 1614.
Two at Cripplegate Church; one to be preached on Sunday mornings—the other on Thursdays. Salary 20*l.* per annum for each.	
Exhibitions.	
One for a student of Sidney College, Cambridge, of 6*l.* per annum.	Lady Romney.
Four more exhibitions for as many students in the said college.	Mr. Jesson.
For a poor preacher in the university of Cambridge, a pension of 5*l.* per annum.	Mr. Culverwell.
Pensions lately given.	
400*l.* to pay twenty poor people 20*s.* per annum a piece for ever.	Mr. Bodington, anno 1700.
150*l.* to purchase a lease of some house or houses for 78 years, being the time of his age, to pay four poor men and four poor women of this company yearly, during the said term, 13*s.* 4*d.* a piece.	—— Baron, Esq. anno 1702.
To twenty poor men of this company, 2*s.* 6*d.* a piece per annum.	Mr. French, anno 1699. He charged his estate for payment of this, with several other pensions.

This company hath many other gifts which they yearly dispose of under many heads, as to poor freemen, widows, prisons, &c. So that their charitable disbursements may yearly amount to about 3500*l.*

Drawn up by Mr. Stacey, clerk of the company. Communicated to me by John Billers, Esq. then master.

(From Strype's Stow, 1720.)

Take yet another prospect of the various Gifts and Charities committed to the trust of this Company of Haberdashers, as it hath come to my hands:

Benefactors.	*Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money given.*	*For what Uses.*	*The Date of the Gift.*
Sir Nicholas Ramton, mercer, in Lombard street.	Certain houses in Lombard street, but the rents reduced by means of the fire.	Certain yearly payments to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. To the parishes of Enfield, St. Mary Woolchurch, St. Edmund the King. To Hyington and Washington. To twenty poor people of the company, 17*s.* a piece; and to the company.	Anno 1646.
Mrs. Anne Whitmore.	Certain houses in the parish of St. Martin Outwich.	To ten widows thirty yards of Broadcloth for gowns, and ten ells of Holland; to the parish of St. Edmund the King, and to the wardens of the company.	Her will dated January 21, 1622.
William Jones.	For whose most large and noble gifts, I refer you to the Survey, in the Chapter of the Honour of Citizens.		
Mr. Haslefoot.	A manor in Essex, named Pitley.	To the churchwardens of St. Nicholasbold Abbey, for the better maintenance of the weekly lecturer, 8*l.* To twenty poor housekeepers of the company, 20*l.* To the four hospitals, 20*l.* To Ludgate, Newgate, and the two Compters, 10*l.* And to the clerk, and officers, and stock, [for laying up corn.]	
Mr. Jesson.	Two alleys in Grub street formerly worth 100*l.* per year; of late laid into a court, and let out to a carpenter to build.	To six poor Trimmers of Hats, to the minister of Lambeth, and the poor there, certain payments to each.	By will bearing date April, 1622.

Benefactors.	*Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money given.*	*For what Uses.*	*The Date of the Gift.*
Deputy Adams	Lands in Staffordshire.	To maintain a school at Newport, in Staffordshire, which the said Mr. Adams had founded there. To the schoolmaster, 40*l.*; to the usher, 10*l.*; to the minister, 20*l.* Payments also to two scholars, for ringing the bell, for repairs of the school, and to place out three, yearly. For expenses of the visiters of the school. To four alms-people and four scholars at the Universities, 5*l.* a piece. To two poor people of the company, etc.	Anno 1660 and odd.
—— Hammon	Certain houses in Tower-street and Mincing-lane.	For the maintenance of an almshouse founded by him, situate on Snow Hill, for six poor people, single, and members of the company. Certain payments to 20 poor people, at the election at Christmas.	
Alderman Gerrard	A quit-rent out of some houses in Holborn.	Payments thence to the churchwardens of St. Sepulchre, and to the poor of Clerkenwell.	
Mr. Morgan	Houses in Catherine-wheel alley.	To the town of Oswestre in Shropshire, a payment of 20*l.*	
Mr. Blundel	A house in the Poultry.	To the wardens of the company, for the prisoners in Newgate.	
Mr. Barnes	His house in Lombard street.	To four poor men certain payments, and to four poor widows, and to 12 poor people at the election, and to the stock of the company.	His will bore date Aug. 3, 1663.
Mr. Bond	An annuity, issuing out of houses in Bread street, now laid into one. The rents considerably fallen.	Payments to six poor men, 4*l.* per year; and to 26 poor men of the company, at the election.	By will bearing date Aug. 3, 1671.
—Arnold, Esq.	26*l.* per year, given by his uncle. Cost the company a suit at Chancery before this gift was fixed.	To 20 poor people at the election.	
Sir Hugh Smithson	An annuity of 10*l.* for 99 years, issuing out of his houses in Paternoster Row.	To 20 poor people at Easter, 10*s.* a piece.	His will dated Aug. 4, 1670.

Benefactors.	*Lands, Tenements, or Sums of Money given.*	*For what Use.*
Lady Wilet	2000*l.*	To buy in impropriations, and lay them to small vicarages; and as often as a purchase is made, and laid to such vicarage, the vicar to enjoy two parts, and the company one, till the value of the purchase come in again; and, after, the vicar to enjoy the whole.
Robert Aske, Esq.	His charity is so great and noble, that it is mentioned elsewhere in the Chapter of Colleges and Hospitals.	

Communicated to me by one now deceased, who had been master of this company.

Besides these, I meet with other Benefactors of this company, mentioned by Stow, in the Chapter of the Honour of Citizens, to which I refer the reader, viz.

Robert Offley	The sum of 1460*l.*	For several charitable uses.
Will. Whitmore	200*l.*	To Bridewell.
Florence Caldwell		To several poor parishes in London, yearly, 20*l.*
Robert Rowe		For maintenance of poor scholars in the Universities, yearly, 20*l.*
William Jones	A most liberal donation, mentioned before.	For an hospital in Monmouth, for the maintaining of 20 poor people. For a free school, and for a preacher in the same town. For a weekly lecture at St. Bartholomew's, behind the Exchange, and many other charitable purposes.

More Benefactors yet of this company are mentioned by Dr. Willet, in his Catalogue of good Works.

(*Strype's Stow,* 1720.)

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

LIVINGS, SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS, SCHOOLS, AND ALMSHOUSES; WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDENCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS, ETC. THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COURT OF ASSISTANTS.

Livings, &c.

ADAMS.—The master of the free grammar school, Newport, Shropshire; usher of ditto; writing-master of ditto; receiver of the rents.

HAMMOND.—The vicarage of Aure, Gloucestershire; the chapelry of Blakeney.

JONES.—The lecturer of Monmouth; schoolmaster of ditto; usher of ditto; the lecturer at Newland, Gloucestershire; ditto of St. Bartholomew, near the Bank, London.

ALDERSEY.—The preacher of Bunbury, Cheshire; the curacy of ditto; the schoolmaster of ditto; the usher of ditto.

ASKE.—The chaplain and schoolmaster at Hoxton.

TROTMAN.—The lecturer of Cripplegate; the master of the school in Bunhill Row.

WEILD.*— The rectory of Allbrighton, Shropshire; the rectory of Ritteswell, Leicestershire; the vicarage of Chertsey, Surry; the vicarage of Diseworth; Leicestershire; the rectory of Leiston, Suffolk; the vicarage of Wigstone, Leicestershire.

Almshouses.

ASKE'S HOSPITAL, at Hoxton,—For the maintenance of twenty liverymen or freemen, not under fifty, single or widowers, (and not having 50*l.* per annum, nor 500*l.* in property); and for the maintenance likewise, and education of twenty boys, sons of livery or freemen, who are admitted from seven to ten years, and discharged at fourteen, and are instructed in reading, writing, arithmetic, merchants' accounts, grammar, geography, and the elements of practical mathematics.

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* The court of assistants of the Haberdashers' Company and the governors of Christ's Hospital present, alternately, to these livings of Lady Weild.

Jones's, at Monmouth,—For ten men and ten women, inhabitants of that town, with a weekly allowance. They are recommended by the corporation of Monmouth, and elected by the court of assistants.

Jones's, at Newland, Gloucestershire,—For eight men and eight women, inhabitants of that parish, with a weekly allowance. They are recommended by the parish, and elected by the court of assistants.

Adams's, at Newport, in Shropshire,—Two for men and two for women, inhabitants of the town, with a weekly allowance. They are recommended by the minister, churchwardens, and five parishioners, and elected by the court of assistants.

Schools.

Trotman's, in Bunhill Row, London,—For the daily education of one hundred boys, sons of parishioners of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and St. Luke, Old Street; elected by the court of wardens. They are admitted at seven, and discharged at fourteen years of age, and instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic.

Jones's, at Monmouth,—For one hundred boys, sons of the inhabitants of the town or county of Monmouth, to be instructed in the classics, and also writing and arithmetic. The boys are elected by the visiters of the school, for the time being (amounting to nine, and including the vicar of Monmouth), of whom a correct list is kept at the clerk's office.

Adams's, at Newport, in Shropshire.—For eighty boys, sons of inhabitants of the town of Newport and Chetwyn End, and if the number of applicants there are not sufficient, for boys of the county of Salop; to be instructed in the classics, writing, and arithmetic. The boys are elected by the visiters of the school for the time being, (nine in number), of whom a correct list is kept by the clerk, and who have the appropriation of 54*l.* in equal sums of 18*l.* each, as apprentice fees, to three boys yearly, on their leaving school.

EXHIBITIONS,

OR, TEMPORARY PENSIONS TO POOR SCHOLARS AT THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

ADAMS.—Four of 22*l.* 10*s.* per annum each to scholars from the free grammar school at Newport, appointed by the visiters, to any college in Oxford or Cambridge.

CLARKE.—Two of 10*l.* each, per annum; one to be of Christ Church, Oxford; and the other of any college in Cambridge. Appointed by the court of assistants.

CULVERWELL.—Two of 5*l.* each per annum; one of Magdalene, Oxford; and the other of Christ's, Cambridge. Appointed by the bishop of London.

GOWMAY.—One of 5*l.* per annum, to any college, Oxford or Cambridge. Appointed by the court of assistants.

OFFLEY.—Two of 10*l.* each, per annum; to Magdalen and Brazen Nose, Oxford. The former appointed by the court of assistants, the latter by the corporation of Chester.

LADY ROMNEY.—Four of 12*l.* each, per annum; to two of Emanuel, and to two of Sussex Sidney, Cambridge. Appointed by the court of assistants.

JESTON.—Three of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, per annum, to Trinity College, Cambridge. Appointed by the master and seniors of that college.

N. B.—Sons of liverymen have always a preference in these appointments by the court of assistants.

Annuities, at and during the Pleasure of the Court.

	£
To a widow of a member of the Court . .	40
To another widow of a member of the court .	20
To a beadle's widow	20
To a porter's widow	20

Pensions.

Banks.*—Ten liverymen, 10*l.* a year each. Ten freemen, 5*l.* each.
Twenty freemen's widows, 5*l.* each.
Ten inhabitants of Saint Bennet's, Paul's wharf, 5*l.* each.
Ten of St. Saviour's, Southwark, 2*l.* 10*s.* to each.
Ten ditto of Battersea, 2*l.* 10*s.* each.

Barnes'.—Four freemen, 8*l.* a year each. Four widows, 2*l.* 10*s.* each.

Bond.—Six single men, 10*l.* a year each.

Cleave.—Fifteen freemen's widows, 5*l.* a year each.

Hammond.—Six freemen, 10*l.* a year each.

Huntloe.—Ten freemen's widows, 3*l.* a year each.

Jeston.—Six hatters or other freemen, 2*l.* 12*s.* each.

Jones.—Nine freemen, 8*l.* a year each.

Ramsey.—One liveryman, 10*l.* a year.

Romney.—Two freemen, 6*l.* a year each. Four widows, 3*l.* a year each.

n. b. Mr. Banks' pensions are at the disposal of his trustees, consisting of the master and wardens for the time being, and twelve perpetual members of the court of assistants. They are paid half yearly on the first Thursday after the 6th of January, (old Christmas-day), and on the first Thursday after the 6th July, (old Midsummer-day) all the rest are paid on the second Wednesday after each quarter-day.

Perpetual yearly gifts,

By various benefactors, to be obtained by application to the members of the court of assistants, for orders; which are issued in the months undernamed, and payable, with the pensions, on the second Wednesday after every quarter-day, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at the clerk's office.

January.

By the master and wardens:
Jetson's, to a poor clergyman.
Paradine's, to four poor clergymen.

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* The liverymen and widows must not be under forty, nor the freemen under fifty years of age.

MARCH.

By the court of assistants:
Adams' gift to twenty poor of the company, each 3*l.* 15*s.*
Boddington and Boulters, to twenty ditto, 16*s.*
Carpenter's, to twenty ditto, 12*s.*
Offley's, to twenty ditto, 10*s.*

ALSO,

Hobby's clothing gift, of a complete dress, to six poor men and six poor widows of the company.

JUNE.

Rainton's, to twenty-five poor of the company.
White's, to one ditto.
French's, to two ditto.
Barnes', Thomas, to twelve ditto.
Barnes', Sir Thomas, to four ditto.
Aldersey's, to seven ditto.
Monox's, to six poor widows.
Gourney's, to five poor of the company.
Trotman's, to five ditto.
Bowcher's, to four ditto.
Johnson's, to four ditto.
Hall's, to two ditto.
Cleave's, to two widows.

ALSO,

Bond's clothing gift, of a complete dress to three poor men and three poor widows of the company.

SEPTEMBER.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Arnold's, to twenty poor men	1	6	0
Hazlefoot's, to twenty-eight poor of the company .	1	0	0
Hammond's, to twenty ditto	1	0	0
Caldwell's, to six poor men	1	0	0
Holden's, to five poor of the company . . .	1	0	0
Kelke's, 1*l.*, and Hewe's, to one person . .	1	10	0
Somers', 12*s.*; and Peacock's, 12*s.* ditto . .	1	4	0

ALSO,

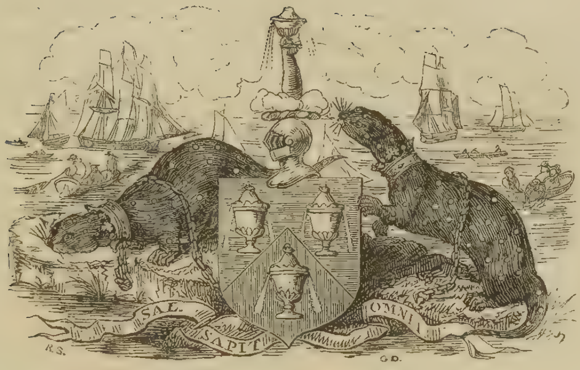
Whitmore's clothing gift of a complete dress to ten poor freemen's widows.

December.

	£	s.	d.
Bond's, to 106 poor of the company . . .	1	0	0
Buckland's, to four ditto	1	0	0
Paradine's, to four poor hatters or others . .	0	15	0

Loans.

By several benefactors, of sums of money, generally of 50*l.* and a few of 100*l.* are, when undisposed of, lent to young men without interest, upon certain conditions being complied with; all the particulars of which can be obtained at the clerk's office.



SALTERS' COMPANY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

"THAT this fraternity is of considerable antiquity is manifest by the grant of a livery by Richard II. anno 1394; but I cannot learn that they were incorporated before the 1st of Elizabeth, July 20, anno 1558, when, by letters patent, they were incorporated by the title of the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Salters of London."* "The Company of the Salters had their arms first granted to them in the 22d of Henry VIII. anno Domini 1530, by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux. The crest and supporters by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in the 29th of Elizabeth, anno Domini 1587, [approved at the visitation, anno 1634; Richard Darham then master.] They consist of a master, two wardens, and a livery of 190 members, whose fine, upon their being admitted, is twenty pounds. This company has a very considerable estate, out of which they pay to charitable uses about five hundred pounds per annum."* "This company was incorporated and had their arms granted them by Henry the Eighth. They consist of a master, two wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and 148 upon the livery, besides yeomanry. The livery fine is 20*l*. They are an honorable rich company, and the ninth of the twelve companies, of some whereof all lord mayors must be free, and there have been of it ten lord mayors.

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* Maitland, ii. 1234.

"Their armorial ensigns are per chevron azure and gules, three covered salts, or, springing salt proper. On a helmet and torse, issuing out of a cloud argent, a sinister arm proper holding a salt as the former. Supporters two otters argent plattee, gorged with ducal coronets, thereto a chain affixed and reflected, or: motto, SAL SAPIT OMNIA."† Hall, St. Swithin's lane.

"The grant of the company's arms by Benolt, were made at the request of John Cage and Christopher Webbe, the wardens thereof. The approval of Sir Henry St. George, at the herald's visitation of London, in 1634, was certified by the signature of the company's clerk, at the last visitation in 1687. The Salters' supporters 'are drawn (in the form of leopards,) blazoned (as ounces),' and were again certified by their clerk, on behalf of Thomas Sandford, master. Nathaniel Stratton, upper warden, and Richard Bagnall, lower warden."—*Vide the Visit. in Coll. Arm. K. G. p.* 435.‡

The Salters have received eight charters, viz. 37th and 38th of Edward III., 17th Richard II., 3d Henry VI., 24th Henry VI., 3d Edward IV., 1st Elizabeth, and 2d James I., the titles of which, as given in the calendars of the patent rolls, are as follows, viz.:

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* Strype's Stow, ii. 280.

† New View, ii. 618.

‡ A short account of the Salters' Company, printed for private distribution, rejects the otters as supporters, in favour of ounces or small leopards, and which latter, it states, have been adopted by the assistants, in the arms put up in their new hall; and it gives the following "furnished by a London antiquary," as the Salters real supporters. Two ounces sable besante, gorged with crowns and chased gold. If there appeared any connexion between ounces and the company's trade, it might be right to reject the otters for them; but there being none, we have preferred adhering to the supporters assigned by the New View, which have now the sanction of nearly 130 years in their favour. Otters are well known, when taught, to drive fish into the net, and might not unlikely be used in ancient times as serviceable on that account; and, in this light, they are properly allusive. See further [p. 558; *line* 3, et seq.]

37 Edward III., Liberties granted to the Salters of London and other places. 38 Edward III., Protection for the Salters of London. 17 Richard II., Confirmation and grant of livery, &c. 3 Henry VI., Confirmation by inspeximus of the charter 37 Edward III. entitled, "ample liberties confirmed to the Salters of London." 24 Henry VI., Confirmation for the Salters of London. 3 Edward IV., Ample liberties for the Salters of London. 1 Elizabeth., Confirmation by inspeximus of the preceding charters. 2 James I, Confirmation of all the preceding by inspeximus.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

That universal seasoner to which the Saviour deigned to assimilate his disciples, by styling them "the salt of the earth," was, from the earliest times, equally known and appreciated in England as in other countries. The Romans made pits and mines here.—Those at Droitwich are mentioned in the year 816. Salt works are of frequent occurrence in Doomsday Book, under the name of *Salinæ*, and were spread over all the counties of the kingdom, abounding most, however, in Worcestershire, Norfolk, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Cheshire; and their utility and the great revenue they yielded the crown, at a time when salt fish, as an article of religious food, was in constant request, may be easily imagined. They were, at the period mentioned, of two sorts; those on the sea-coast consisting of ponds and pans, for procuring marine salt by evaporation; and those in the more inland parts, which may be described as the refiners of brine or salt springs. Rock or fossil salt was then unknown, and only first discovered in Cheshire, where there had been brine pits, in 1670. The workmen in these ancient salt works were termed *salinarij* wallers or boilers of salt: the article itself was boiled in "plumbi" or leaden vats, and the tax received from it, proportioned to the quantity manufactured, which was measured by *ambra*, four bushels, *mita*, ten bushels, *summa*, horse loads, and *sextarij*, an uncertain measure. Of these places, Lymington has still the most considerable manufacture of marine salt of any on the English sea-coast.

Somner's explanation of the Saxon *sealt* and *sealtrep*, and the mention of salt by Turner in his Anglo-Saxon History, shew it to have been in equal use and request with that people.

The application of salt to the preservation of food, and particularly of fish, must have given rise to a distinct trade for that purpose, amongst the earliest of those which were connected with the sustentation of man. Accordingly, in the household expenses of Edward the First, we have express mention of such a trade. In enumerating the various sums expended in providing fish for the royal table, amongst other items, it mentions "the wages of the *salters' man,* for salting fish all lent, to make into bread (*piscum in pane coquend*), which was one of the purposes to which salt fish seems to have been then applied, and sending it every other day to court. Amongst the various sorts of salt fish stated to be in use at this period, are salmon salis, valued at 8*d*. each; Durus piscus, stockfish, or, as that is elsewhere distinctly mentioned, it might mean some other kind of salt fish. There are also, Grossus pisces, and red herrings mentioned. Salt is valued at 2*s*. 6*d*. to 2*s*. 8*d*., and 3*s*. 2*d*. per quarter. "Stok-fish, salt fische, whyt herring, rede herrynge, salt salmon, salt sturgeon, salt eels," etc., are mentioned as common provisions in the earl of Northumberland's household, in the reign of Henry VII., and then formed part of every meal: thus, "for my lord and lady's table," is to be bought "ij pecys of salt fische, vj beconned herryng, iiij white herryng, or a dish of sproots." And these breakfasts of salt fish extended through the household, whose separate departments, and the way they were to be served with this article, both in and out of Lent, are particularized, and afford a curious picture of the style of living in the ancient Catholic periods, and of the amazing use and consumption of salt fish. In short, it formed part of the allowances of the king, and the nobility, of monastic establishments, and of all ranks of society, as is to be found from historical notices in the Archæologia, in the Northumberland Household Book, and in the Dietaries of various convents; and the custom is even commemorated in modern times, in what is called "THE KING'S MAUNDY," which is in great part composed of salt fish. The cruel custom of salting eels alive, is mentioned by some writers.

These facts leave no doubt that the salters must have existed, as a fraternity, from the earliest times. As a chartered company, however, and forming one of the *twelve*, we have no notice before their letters patent, 37 Edward III., and the mention made of them with the rest of the companies who first sent members to the common council, in the 50th year of the same monarch.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The City Records contain four different sets of ordinances of this company; three of them made prior to the reign of Edward IV., and the fourth set dated in the 7th year of the reign of that king. The first set are simply intitled "Ordinances of the Salters:" the second, are stated to be "Ordinances between the Masters and Servants of the Mystery of Salters:" the third, are called "Ordinances of the Salters and Tallow Chandlers:" those of the last-mentioned date, "Ordinances of the Salters." *

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

The only printed pageant of this company, is the one stated to have been copied in the Harleian Miscellany, and the original of which, now in the collection of Thomas Jolley, Esq. and supposed to be unique, was sold in Mr. Brindley's sale, for 20 guineas. The following is an account of it from Nichols's Pageants:—

1591.

"Descensus Astreæ; the device of a Pageant, borne before M. William Web, Lord Maior of the Citie of London, on the day he tooke his oathe, being the 29th of October, 1591. Whereunto is annexed a speech, delivered by one clad like a Sea Nymph, who presented a Pinesse [Pinnace] on the Waters, bravely rig'd and man'd, to the Lord Maior, at the time he tooke barge to go to Westminster. Done by G. Peele, Master of Arts in Oxford. *Printed for William Wright.* 4to."

1684. Amongst the Drapers' pageants, in honour of the inauguration of Sir James Smith, draper, as mayor, was the chariot of Industry, which contained twelve female characters, allegorical of the twelve companies, with appropriate names, habits, and shields. Ranking as the ninth of these, was the representative of the Salters' Company, viz.—

Salina, in a sky-coloured robe and coronation mantle, both fringed with gold; bright hair, a chaplet of white and yellow roses; bearing in one hand a buckler, with the company's arms—Parte per chevron, argent and gules, three covered salts, or, with salt issuing argent; supported by two lions,† sable pelleted argent, with two coronets, chained, reflexing over their backs, or: the motto, Sal sapit Omnia.

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* Ordinacio' Sellae: lib. G. 101^{a}. Ordinacio' int' Mag'ros & S^{r} vientes Mistere Sellarior' lib. H. 309^{b}: "Ordinacio' de Salters et Talghe Chaundellers, lib. I. 234^{b}: and "Ordinanc^{s} of Salters." 14 Dec., 7 Edward IV.

† Here the supporters are called *lions*, and not ounces or leopards.

In Maitland, i. p. 216, amongst the citizens nominated by the common council to attend the mayor, as chief butler, at the coronation of Richard III., 1483, occurs the name of William Mariner, salter. The company's representative at the coronation of George IV., was James Randell, Esq.

Seymour, ii. p. 95, notices the place of the Salters at the Lord Mayor's feast, and speaks as to their providing coals, per precept of the mayor, for the use of the poor, in 1665,—and

Maitland, i. p. 216, as to the military government of the city, and the several companies' charges, including the *Salters*.

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The Salters are known to have had four halls before their present one, and might possibly have had a fifth, as neither of those alluded to were of very remote date. The *first hall* was situate in Bread street, where we may suppose the trade to have been then principally settled, next their kindred tradesmen, the fishmongers of the Old Fishmarket, in Knight Rider street. It is noticed, apparently as a new building, in the will of Thomas Beamond, salter, 1451, who devises to "Henry Bell and Robert Bassett, wardens of the fraternity and gild of the Salters, of the Body and Blood of our Lord Jesus Christ, in the church of All Saints, of Bread street, London, and to the brothers and sisters of the same fraternity and gild, and their successors, for ever, the land and ground where there was then *lately* erected a hall, called *Salters' Hall*, and six mansions by him then newly erected upon the same ground, in Bread street, in the parish of All Saints." The last named were the company's almshouses. This first Salters' Hall was destroyed, or so much damaged by fire in 1533, as to need rebuilding, in which year Stowe states "there was a great fyre at Salters' Hall, in Bred strete, and much harm done." The *second hall*, or old one repaired, is mentioned in Ambrose Nichols's will, 1578, as the "common hall of the said wardens and commonalty, called Salters' Hall, in Bread street;" and is, by Stowe, described to have had an almshouse adjoining, "for poore decayed brethren of that (the Salters') Company." It was again, by fire, wholly destroyed in 1598.

The company occupied for their *third hall*, the town inn, or mansion of the priors of Tortington, adjoining the east end of the church of St. Swithin, London Stone, afterwards called "Oxford Place;" which they purchased in 1641, of Captain George Smith and Catherine his wife, by the description of "the great house, called London Stone, or Oxford House, otherwise Oxford Place;" and the same was, by a fine levied in Hilary Term, 6 Charles I., conveyed to John Babington, John Pope, James Smith, and William Bisbey, as feoffees of the company. This was the same building rendered remarkable in history, for its vicinity to the dwellings of the infamous Empson and Dudley, tools of the extortions of Henry VII., and which Stowe, in the first edition of his "Survaie," describes as "two faire houses" [on the back of this,] "in one of which dwelled Richard Empson, knight, and Edmund Dudley, Esq., in the other;" and that "eyther of them had a dore of intercourse into [Oxford-house] garden, wherein they met and consulted of matters at their pleasures." The after edition, of 1633, states this house to have next been the residence of "Maister Stapylton, the alderman." Sir Ambrose Nicholas, and Sir John Hart, likewise, both salters, kept their mayoralty here.

The *fourth*, or company's late hall, succeeded Oxford House, after the destruction of the former by the fire of 1666, "when the company's hall, and the wall of their great garden, and also some other adjoining buildings which belonged to the company, were rebuilt by them and their tenants." It was a small structure of brick, the entrance opening within an arcade of three arches, springing from square pillars, fluted. There was the large garden adjoining, just mentioned, and next to it was Salters'-hall Meeting-house, which was rented of the company by a congregation of Protestant Dissenters. The parlour was handsome, and there were on the premises a few original portraits.

After being occupied 150 years by the company, the materials of this fourth hall, the clerk's house, with another at the gate of Swithin's lane, and the meeting, were sold by public auction, 29th August, 1821, and three following days.

The *fifth*, or present new hall of the company, was commenced soon afterwards, by the court of assistants directing the ground to be cleared, and an accurate plan thereof to be formed by their surveyor, Mr. Henry Carr. They, at the same time, appointed a building committee of nine members (with the future master or wardens), who, after various consultations, gave instructions of proposed dimensions, and plans were drawn out accordingly for the approval of the court. Those proved very satisfactory on the whole, but the ground being of an irregular shape, and a lease then existing, of ten years, of an adjacent part on which the company had a house, and which confined the approach, it was thought advisable to offer premiums for plans, in order that their surveyors' plan might be improved on, or another, if superior, adopted. Advertisement was made, 62 plans were presented, and three sums, of 80*l.*, 60*l.*, and 40*l.*, were awarded to those which were preferred by the building committee. Some slight alterations took place as to the interior arrangements, and the front was also slightly varied, but the original plan was principally adhered to. Contracts were made with Messrs. Atkinson and Brown, and, on the 16th of October, 1823, the first stone was laid, and the present handsome structure completed in 1827.

The Salters' second hall was employed, like many of the other companies' halls, by the Parliamentarians. A Tract, dated 1641, (the same year that their third hall was purchased), is intitled, "Observations upon the Motion lately made by certain Persons sitting usually at Salters' Hall, in Bread street, London, and then employed about raising of more Regiments of Horse and Foot."

In 1654, the circumstance of the judges sitting in the same hall, is thus noticed in the Journals of the House of Commons, of September, that year,—when a committee of 42 members are said to have been appointed to "inquire of the proceedings of the judges at *Salters' Hall*, and to examine their powers;" who made reports of their proceedings, the 25th and 27th of the October following.

FEASTS.

"Bill of Fare for Fifty People of the Company of Salters, A. D. 1506."

	s.	*d.*
36 Chickens	4	6
1 Swan and 4 geese	7	0
9 Rabbits	1	4
2 Rumps of beef tails	0	2
6 Quails	1	6
2 Ounces of pepper	0	2
2 Ounces cloves and mace	0	4
1½ Ounce saffron	0	6
3 lb. Sugar	0	8
2 lb. Raisons	0	4
1 lb. Dates	0	4
1¼ Comfits	0	2
½ hundred Eggs	0	2½
4 Gallons curds	0	4
1 Ditto gooseberries	0	2
2 Dishes of butter	0	4
4 Breasts of veal	1	5
Bacon	0	6
Quarter of a load of coals	0	4
Faggots	0	2
3 Gallons and a half of Gascoyne wine	2	4
1 Bottle Muscedina	0	8
Cherries and Tarts	0	8
Salt	0	1
Verjuice and vinegar	0	2
Paid the cook	3	4
Parfume	0	2
1 Bushel and a half of meal	0	8
Water	0	3
Garnishing the vessels	0	3

The preceding often quoted bill is with great probability thought to have been that of the feast which took place at their first hall in Bread street. We follow it by what the reader of London Topography will relish as a greater novelty—it is a Receipt for making a Christmas pie, which was found in the books of this company, and is, without much improbability, presumed to have often furnished an annual treat to the members of the olden times: (on trying a pie so made by the present company's cook, it was found to be excellent).

"*For to make a mooste choyce Paaste of Gamys to be eten at y^{e} Feste of Chrystemasse.*

(17th RICHARD II., A.D. 1394.)

"Take Fesaunt, Haare, & Chykenne, or Capounne, of eche oone; w^{t} ij Partruchis, ij Pygeonnes, & ij Conynggys; & smyte hem on peces, & pyke clene awaye p'frō (1) alle p^{e} (2) boonys (3) p^{t} ye maye, & p'wt (4) do hem ynto a Foyle (5) of gode paste, made craftely ynne p^{e} lykenes of a byrde's bodye, w^{t} p^{e} lyuours & hertys, ij kydneis of shepe, & farcys (6) & eyren (7) made ynto balles. Caste p'to (8) poudre of pepyr, salte, spyce, eysell (9), & funges (10) pykled; & panne (11) take p^{e} boonys & let hem seethe ynne a pot to make a gode brothe p'for (12), & do yt ynto p^{e} foyle of past, & close hit uppe faste, & bake yt wel, & so s'ue (13) yt forthe: wt p^{e} hede of oone of p^{e} byrdes stucke at p^{e} oone ende of p^{e} foyle, and a grete tayle at p^{e} op', & dyuers of hys longe fedyrs sette ynne connynglye alle aboute hym."

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(1) therefrom.

(2) the.

(3) that.

(4) therewith.

(5) Foyle—a shield or case of rolled paste.

(6) Farcys — seasoning or forcedmeats.

(7) Eyren—eggs made into balls.

(8) thereto.

(9) Eysell—strong vinegar, verjuice, or possibly catsup.

(10) Funges—mushrooms.

(11) then.

(12) therefore—namely, for it.

(13) serue—serve.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

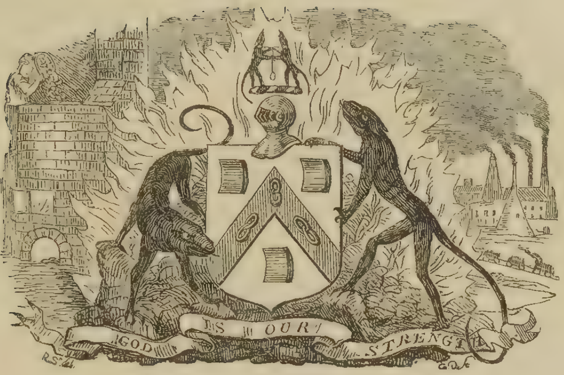
SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS INTRUSTED WITH THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SALTERS.

Benefactors to, or whose Charities are intrusted with the Salters.	*Their Gifts.*	*For what Uses.*
Tho. Beaumond, Esq.	Gave the Company's Hall, situate in Bread street, in the year 1454. The company, since that, purchased their new hall in Swithin's lane. Two houses. Six almshouses.	For six almsmen, to each 7*d.* a week.
Mr. Scarborough	Four houses.	
Mr. Egglestone	Seven houses,	
Sir William Horne	Sundry tenements	To the prisoners in the King's Bench, Newgate, and Ludgate, 5*s.* a year a piece.
Mr. John Britten	One messuage.	
Sir John Coats	One message.	To Bread-street Ward, 1*l.* 4*s.* per annum.
Sir Ambrose Nicholas	An almshouse in Monkwell street, consisting of 12 rooms.	For twelve poor, to receive 7*d.* a week each.
Mr. John Gerrard	Several tenements.	To the King's Bench and Newgate, 6*s.* 8*d.* to each prison, per year; and to six almsmen, 1*d.* per week.
Mr. John Blundell	2*l.* per annum.	To the prisoners in Ludgate.
Mr. Scott	Two houses.	To the company's poor, 5*l.* per annum; and To six alms, 2*d.* per week. To the parish of St. Margaret Moses, 18*s.* per quarter.
Mr. Salter, Chantry priest	200 marks.	

Benefactors to, or whose Charities are intrusted with the Salters.	*Their Gifts.*	*For what Uses.*
Mr. William Robson, anno, 1633	5000*l.*	2500*l.* to the company's use for ever; and the other 2500*l.* to the uses following, yearly: To the almspeople 20*l.* To the poor of Newport, in Salop, where he was born, 10*l.* To the minister there, 5*l.* To the master of the free school, 5*l.* To Bridewell hospital, 10*l.* To Christ's hospital, 5*l.* To St. Thomas's hospital, 5*l.* To St. Bartholomew's hospital, 5*l.* To the company for a dinner, 20*l.* Ditto ditto 2*l.* 10*s.* To St. John's College, for two scholars there, 10*l.* To Jesus' College, Oxon, 10*l.* To the master, wardens, and clerk, 20*l.*
James Smith, esq.	An almshouse, at Maidenhead, and 70*l.* per annum	For a lecture at St. Dunstan's in the east, 30*l.* per annum, which now, by reason of the great fire of London, is reduced to 24*l.* per annum.
Bernard Hyde, esq.	1500*l.* anno 1630	To poor people so qualified, 5*l.* per annum. To sixteen poor widows and maids, 13*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

Benefactors.	*Monies Given.*	*Benefactors.*	*Monies Given.*
Sir John Coats,		Mr. John Ireland,	
William Clarke,		Mr. Edward Prescot,	
Lady Nicholas,		Mr. Thomas Barker	200*l.* each.
Alderman Heydon	200*l.* each.	Alderman Ellis Crisp,	150*l.*
Lady Webb		Mr. Robert Paine,	
Mr. Gulston	300*l.*	Thomas Gerrard, esq.	
Sir Ambrose Nicholas,		Mr. Henry Plompton	100*l.* each.
Mr. John Harding,		George Bennet	50*l.*
Mr. David Cock,		William Carter, esq.	40*l.*
Mrs. Jane Aubrey	100*l.* each	Alderman Rudge	250*l.*
Mr. Cock	200*l.* to repay 7*l.* per annum.		

Communicated to me by Mr. Benson, Clerk of this Company.
[Strype's Stow, 1720.]



IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

SUMMARY FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

"The Ironmongers were incorporated in the 3d year of Edward IV. A. D. 1462, and their arms first granted by Lancaster, King of Arms, Marshal to Clarencieux, King of Arms, A. D. 1455; and, the 34th year of the reign of Henry VI., unto the Honorable Craft and Mystery of Ironmongers, Thomas Benolt confirmed the same arms by subscribing his own name to the former patent, the 22d of Henry VIII., William Harvey, Clarencieux, reciting that the arms granted by Lancaster were not granted by good authority, did ratify and confirm the same again, anno 1560, the 2d of Elizabeth; and they were again ratified in 1634, at which time Mr. Thomas Thorold was master."* "This fraternity was incorporated by letters patent of the 3d of Edward IV., anno 1464, by the appellation of The Master and Keepers, or Wardens, and Commonalty of the Art or Mystery of Ironmongers, of London. They consist of a master, two wardens, and the whole livery are assistants, which contains eighty-four, whose fine is fifteen pounds. They have a great estate, out of which, according to the direction of the several donors, is annually paid to charitable uses about eighteen hundred pounds."* "This company is the tenth of the twelve companies, of which the lord mayor must be free of one; and there have been about 14 mayors of this company; which was incorporated, A.D. 1462, and consists of 1 master, 2 wardens, 100 assistants (being all that are on the livery), besides yeomanry. The livery fine is 15*l.* 12*s.*, and that for steward, 16*l.* Their arms are, *Argent, on a chevron gules, between 3 gads of steel azure, as many pair of shackles, or; crest on a helmet and terse, 2 lizards combatant proper chained and collared, or.* (No supporters.) Motto, GOD IS OUR STRENGTH."† Patron, St. Lawrence.

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* Strype, ii. 280.

Hall, *Fenchurch street.*

"Their arms are, argent, on a chevron gules, three swivels or, (the middle one palewise, the other two with the line of the chevron,) between three steel gads azure: crest, on a wreath two scaly lizards erect; combatant proper, (i. e. vert,) each gorged with a plain collar, or the collars chained together," etc. These arms were granted 1435, by Lancaster, King at Arms, and confirmed in 1530. September 1560, William Harvey, Clarencieux, regranted to the company the same arms, with the addition of 2 lizards, similar to those of the crest for *supporters;* and this last grant was approved and confirmed by Henry St. George, Clarencieux in 1634."‡

The Ironmongers' charters consist of their Incorporation Charter, 1462; a Confirmation of the same by Philip and Mary, in 1558; an Inspeximus Charter of Elizabeth, dated 1560; and one of the charters of James II., dated 1685, by which he reinstated this

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[*] Maitland, ii. 234.

[†] New View, ii. 610.

[‡] MS. Mr. Sumner, quoted by Malcolm. What are above termed *Lizards,* we may rather imagine were intended to represent *Salamanders,* a creature supposed, like iron, to live unhurt in fire, and therefore strictly emblematical. The fashion, however, seems to have been to term these animals lizards, for the Ironmongers, in naming their Irish estate the "Manor of Lizard," evidently had an allusion to their armorial bearings.

and other companies in the situation they held before the forfeiture of their charters by the Quo Warranto.

The List of Freemen Householders of the Ironmongers' Company, about the year 1537, as preserved in the document at the Chapter-house, Westminster, already mentioned, enumerates the following persons:

The Names of the Company of "Yrenmongers," from the Record in the Chapter-house.

William Denham, alderman
Thomas Lewyn, sheriff of London
Robert Lyng
Robert Mannyng
Humfrey Baron
Thomas Parker
Richard Neele
Robert Downe
William Whitryche
John Fene
Thomas Eyre
Richard Hall
John Stocker Jekell
John Lawden
Thomas Lawden
John Berman
John Nevill
Robert Fermer
John Stanys
John Haskey
Richard Westmore
Harry Moptyd
Thomas Parker
Robert Dykynson
Richard Chamberlayn
Hemfrey Jenor
Thomas Barme
Cristofer Draper
John Skenner
William Batt
Clement Cornewell
William Stanes
Richard Horsted
James Kettyle
Richard Slough
Thomas Bartilmewe
Robert Wenham
Richard Barne
Harry Warweke
Richard Benett
George Giles
John Styll
Robert Farrand
Thomas Jaggard
John Palmer
Jasper Lave
Alexander Avenon
John Yeoman
John Steward
George Thometon
Robert Cowche
John Felde
Robert Corwyn
William Parker
Raufe Stage
Robert Chamblayr
Folke Lynggen
John Haywood
Thomas Bolt.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Anderson observes it to be more than barely possible "that iron-stone has been dug, and iron made and manufactured in England in all times; but, without the least doubt, ever since the Romans possessed it, who worked the iron works in the forest of Dean in Gloucestershire, and in other parts; where their forges and tools, together with great heaps of the iron-stone, cinders, etc. relating to those works, and therewith also quantities of Roman coins have been dug up of later times. In the reigns of the Confessor and Conqueror, the chief trade of Gloucertershire, according to Camden, 'was the forging of iron for the king's navy,' as being in the neighbourhood of the forest of Dean, abounding in iron-stone, which had been much worked when the Romans were in Britain." Anderson, however, did not recollect, he says, any statute made concerning that metal before 28 Edward III., cap. 5, which "prohibits all iron made in England, and also all iron imported, from being carried out of the realm, on pain of forfeiting double the value exported," iron being at that time enhanced in price by such as had the possession of it.

Regulations were made respecting the Ironmongers of the metropolis, though they are not mentioned as a gild, as early as Edward I. They were at this time called *Ferones*, and under that appellation, or "of the dealers in iron," Stow tells, on the authority of Lib. Horn, fo. 306, in the Chamber of London, complaint was made of them, in 1300, to Elias Russel, mayor, and the aldermen. "For that the smiths of the wealds (Fabri de Waldis), and other merchants, bringing down irons of wheels for carts, to the city of London, they were much shorter than was anciently, to the great loss and scandal of the whole trade of ironmongers." And, on an inquisition being taken, and three rods presented, of the just and anciently-used length of the strytes (*strytorum*), and also of the length and breadth of the gropes (*groporum*), belonging to the wheels of carts, sealed with the city seal,—one of them was deposited in the chamber of London, and the two others delivered to John Dode and Robert de Paddington, ironmongers of the Market, and to John de Wymondcham, ironmonger of the Bridge, who were appointed overseers for the benefit of the trade generally, and empowered to seize those of undue length.

The wealds alluded to, and in which anciently most of the iron works were situated that supplied the metropolis with iron, were those of Sussex, Surry, and Kent; and we have evidence of their continuing to be worked in their original vigour as late as Elizabeth's reign. The act of the 23d of that princess, cap. 5, "Towching Yron Milles neere unto the Cittie of London and the ryver of Thames," enacts, on account of the great consumption of wood as fuel, for iron mills then recently erected near town, that no woods growing within 22 miles thereof shall be converted or employed "to cole or other fewell, for the making of iron, or iron mettell, in any iron milles, furnes, or hammer," under penalty of 40*s.* per load of all wood so employed; and that from thenceforth no new iron works shall be set up within the same distance, under the penalty of 100*l.*; with a proviso, that the said act was not to extend "to any woodes growing and to growe in any such parte of the *wealdes* of Surry, Sussex, and Kent, as was beyond the prohibited distance; nor to any woods of Christopher Darrell, gentleman, in the parish of Newdigate, in the county of Surry, and which had been thentofore by him "preserved and coppyssed for the use of *his* iron workes in those partes." And the act 27 Eliz., cap. 19, passed subsequently, "on account of the number of yron workes which have bene, and yet are, in the wealdes of the counties of Sussex, Surry, and Kent," forbids all persons from erecting "any maner of yron mills, furnace, finarie, or blomire, for the making or working of any maner of iron or iron metal, other than upon such olde and former bayes and pennes," where they had been anciently situate. It has been stated that the casting of the iron rails which surround St. Paul's Cathedral, was nearly the last great work performed in the wealds alluded to, and that it took place at Lamberhurst, Kent, at a place still known by the name of "*the Furnace*."

The earliest account we have of the Ironmongers as a gild, is in 37 Edward III., on occasion of the various mysteries making their offerings to the king for carrying on his French wars, as already mentioned, when the "Ironmong^rs subscribed 6*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*." The same company, in 50 Edward III., sent four of their members to the common council. Near this period, and for a long time afterwards, the Ironmongers appear to have united the professions both of merchant and trader, "for, whilst they had large warehouses and yards, whence they exported and sold bar-iron, and iron rods, they had also shops, wherein they displayed abundance of manufactured articles, which they purchased of the workmen in town and country, and of which they afterwards became the general retailers."* Ironmonger lane was one of the first spots on which the trade congregated, and the circumstance is still commemorated in its name. Many of them were buried in the church of the adjacent united parishes of St. Olave, Jewry, and St. Martin, Ironmonger lane, as—William Dikman, Ferrour, or Ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, 1367; Robert Havelocke, Ironmonger, 1390; Thomas Mitchell, Ironmonger, 1527; Richard Chamberlain, alderman and sheriff, 1562, (and which latter was, in his epitaph, said to be also "a merchant adventurer and free of Russia;") Alderman Campbell, Ironmonger, and lord mayor in 1613, etc.

Strype subsequently speaks of the removal of "the Ironmongers of Ironmonger lane," into Thames street, which is still celebrated as the residence of many of the distinguished members of this trade.

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* Lond. Redivivum, ii.

The following appears to be nearly the earliest historical notice upon the Ironmongers' Company's books,—their grant of arms, by Lancaster, in 1456, excepted. It refers to the 33d of Henry VI., but is itself evidently dated soon after the grant of their charter by Edward IV., 1464.*

"In the xxxiij yere of the regne of king Henry the vjth, whan Richard Flemmyng and Richard Marchall stode wardeyns of the Felawshipp of Iremongers; hauying than, nor long before, no maister, but ij wardeyns, Het was fully inacted that the Felaweshippe of Iremongers shulde holde and kepe the day and the fest.

"How be it, that after it pleased our sou'aign king Edward the iiijth, of his especiall grace, by his l'res patentz, under his great seal, among other privilegis and benefeits comprised in the same, to make and conferme the hole Felaweshippe of Iremongers Oon Body, to be corporatt, and the hole Felawshippe of Ire'mongers, whan and also as oftyn as it is requisite and nedefull to name, make, and conferme of theyself, a maister, and also ij wardeyns, to have rewle and gouernauncz of the Felawshipp aforesaid, as is more pleynly rehersed in the aforesaid l'res patentz, which next before stondith written worde for worde drawyn in Englisshe."

King Edward the Fourth's Incorporation Charter here follows. For which see CHARTERS.

"Whereupon, and by auctorite of the seid l'res patentz, Nicholas Marchall being maister, Thomas Breteyne and William Portelouth, being wardeyns, it is concluded and fully inacted, by the maister, wardeyns, and al the hole Felawshipp of Ire'mongers, according to the acte above rehersed, that they shalle holde and kepe the said fest for their Principall Fesst."

The next entry in order of date, that is to say, sufficiently interesting for an extract, is the following, which occurs under the year 1523. It surpasses, in its unjust and despotic demands, the mandate afterwards sent to the company by his daughter Elizabeth.†

"M^{d}. Kyng Harry the VIIIth, in the xiiij yere off hys rayn, borowd off the Sete off London, xxiiindli. Off the whyche som of money he comandyd to haue all the money and plate that was belonginge to any Hawlle or Crafte in London, To the intent that the money myght be lentt w^t the more eise. At the whiche comandement he hade *all oure money belongynge to oure Hawlle:*—that was the sm^a off xxv^{li} $xiiij^d$. And also we solde at that tyme thys parsell off plate hereaftir folowyth:—

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* Malcolm states the Ironmongers' books not to have been preserved previously to the reign of Queen Mary. The above quotation shews him to have been misinformed. Their first court book commences in 1540, but they have other books and documents of much earlier date.

† See Hist. Essay, pp. 151-152.

	li.	*s.*	*d.*
"Imp^rm^s—ij basons off $sylu^r$, of the gyft of $Mast^r$ Byfylde, late $irmong^r$ and shreue off London, weyinge be troy, c iiij vnc^s dj, at iij^s iij^d p vnc'	xvij	viij	iiij
It', A olde stondyng cuppe w^t a cou^r, all gylte, off the gyfte of $Mast^r$ Batte, $ir'mong^r$ of London, and Fyllys hys wyff, weying be troy, xlj vnc^s, at iii^s vij^d y^e vnc' . .	viij	vj	x
Also we layde to pleg [pledge] all the resewdeue off oure plate for . .	xxi		x
Sm^a that the kyng hadde owtt off owre Hawlle . . .	c. iij xj	xiiij	ij

"Also liiij men off oure company, that was off the ualewe namyd off cc^{li} and above, lent to the kynge, the same tyme, as here aftir folowythe on the other syde off thys same leff (leaf.)"

⁂ Twenty names of members follow; the payments from the whole of whom amount to the sum of 219*l.* Of this sum the master, Sir William Denham, lends 30*l.*, also another member 30*l.* Two or three other members lend 20*l.* each; and one person as high a sum as 40*l.* The remainder of the twenty members named, lend sums varying from 15*l.*, 10*l.*, 5*l.*, down to 40*s.* and 33*s.*

An. 1541. Memorandum, that the company laid out, on the Queen [Anne Boleyn's] coming from Greenwich, the sum of 11*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* These expenses included:

	s.	*d.*
"For oure barge from Grenewych . .	xxvj	viij
For 8 banner staves . . .		16
Painting the same . . .		16
For the [obliterated] . . .	iij."	

The fare, or provision, taken into the barge, consisted of a kilderkin of ale; claret wine; ling, gurnets, fresh salmon, great eels; bread and cheese, and various other refreshments.

Same date. The company's first book of Wardens' Accounts, or Court Minutes, begins this same year [1541].

The entries consist—Of Receipts [miscellaneous]; Receipts "for taking young men's Oaths;" Apprentice Fees, [at 2*s.* 6*d.* each;] Quarterage, [for two years the amount is 6*l.*;] Money raised for "a sessing" [assessing] against the coming in of the Queen [Anne Boleyn, just mentioned].

Amongst the payments is an item,—

"For the search for the whole company . 15*s.* 4*d.*"

And the following further notices as to Queen Anne Boleyn's coming from Greenwich, viz.—

"Total expences on the Quene coming from Greenwiche to Westminster" . . 8*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*

The particular contains eighteen items, the chief of which are for provisions, and include, in addition to those just mentioned, "bottled beer." Other items are,

	s.	*d.*
"Oure barge for two yeres to Westminster .	39	0
For the charge of the solemn feast . .	46	4
For hire of the barge to go wth the mayer vnto Westmonst^{r}, when he toke his othe and paid therefore"	25	0
To the bargemen, for their reward . .		12
Same date. "For brede, alle, and wyne, and fysshe, for a dener at the beryall of Mr. Halle"	39	0

Total amount of receipts, 46*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*
Ditto ditto payments, 31*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

1542. The company's expense for their pageant in the procession, or "Letting out of the Midsummer Watch," this year, was 38*s.*

1549. The Ironmongers' Company give towards a thorough repair of the church of Allhallows, Staining, 19*l.* 10*s.* [Parish Records, quoted by Malcolm].

1554. This year, being the coronation of Queen Mary I., the wardens make a charge "for the carriage of two loads of timber, for a standyng for the whole company of Ironmongers." Also a second charge of 20*s.*, "for the hire of a barge when the queen came from Westminster to the Tower;" besides various sums for the expenses of carrying their said standing to and from Chepside, mending of flags and streamers, etc.

In 1558, "at the fetching in of the quene" (Elizabeth), they pay, as their quota of expense for pageantry, 24*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. They had on the occasion, "28 men in harness, with sattin dresses; and two whifflers," or fifers, "with white staves."

PRECEPTS.

The nature of these documents has been explained, and amply illustrated by examples of their operation, in our Historical Essay.* It will only be necessary, in speaking of those which relate to the Ironmongers, to refer to the pages at which the examples occur, and to slightly notice the different subjects they relate to, in order to lengthen here our chain of historical events.

1545. Subscription of 40*l*. by the Ironmongers' Company (amongst others), towards assisting the city to buy and lay up stocks of corn, in time of plenty, to retail to the needy at under prices, in times of scarcity, p. 138.

See more also, as to the company's payment, etc., in consequence of this custom, p. 132 to 151.

1559. The company send men in armour, and otherwise splendidly dressed, to attend the May-game that went before her Majesty to Greenwich. A particular description is given of their habits, accoutrements, etc., p. 127.

1562. Nineteen soldiers ordered to be provided by the Ironmongers' Company, as their proportion of a levy of men for the queen's service, p. 122.

1565. 75*l*. assessed on this company towards building "the Bourse," or Royal Exchange, p. 121.

Same date. Account of queen Elizabeth's attempt to direct the disposal of some of the company's premises, and its failure, owing to the application only being made through Lord Burleigh. The letter of Lord Burleigh and Sir William Cecil to the company on the occasion, p. 167-8.

Same year. A long account of the ceremony of electing master of the company, p. 294-5 (*notes*).

Same year. The Company of "Court Letter Scriveners" was admitted into and merged in that of the Ironmongers.

1566. Order for the company to provide three soldiers, as part of a force of 100 men demanded from the lord mayor, "for the queen's service in Ireland." Description of their arms, accoutrements, place of meeting, etc., p. 122.

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* P. 118 to 166.

Same year. Account of Sir William Draper's pageant, on being inaugurated mayor, p. 199.

1569. Order for the company to furnish 28 soldiers, as their proportion of a force destined to march against the rebels in the north. (Ibid.)

Same date. The company pay 20*l.* towards cleansing the City Ditch between the Postern and Aldgate.

1571. Notice in the Minutes, of the company's paying 30*s.* "for the p^{r}vision of our standyng, when the quene's grace came to the Exchange."

1672. A precept received by the court, commanding the company to provide "12 callyvars, 30 maryspikes, and 15 halberds," (i. e. soldiers with those sort of arms), to attend the queen's celebration of May-day, at Greenwich.

1573. The company subscribe — towards a collection (which amounted to 200*l.*), for an intended voyage to Rochelle.

Same year. The Ironmongers pay 87*l.*, as their proportion of — *l.*

1575. Mandate from the queen, demanding a loan of 60*l.* from the Ironmongers' Company, and commanding, if they have not so much in their possession, that they shall borrow it for her use.

1577. Precept for the company to furnish 100 able men as soldiers. Long instructions as to the way in which they are to be trained, armed, and employed. 122-3. Malcolm's Remarks on the same, (*Note*).

1578. Order for the company's proportion, of seven seamen, to hold themselves in readiness to embark on board her majesty's ships.

1579. Precept for the company to find 73 men, in part of 3,000 men, to be provided by the city of London, for defence of the realm, p. 123.

Same date. The company charged, by an act of common council, with 11*l.* 4*s.* towards the charges of the city's entertainment "of Prince Cassimer."

———. Account of the ingenious way in which this company evaded queen Elizabeth's proclamation for destroying seditious publications.

———. Two members of the Ironmongers' Company chosen to attend with two freemen of the Grocers' Company, at Bishopsgate, from seven o'clock in the morning till six at night, to examine the habits of all passengers passing through the gate, p. 165-6.

Same year. Letter written by queen Elizabeth, herself, to the company, recommending them to grant a lease of certain of their premises to William Sparke, and to which the company yield compliance.

1591. The company pay 344*l.*, as their proportion of 6,000*l.*, ordered to be levied "on the halls of the citie, for furnishing and setting forth ten ships of war and a pinnace, towards increasing the naval force of the country, p. 124.

1596. 3,500*l.* required to be lent by the city, towards providing for government—twelve ships and one thousand men. The Ironmongers contribute 172*l.*, p. 124-5.

1599. The queen demands a loan of 20,000*l.* from the city of London, on her bond at six months, towards the defence of the country.

1609. This company (in conjunction with the other companies) purchase their Irish estate, and name it "The Manor of Lizard," p. 223.

1629. Account of the company's lord mayor's pageant this year, p. 204.

1630. A proportion of 35*l.* 16*s.* was levied upon the hall, as part of a fine of 1000*l.*, exacted from the city for not apprehending the murderers of John Lamb.

CIVIL WAR PERIOD.

1640. The Ironmongers' Company resolutely refuse (in opposition to all the other companies) to contribute a share to more than 50,000*l.* (out of 200,000*l.*), demanded by Charles I., to defend him against the parliament, p. 176-7.

Same year. Subscribe, towards a loan of 40,000*l.*, for the king's use, from 12*l.* to 15*l.*, those who had fined for master; 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*, those who had filled the office of warden; from each liveryman, 5*l.*; and from each freeman, 3*l.*, p. 177-8.

1642. Yield, only by absolute compulsion, to pay their assessed quota (3,400), for the service of parliament.

1643. Assessed (amongst the other companies), at 9*l.* 10*s.* per week, for four months, to aid parliament in their struggle against the king, p. 178.

——, August. 1,700*l.* claimed from the company, as their proportion of a loan of 50,000*l.* to parliament, on the plea of the danger of the approach of the royal army to London. Their lamentable declaration of inability, arising from numerous similar exactions never repaid, and statement of sums lent the same year,

p. 178. Obliged, notwithstanding the above remonstrance, to sell all their plate to satisfy the rapacity of parliament, p. 179.

1665. Ordered, by the court of aldermen, "to purchase and lay up, yearly, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, as this company's proportion, 255 chaldrons of coals, in order to retail at under prices to the poor," p. 130.

1671. The church of Allhallows Staining having, in part, fallen down this year, a request was subsequently made by the parish for the temporary use of the company's hall, as per the following entry in the vestry books:—

1673. "Ordered, by the vestry, that the minister and churchwardens make an humble request to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, at their next court, for their good leave, to meet upon the Lord's day, for the worship of God, in their hall, during their pleasure." (Malcolm's Lond. Rediv. ii. 23, from the Parish Records.) The author adds—

"This petition, no doubt, met a favorable reception, though the vestry books do not mention the company's answer."

1684. The business of the Quo Warranto is thus noticed in the company books:

"Writ, directed to the Master and Wardens, commanding them to be before the king, at Westminster, to answer to the proceedings in Quo Warranto, etc. Dated 12 November, 36 Charles II.

"Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney General, presenteth this writ upon a Quo Warranto."

IRONMONGERS.

"Sir,—The original of the abovesaid was left with mee, at the hall, upon Monday night last; and yesterday Warden Walker and I met, the other warden being out of town: that the company's concerns might not suffer, he thought it necessary to appoint a court upon Friday morning next, and gave Mr. Harrison a great charge to take an especial care that all the livery be summoned; and ordered me to write unto you, earnestly requesting that you will be pleased to be at the court to take the chair, and to that purpose I have sent my man and horse. What this Quo Warranto means I know not; but will inform myself against the meeting of the court what I can.

"I am, your humble servant at command while
"THO. HEATLEY."

"Ironmongers' Hall; 2 April, 1684."

1697. (27 March, Clarke, mayor). Order of the court of aldermen, "that henceforth, no person free of any of the twelve companies, be called on to take upon him the clothing or livery, unless he has an estate of 1000*l.* And that no person shall be called to take upon him the livery of any of the inferior companies, unless he has an estate of 500*l.*"—Ironmongers' Books.

——, November 2. Entry, that "on the passage of the king through the city, this day, the Ironmongers' stand was 60 feet long; the front rail, 4 feet high; the back rail, 4 feet high; and the stand itself was 5 feet wide, from out to out. It extended from the Hand in Hand to the east door of the White Lyon, in Cheapside, but was altered to the west side of the passage going into Margett's Coffee-house, and would extend from thence, westward, 60 feet, etc., as above."

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The CONSTITUTION of the Ironmongers' Company, as settled by their Incorporation Charter, 3 Edward IV., grants to his "well-beloved and tried liegemen, that is to say, alle freemen of the Mistere or Craft of Ire'mongers, of the citie of London, and subburbes of the same citie, that they be in thing and in name, Oon [one] Body, and oon Comm'alte corporat, for eu^r^more, of oon master and two wardens." Ordains Richard Flemyng, alderman, and Nicholas Marshall and Robert Toke, to be the first master and wardens—That the master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, shall have perpetual succession, and be thenceforth, for evermore, named and called by the name of the "Maister and Wardeyns and the Comynaltie of the Mistere or Craft of the Ire'mongers of London."

It grants, that they may, by the same name, "be empleted and aunswere, or to be aunswered, in whatsoeu^{r} courts, for and in al singular maters whatsoeu^{r} they be, as in suetts [suits], querells, acciones, demands, and causes:" that they may have a common seal, "to serve for all things nedefull in tyme of nede;"—that the same master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, may ordain and establish, from time to time, ordinances, provisions, and statutes, as oft as it seemeth to them to be "covenable and mete, for holsom guydyng, rewle, and governyng of the freemen of the same mistere or craft;"—that they, and their successors, may assemble, or, in the words of the charter, "may make la'full and honest congregacionys," to make statutes and ordinances for the profit of the same mystery or craft, and of the commonalty of the same, as often as it shall please them, and that they all othe lawful causes lawfully may do and perform, "without any greef, grudge, or inquetnesse" of the king or his heirs;—That the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and all their successors, yearly, for evermore, "or rather yf case so fall by theym to be doon after the ordinanc^{s} thereof," may choose and make, among, and of themselves, a master and two wardens of the same mistere or craft, to oversee, supervise, rule, and govern the aforesaid commonalty. Lastly, that the same master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, for evermore, may be able persons, and capable in the law, to purchase, have, and possess to them, and their successors, for evermore, in fee and in perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and possessions whatsoever, to the value of twenty marks a year, over all charges,—To have to them,and their successors, for evermore, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

The by-laws, by which the company are GOVERNED, were first made in 1455 (23 Henry VI.), and form the most ancient entry in their existing Court Books or Minutes.[*] They have the following Index of Contents; which sufficiently explains their nature and operation:

An Abstract of Acts and Ordinances confirmed and approved pursuant to Act of Parliament.

1. No meeting to be adjudged a court unless thirteen persons besides the wardens be present.

2. That the old master and six persons be nominated for wardens, sometime in the month of April in every year, out of which six, the old wardens to be chosen two.

3. For appointing a day to swear in the wardens and naming auditors of the old warden's accounts.

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[*] The earliest book the Ironmongers possess is a small folio of vellum, containing 158 pages, and which is intitled

"A Booke of Orders for the Companie [of Ironmongers, etc.]" The latter in a more modern hand.

It commences with an entry respecting the keeping of an obit for a "John Gyva, ironmonger, 4 October, 1511," (vide p. 58,) but has a memorandum in a part of it which states,—

"This boke was bought and ordeyned in the yere of oure Lord m.cccc.lxxxxviii., and in the xiij yere of the regne of king Harry the vijth. To th' entent that al maner acts and ordinanc^{s} now made, or hereafter to be made, concernyng the craft and felowshipp of Irenmong^{r}s of London, and also the last wills of theym that bynde vs to any obites, or ferthermore bequeathe vnto vs any jewells or money all hooly to be hereyn written."

4. All persons elected wardens and refusing to serve, to pay a fine of 40*l.*

5. The times of keeping the four quarter courts.

6. Any person having wrong, to complain and have redress.

7. That all acts and ordinances be read at the four quarter courts.

8. That all persons not coming to the four quarter courts, be fined, unless reasonable excuse.

9. That the yeomanry appear four times a year to pay their quarterages.

10. That every person sent for by the wardens of the livery, and not appearing, without lawful excuse, be fined.

11. None to be fined for not appearing at any court, except the quarter court, unless warned for some especial occasion, if there be a full court at the house appointed.

12. Any nominated stewards by the wardens, and refusing to serve, to forfeit 10*l.*

13. Against reviling or abusing another of the company.

14. That none sue or molest any other without licence.

15. If any of the company owe money to another of the same, upon complaint, to have redress, or licence to sue.

16. That the company, at every court, make acts and ordinances for the government of the company, not being contrary to the laws of the land, or any of those laws.

17. That none take apprentice for a less term, but that he shall be twenty-one years of age at the expiration of his time.

18. That every person taking any apprentice, shall enrol him within the first year.

19. That every apprentice, so enrolled, be presented at the second court after the first year of his enrolment.

20. That every person before he be made free, be sworn to the company.

21. That every apprentice be sworn and made free, if he hath truly served his time.

22. Every person made free of the company to pay a fine.

23. That the wardens, once a year, or oftener, make view and search of weights and measures, etc.*

24. That every person admitted to the livery, pay for his pattern, 6*s.* 8*d.*

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* They always had a dinner on this occasion, as per the following entry in 1676:— "Paid, at the search of weights and measures, for a dinner, 14*s.*"

25. That at all assemblies the livery do wear such decent apparel as the wardens shall appoint.

26. Every person refusing to pay his fine, to be committed to prison by the wardens.

27. That the wardens require all fines, or be anwerable for them.

A small, part vellum and paper, 4to. book, of 40 pages, is intitled "*Ancient Orders of the Yeomanry*." It contains an illumination of the Ironmongers' arms, with the supporters, and the motto beneath, of "God send prosperytye to the M^rs and the Yeomanry."

Contents.

"1. An act for the years of apprentices. 2. For the wardens of y^e yeomanry. 3. For the presentacion of apprentices. 4. For rebells. 5. For vnkyd words. 6. The oathe of the wardens of the yeomanrie. 7. (1590) Actes and ordynaunc^s. 8. (Written in a later hand) Account of money w'ch any of the yeomanry may borrow" [otherwise money legacies].

Under the first head the apparel of the said apprentices is settled. They were to dress them "in soche wise that it be no disthonistye to the companie but y^t they be aparalide reysonable and honest, that is to saye, For the holy dayes—hose, throwts, shearts, dubblets, cotes, gownes, or clokes, with other necessaries, soche as maye be conveyently honest and cleane:" and on the "workyng daye, soch as may be honest and profitable to kepe them from cold and wete; and they shall not suffar thear hare to growe to longe."

Apprentices, before the end of their terms, or being admitted to the freedom, to be presented to the wardens and sworn to the fellowship, after the old custom, or pay 12*d.* to the box; and any member taking on him to make any of his servants free at the Guildhall, without so doing, was to forfeit 15*s.* "to the comyn box of the Iremongers, withoute pardone."

The head "For Rebells," enacts, that if any singular "parson or parsones" refuse the usual payments, the wardens shall have power to distrain. The remainder of the ordinances in this book assimilate so much with what has been given, that it is useless to repeat them.

"This is the othe that belongith to the wardeyns as hit folowith—Ye shall swere that ye shall well and truly ocupie the office of wardenshippe, for and in the crafte of Iremongers, to their moste worshipp and profite, for and in youre tyme to youre power.

"Ye shall arere no newe customes, ne bynde the comynaltie of the said crafte to eny newe charges, ne yet discharge any dewty to their hurte; ne ye shall not ley downe any of their gode olde customys or actes written, withoute th assent of the said comminaltie, or of the certeyne nombre of theym accustomed. And at the ende of the yere ye shall, by the advyce of the said comminaltie, do chose new maister and wardeyns, and discharge youreself of the seid office, uppon payne of eche of you to leefe and pay to the seid comminaltie, xl^{s}, withoute special dispensac'on hadde of the said Felawshippe. Ye shall also to the new wardeyns and to the comminaltie, or to suche auditours of the same felawshippe as they wol assigne, withyn a moneth after ye be discharged, make a iuste and a true accompte of all suche goodes as shal be come to youre hands, or of right might come to yo^{r} handes, in youre tyme, to the best of of the said comynaltie: and all suche goodes as by the auditours shal be founde in you, ye shall forthwith deliu^{r} theym to the newe wardeyns.

"All which poynts ye shall weale and truly kepe to yo^{r} po^{r}. Soo help you God."

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR OFFICERS,

(Which form a material part of the company's modern ordinances), minutely specify all their duties, and afford a good picture of the management of these great societies. They bind

The *Junior Warden* to come to the hall the day before quarter-day, to read the heads of business to be put on the paper and laid before the general court, that they may be apprized of the business of the day, and ready to speak on any point which may be debated; to occasionally view the hall, and see that it is kept clean and in good order, and that the officers discharge the several duties of their offices.

The *Senior Warden* to receive from his predecessor an account of the company's plate, china, and other effects; and to render an account thereof to his successor, at the expiration of his office; to attend the hall on the first day of the month (on notice given), to bind apprentices, in conjunction with the master and junior wardens; to give directions for summoning courts and committees, at all which his attendance is necessary; to provide wine, provisions, and other necessaries for the company's entertainments; to see that the company and their guests are properly accommodated; and to keep good order.

The senior warden, also, passing all bills that are charged to the company's account is,—previously to the meetings of committees for auditing tradesmen's bills,—to come to the hall and look over them, to see whether the charges are proper: also to examine all officers' and other bills, which do not come before a committee, for the like purpose, and to correct the same previously to his signing them; to view the hall occasionally, and see that the several rooms and furniture are kept properly cleaned and in good order; and that the rooms are kept properly aired during the winter season. Also to see that the several officers perform the duties of their offices; to attend the payments of the poor at Sir Robert Geoffrey's alms-houses, and occasionally to visit the same alms-houses, and see that the several inhabitants thereof behave themselves soberly and conformably to the several orders; to attend all views of the company's estates, in order to know the situation and condition of their houses and lands, and in the intervals of courts and committees to give orders, in writing, to the proper workmen, that they may annex the same to their bills for repairs immediately necessary, that shall not exceed the sum of 40*s*., and to send a duplicate of every such order to the clerk of the company, to be entered in a book for that purpose.

The wardens are to meet at the hall, on Monday next after the feast of St. Peter the Apostle, to choose two wardens for the year ensuing.

OF INFERIOR OFFICERS.

The *Upper Beadle* is to be resident at the hall, and, by himself or proper agents, to take and give out messages, and be ready to go on necessary errands of the company, when other officers are not in waiting, and to attend the hall door: to attend at the clerk's office to receive orders and instructions for summoning all courts, committees, and meetings of the company, and for executing any other business on the company's warrant; and, as the officer residing at the hall, to be ready at all times to go on necessary errands relating to the company's business; and to execute any order that shall be given him by the master, either of the wardens, or the clerk; on such business especially when neither the under-beadle or porter are in waiting: to give directions to the under-beadle and porter, for them to assist him in summoning all courts, committees, and meetings of the company: to attend all such courts, committees, and meetings, and take an account of the members who attend at the same, and call them over by name before the business begins and when it is finished: to attend in his gown at St. Paul's Cathedral, on all the usual state days on which the company are summoned, by ten o'clock in the forenoon; and at Guildhall, on all common halls, at such hours as shall be required: to take care that the hall, ladies' room, court room, and all other apartments are swept and cleaned, and the furniture cleaned and set in order every Monday morning; and that all the rooms be properly scoured and the furniture cleaned immediately after every public entertainment or meeting; and that all the rooms be kept properly aired, by having fires kept in them every Friday, from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and to provide brushwood for eighty such fires: to keep the outward door of the hall shut, and to attend to the same: to give directions to the under-beadle and porter, for them to assist him in summoning one of the wardens, a liveryman, such as the wardens of the yeomanry shall agree; and all the yeomanry who reside in or near London, to the two quarterly courts held at the hall on Easter Wednesday and St. Luke's day, previously to the quarterly court on Easter Wednesday, to make a list of the names of six persons, in seniority after the warden of the yeomanry, who are eligible to serve that office, in order that one of them may be elected thereto by the said court; and to summon the person so elected to attend the next court of the livery to be sworn in.

Under-Beadle. The under-beadle to attend in the hall on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to execute any orders that shall be given on the company's account, within the duties of his office.

Porter. The porter to attend the hall on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, to keep the vestibule, area, and court room swept and clean: to light the fires, and keep the grates clean, and to go on the company's errands when required.

Charwoman. The charwoman to take care of the company's pewter and linen: to keep them clean, and to be accountable for deficiencies.

The *Beadle's Wife* to keep the public rooms and the furniture thereto belonging in good order, etc.

USUAL MEETINGS OF THE COMPANY.

August.	General quarterly court and three committees, previous to Michaelmas day. Committee to pay the poor at Sir Robert Geoffrey's almshouses.

Michaelmas-day.	General court.
October.	Committee to prepare for lord mayors' day [omitted].
November.	General quarterly court.
November 9.	Lord mayor's day.
About the middle of December.	Committee to settle distribution of 100 guineas amongst the poor members.
Previous to Christmas-day.	Committee to pay the poor of Sir RobertGeoffrey's almshouses.
About the middle of January.	Committee to sign bills.—January general quarterly court.
Do. to Lady-day.	Committee to pay the poor at almshouses.
About the middle of April.	Committee to view company's estates in London.
Beginning ofJune.	Committee to settle Betton's charity.
Middle of June.	Committee to settle Irish dividends every other year.
July.	Confirmation day.

MASTERS AND WARDENS.

In the list of masters and wardens from 1700 to 1818, there occur as masters,—

1703.	Charles Thorold, esq.[1]
1708.	Sir George Thorold
1727.	John London, esq.[2]
1743.	Samuel Pennant, esq. ald.[3]
1745.	Robert Alsop, esq.[4]
1753.	William Beckford, esq. ald.[5]
1769.	John Shakespeare, esq. ald.[6]
1772.	William Price, esq.
1789.	Apsley Pellat, esq.
1798.	Charles Price, esq. ald.
1803.	Robert Slade, esq.[7]

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[1] Lord Mayor in 1720.

[2] Gave name to "London street," nearly opposite Ironmongers' hall.

[3] Grandfather to Thomas Pennant, the tourist and natural historian, and Lord Mayor in 1750.

[4] Lord mayor in 1752.

[5] Lord mayor in 1770. See his statue in Guildhall.

[6] Buried in Stepney Churchyard. Vide "Shakespeare's Rope-Walk," thereabouts.

[7] Late of Doctors' Commons.

LORD MAYORS.

Strype (1720) gives the following list of lord mayors of the Ironmongers' Company:

Sir Richard Marlow, mayor in 1410 and 1418; buried at St. Michael's, at Queenhithe.

Sir John Atherley, mayor in 1443.

Sir Christopher Draper, mayor in 1567; buried at St. Dunstan's in the East, in 1540.

Sir Alexander Frenon, mayor in 1570; buried in St. Peter's, at the Cross, in Cheapside.

Sir James Harvey, mayor in 1582; buried at St. Dionis, in Fenchurch street.

Sir William Row, mayor in 1593, in which year he died, and in the last week of his mayoralty; buried at St. Lawrence's, in the Jewry.

Sir Thomas Cambel, mayor in 1610.

Sir Sebastian Harvey, mayor, as before mentioned.

Sir James Cambel, mayor in 1630; the son of Sir Thomas Cambel, as before.

Sir Christopher Clitherow, mayor in 1636.

Sir Robert Geoffry, mayor in 1686; the eldest alderman, lately deceased, and buried in St. Dionis Backchurch; to which church he was a benefactor, to maintain common prayer, to be said every morning in the week days.

Sir William Humphreys, mayor in 1715.

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

The earliest intimation this company's books afford us of the ancient colours of their livery, is the following entry under the year 1541, by which it appears that the company's chaplain then wore a gown and hood of puke colour, whilst the livery varied their hoods by having them composed of crimson and puke. It states also the cost of the materials of one of these livery dresses:

	s.	*d.*
"1541. Paid for 5 yardes of puke, for our chapeleyn's gown and hood, at viij^{s} 6^{d} the yard .	xlvj	ix
Crimson and puke for another hood . .	vij	ij"[*]

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[*] The priest's gown and hood was given in pursuance of the will of Thomas Lewin, in 1545, and he had, besides his duty to the company, to perform mass at the said Lewin's tomb. The will requires the company to procure a priest, who shall say mass four days in the week, and preach four sermons in St. Nicholas Olave's church, *per annum;* his salary to be 10*l.*, and to have the best of five new houses in the churchyard, for his residence; to which was to be added a *gown and hood*, whenever the company gave their liveries. This priest was enjoined by the will to say grace at all festivals of the hall. Vide "Trust Estates and Charities."

The regulations respecting the purchase and mode of wearing of the livery, which are of prior date, being made on the grant of the company's charter, by Edward IV., ordain that there shall be a new livery every three years, or that the members shall have what they term "a double livery," that is, a second livery, as noticed in the case of the other companies mentioned, who, besides their dress for common wear, had a bettermost one for particular occasions.

As to the clothing,—It is ordained by the whole fellowship, That no wardens shall take upon them to purvey or buy any clothing or livery, without the agreement of the whole fellowship, or else the oversight of four sufficient persons of the fellowship; which four persons, so assigned, or three of them at the least, shall go with the wardens,—whether it be to drapers' shops, citizen or stranger, or at Blackwell hall. And if they accord, or condescend to buy any cloth for livery, the aforesaid four persons shall be present and have perfect knowledge of every yard bought, and also be assistant at the measurement of every yard of cloth. And forasmuch as it is convenient and worshipful, "and also vsed in craftes of worshippe, to have doubill clothing," It is further ordained, that the wardens for the time being, shall renew the clothing after the course of every three years, and such new clothing shall be got ready against the feast or principal assembly.

The following additional enactment was made afterwards:—

And it is enacted, this 8th day of May, 1522, that a general court shall be kept by the whole body of the fellowship of Ironmongers; and that any person of the Company of Bachelors, "that ys amyted" [admitted] "to come into the clothing," shall pay, as soon as he has received his gown, cloth, or livery, to the common box, 6*s*. 8*d*. And likewise every redemption, at his first coming into the clothing, shall pay 6*s*. 8*d*.; and, besides, that every one of the old clothing, shall pay, at the receiving of their clothing, 2*s*. a piece.

OBITS, FUNERALS, &c.

John Gyva, the iiijth day of Octob. ys kept the Obite of John Gyva, Ironmong$^{r.}$

M$^{d.}$ That Jhon Gyva, Ironmong$^{r.}$ dycesyd and dep'ted from hys lyffe owte of y^{s} worlde the iiijth day of October an^{o} D'ni 1511, and in the iij^{de} yere of y^{e} reygne of Kyng Harry y^{e} viijth. And y^{e} same day most hys Obyte be kept, y^{t}" [that] "ys to witte, at evyn y^{e}

Dyryge, and on y^{r} morowe y^{e} Masse, at Seynt Leonardys in Estchepe, where as he lyethe beryd; And yis Obite mvst be kept for a c yere, and th' to ys bounden y^{e} p'son of y^{e} same Chyrche and y^{e} Chyrchewardens and y^{er} successors, for y^{e} tyme beyng, in c marke sterlyng, to y^{e} Master and Wardens of Ir'emongers and y^{er} successors, as it more playnly aperythe by a Peyr of Endentors made bytwyxt y^{e} p'son and wardens of y^{e} seyd Seynt Leonardys Chyrche, in Estchepe on y^{e} one party, and Elizabethe Gyva, widowe, and y^{e} Masters and Wardens of y^{e} Ir'mongers on y^{e} other party. And besyde y^{t} y^{e} p'son and y^{e} chyrchewardens of y^{e} sayd Seynt Leonards be bounden in a long obligacion, in a c marke sterlyng, to performe all suche couanawnt^{s} as ys wrytyn i' y^{e} seyd endentor, & yf y^{e} ij wardens of Ir'mongers wyll com to y^{e} seyd obyte, they shall have vj$^{d.}$ a pece for y^{re} labor, & yf thei be not th^{r}, thei shall no thyng have, and yis Endenture, w^{t} y^{e} obligation, remaynythe over kepyng the Chirchwardens of Seynt Lenards.

"Receyved i (in) feyr golde, for to kepe y^{e} sayd Obite, a c yer, a c^{li} sterlyng, and at y^{e} seyd Obite to be spend xv$^{s.}$ as in the Endent^{r} playnly aperith."*

An. 1541. Under the title of "Laid out for our Solemnities," the payments of this year specify the following; evidently an enumeration of the expenses of keeping one of their obits, and not unlikely for Thomas Lewin, just mentioned:

	£	*s.*	*d.*
To the curate of the Church	0	1	0
2 Deacons	0	1	2
The clerk, for ringing of the bell	0	2	0
The Priests and Clerks for Dirge and Mass	0	1	4
The Sexton	0	0	4
The Clerk, "for oure Solem Masse,"		iiij$^{s.}$	
iij. Gallons of Gasken (Gascoigne) Wyne		iiij$^{s.}$	
3lb. of Comfits	0	2	0
3 Gallons of Sweet Wine	0	3	0
A Suffolk Cheese	1	7	0
2 Banbury Cheeses	0	1	6
"Spice Brede," and all other things thereto belonging	0	7	6
Roses and Lavender	0	0	0
"Sweet Holy Water"	0	0	3
Hiring and garnishing of Vessel	1	0	3

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* See also Londinum Red., 11-40.

The following particulars, relative to the form of election of master, &c., and of the dinner and feast, are from one of the company's books in the reign of Henry VIII.:

ELECTIONS.

"The maner and fourme of holding this high and excellent ffest folowith, hereafter written, it is inacted by the hole ffelowshipp that the maister and wardeyns now being, and al the' that shall hereafter be elected of newez successours to the same, shall stond stille in office after that yei be elected maister and wardeyns sv^{r}ven by the space of ij yere next suying and no longer and ev^{r}y yere of the said ij yere the said wardeyns by th' advice and assent of the maister the Sonday next after—forsaid but yf that any resonable cause lett hit at whiche the ffelowshipp shall offre suche mony as the maist^{r} and wardeyns will assigne theym.

THE DINNER OR FEAST.

"And moreover the wardeyns for the tyme being by the advice of the maister the seconde yere of their wardenshipp shall be Monday next affter—day aforesaid bothe holde and kepe the said ffest after the fourme aforesaid And also do purvey for the said ffelowshipp a dyner or a ffest to be holden after the At th' ende of which dyner or fest they shall present a maister and ij new wardeyns with tokens of garlonds on their hede after ye fourme and manner accustomed.

"The elecion of the maister and ij wardeyns as folowith." We give only the substance of this, and some other of the points. The old master and wardens before the day of the feast were to call a Court of the whole fellowship, at which the Commonalty of the fellowship were to choose and name one of the most efficient persons of the same fellowship to be master. And also six persons of themselves, such as they think most able of the fellowship, and each able to bear and sustain the office of wardenship of Ironmongers; of which six, the old wardens to name and elect two of the said six, such as they should answer for. Which master and wardens so elected of new at the day of the feast shall be presented with garlands on their heads as aforesaid, and so to continue and occupy their office by the space of two years and no more.

At the end of the second year after the feast, the old master and wardens, within five days after, to call a Court, at which the new wardens to be sworn to the execution of their office; and at the same Court, by the advice of the master and fellowship, four or six persons to be named, with the new wardens, to be auditors of the old wardens of the past year.

The same ordinance states that the wardens for the time being continue in their office five years. Notwithstanding, on the 4th day of November, 1527, it was enacted that after the expiration of that year, the wardens thenceforth, at the pleasure of the master, should abide as wardens for only one year, that is to say, from the feast of —— until the said feast.

In choosing the new wardens the following was further ordained in the above year. The two wardens at the dinner, at such time as the wafers should be brought in, were to rise to go out, and then come in with the garlands "for the master and wardens elect, with their mynstraills before them and the bedell, &c. making theyr obeysances to the Master, shall delyver hyme the same garlande, and they shall remayne and attende by the maistre till the maistre have assayed the garland upon the heads of suche of the most worshipfull as he shall thynke:"—The crowning afterwards took place with various ceremonies.*

N.B. The dinner, which was at this time kept on Trinity Sunday, was afterwards ordained to be kept on the Monday or Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, before the Monday next after the old accustomed day, and that as well with householders as others.

LORD MAYOR'S PAGEANTS.

1. The accounts of the three succeeding pageants were copied from the company's books by Malcolm,† viz. *Sir Christopher Draper*, Ironmonger, and mayor in 1566-7. The procession included "Forty-six persons, bachelors, whose drapery was composed of satin cassocks, gowns furred with foynes," and crimson satin hoods. Twenty-eight "wifelers." Forty-eight men bore wax torches, an ell in length distinguished by red caps, and an equal number were armed with javelins. The men and musicians were habited "in sarsnet cassacks, with scarfs and *night* caps of Bruges satin drawen oute with white and redd." The Queen's serjeant Trumpeter demanded no less than 18*l.* for 24 trumpets. Two woodmen carried clubs, and hurled squibs; and a pageant, unfortunately not described, filled the measure, the expense of it was 18*l.*‡ Six

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* See also Londinum Redivivum, 11, 41.

† Ibid. 42.

‡ Some particulars respecting it will be seen in the next page (*note*).

boys, furnished by T. Taylor, from Westminster (possibly the Abbey church) sung on, and pronounced speeches from, the stage.

For the water spectacle, there were procured from the lieutenant of the Tower, four partisan or small field-pieces, and 160 smaller pieces called "Chambers," which were placed on the banks of the Thames, and discharged at intervals. The music for the lord mayor's barge, consisted of two trumpets, one drum, and sixteen bases, half of which were double, and *one* solitary flute.

The vessel or "Foiste," for fireworks, had ten pair of oars and masts; the royal arms flowed from the main-top, and a flag of the "red crosse," from the foretop; to each of which were added long pendants; and *two* "auncients, for the pope or baste," which were held by "the auncient-bearers for the Foiste." This vessel had her master and gunner, and "squibbs sufficient for the tyme, with all things well paynted, and trymmed accordingly, with twenty peuises, and two half barrels of gunpowder on board." The Company appear at this time to have had no *Trade Pageant*, but probably only the allegorical personages which were common to the early shows.*

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* 1566, *Mayoralty Pageant of St. Christopher Draper.*

The following are additional entries to those of Malcolm, copied by ourselves from the company's book:

2 long streamers of crimson taffity, 24 trumpet banners, 4 banners of the lord mayor's arms, a banner of the queen's arms, 10½ dozen of small pendants, 5 white banners, 11d. to Ric. Baker "for the Devise and makings of the Paggions" [Pageants.] *These pageants were carried by porters, who had hogsheads to rest them on.* "The Target Paynter, Algate," had 3*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. "for paynting the skotcheons;" Thomas Geyles, in Lombard street, 5*l*. 10*s*. for "apparel lent for the child^{n} in the pageant;" the same children had 7 pair of gloves; "the goodman of the Bell, in Carter lane," had 14*s*. 8*d*. for breakfast and for fire in the chamber where they were appareled; the painter for "paynting of poses, speeches, and songs that were spoken and songe by the children in the Pageant," had 5*s*.; a dozen of linen cost 3*s*. 4*d*.; 8*d*. was paid for the children's drink at the Bell, "in Mynehyng lane;" Mr. Pele had xxx*s*. for his devise and paynes in the pageant;" Mr. Hille, ironmonger had 3*s*. 4*d*. "for setting up a freme of timber for setting up the pageant on."

This pageant (whatever it was) was set up in the hall after the way which has been described as common [see Hist. Es.] for "Goodman Care the joiner, has 10*s*. for the setting vppe the pageant in our hall." The Captain of the Foyst for his pains and trimming had 10*l*. the Company finding gunpowder and all other necessaries for the "*feude joyes*."

"40 poor men of the Comp^{y}" wore cloth gowns of azure blue, with red sleeves of Buges satin, 3 dozen minstrels walked with white staves, and the Bedel of the yeomanry had a blue cloth gown and hood of crimson satin.—Total paid, 210*l*. 8*s*. 10*d*.

There was a water procession with a Foist, &c. "John Canelyshe, capteyne of the foyste, had for his paynes and trimmynge the same foyste x*l*. x*s*." 700lb. of gunpowder was used in the celebration. The whole cost was 33*l*. 1*s*. 5*d*.

2. *James Cambell*, Ironmonger and Mayor in 1629,—on this occasion, there was an emblematical representation of the Company, and various other allegorical and expensive allusions were exhibited; the procession was as follows:

Oceanus, seated in a vast silver escallop shell, guiding two wild sea-horses, whose manes were intermixed with threads of gold. The briny god himself shone resplendent in a golden diadem, set with silver escallops, and a branch of coral, adorned with pearls, and his dress, silver and enamelled, crossed the body in waves; his "cases and buskins cutt at the topp into silver 'scollops."

"A proud swelling sea," on which a sea-lion rode, as supporter of the East India Company's arms; and, as his lordship was free of the French and Eastland Companies, on the lion's back "Thetis," Queen of the sea; her hair long and dishevelled; crowned with an antique "sea-tire," encompassed with a golden coronet and pearls; in a mantle of taffity, holding a large banner of the mayor's arms. The supporters to the lion, were a *merman* and a mermaid, who bore banners of the sheriff's arms. A border of fishes inclosed the sea.

The above seems to have been the water Pageant: that by land was as follows:

An "Estridge," (Ostrich,) backed by an India boy, bearing a dart in one hand, and a pipe in the other. The common belief that this bird can eat and digest *iron*, probably gave occasion to its introduction.

The Trade Pageant exhibited Lemnon's Forge, with Vulcan, the Smith of Lemnos, at work, surrounded by his servants, in black hair, *waistcoats* and *leathern aprons*, a fire blazed in the furnace, lightnings flashed, thunders rolled; and at intervals harsh music and songs sounded praises to iron, the anvil, and hammer.

A Last or Triumphal Pageant, individually complimentary to the new mayor, consisted of "London's *Tempe* (a quibble upon the name of *Camp-bell*, reversed into the French words *le bell*, or *beau-champ*, a beautiful field or country). This modern temple was called an arbour, which had four termes for its support, adorned by arms and pendants, and a plentiful display of trees, fruits, and flowers; with the mayor's crest, a lion's head, on a pinnacle. The allegorical attendants were Titan, Flora, Ceres, Pomona, Ver, and Estas. Apollo appeared in the background, in his palace, which was composed of twelve silver columns supporting pendants, surmounted by four pillars of gold. "On every square was represented the head of an emperor, figuring the four monarchs of the world, and, in them, pointing at the four kingdoms.

Apollo, the chief, was crowned with a garland of bays, holding in his hand a lute; and was attended by the Seven Liberal Sciences, in flowing robes. The sum paid for these pageants, including every expense, was 180*l*. The sea-lion and ostrich were preserved, and placed in the hall. Thirty-two trumpeters were employed.

3. 1635. On the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Clitherow, the company had five pageants, with children and orators, for 180*l*. They were relating to Juno, Pallas, and Venus; a Sagittary (because the sun then entered that sign); the Castle of Mars; and the Arbour of Happiness. Besides the usual accompaniments. Thomas Bradshaw and Thomas Jones provided ten fencers (probably for the Foiste,) for 5*l*.

1685. Taubman's "Annual Triumph," etc., at the inauguration of Sir Robert Geoffrey, gives the following, as the dressed procession of the company at that time:—

Sixty poor men,
in gowns and caps, bearing standards or banners, to clear the way.
Fifty gentlemen ushers,
in velvet coats, and gold chains round their necks, carrying white staves in their hands.
The bachellors, in gowns faced with foins and hoods.
The livery, in gowns faced with budge and hoods.
Twelve gentlemen, some in plush, others in buff,
(with scarves of the company's colours, and bearing banners.
Thirty-six trumpets preceded by the serjeant trumpeter.
Fourteen drums, led by the drum-major, and three fifes.
Other drums and fifes.

The city marshals, on horseback, with six attendants.
The foot marshal, attended in the same manner.
The master of defence, with fencers.
The company's pensioners, in red gowns, white sleeves, and white caps, with javelins in their right hands; and shields in their left, of founders' and benefactors' arms.
The lord mayor and aldermen, on horseback.

The pageants were exhibited in Cheapside, and consisted of—

1. A pyramid on a pedestal; surmounted by a globe of gold, and the crest of the Ironmongers' Company. The Banner of Edward IV., (by whom the company were incorporated); that of the reigning king, James II., (their reincorporator); the lord mayor and the company were displayed on the shaft. Five females, of majestic mein and beautiful features, were selected to represent Victory, Triumph, Honour, Peace, and Plenty.

The dress of the allegorical personages was peculiarly splendid. VICTORY shone in mail of burnished gold; in her right hand, holding a sword, and in her left, the royal banner, with the motto, "*Vici ferro.*" Her helmet supporting a tower, a wreath of laurel, and a tri-coloured plume. She was attended by her proper emblems—Courage, Vigilance, and Conduct. The first was a man "in a black peruke, tied with a silken bag behind," and a black velvet cap and plumes; waving, in one hand, a flag wrested from his enemies, and flourishing a lance in the other. *Vigilance*, a female, in a yellow robe and gold-fringed sable mantle, set with eyes, and in her hands a lamp and bell. *Conduct* appeared as an aged general. Triumph, Honour, Peace, and Plenty, were all likewise richly and appropriately habited and attended. A vast golden ostrich ("Eastridge"), with a horse-shoe in his beak, led this brilliant display, bearing a ruddy boy, "ever and anon," sounding a trumpet.

2. A sea-chariot of cerulean green, bearing Neptune and Amphitrite in a sea-shell, drawn by Tritons, attended by Proteus, Glaucus, Thetis, and Galetea.

3. The Triumphant Arch of Loyalty, surmounted by Fame, attended by Loyalty, Truth, Union, and Concord, all habited in the splendid manner above described. A sea-lion, tritons, and a negro, were introduced into this pageant, as a compliment to "the first commercial city in the world."

4. TRADE PAGEANT. Mount Etna, with Vulcan and the Cyclops at work, within a cavern at the base; some at the forge, and others digging metals and minerals. Apollo descended with cupids, and entertained them with music. Vulcan also made his speech to the lord mayor.

King William and Queen Mary honoured this pageant, together with the Prince and Princess of Denmark; and, as the first civic celebration after their ascending the throne, it was more than usually magnificent. The dinner at Guildhall did credit to the city, and highly gratified their majesties.*

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* The company's books give the following, as the charges on the above occasion:—

"The 4 pageants, 173*l.*; flags and streamers, 140*l.*; cloth for the aldermen's gowns, 45*l.* 10*s.*; making gowns and other things, 14*l.* 6*s.*; ribbons, 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; flannel, 3*l.* 10*s.*; bargemaster's cap, 13*s.*; his gown and sarsenet for scarves, 8*l.*; the king's trumpets, 25*l.*; the king's drums, 8*l.*; the city marshal, 2*l.*; the city waits, 2*l.*; the drums, 2*l.*; 'for the poet, 10*l.*'; the foot marshal, 5*l.*; the master of defence, 8*l.*; men, 3*l.*; the javelins and other things, 4*l.* 11*s.*; the 2 standard bearers, 1*l.* 5*s.*; the music, 6*l.* 5*s.*; dinner for foins and budge, 2*l.* 11*s.*; to the poor men that wore gowns, 2*l.* 10*s.*"

The following are notices of the company's and mayoralty pageants, and also of "an intended procession."

At Sir George Thorold's inauguration, 1719—

There was, in addition to the above, 30 rich bachelors, with black coats, gold chains, and white staves; the master of defence, with his quarter-staff, and 8 men with swords drawn, to clear the way, with knots in their hats; the king's 4 household drums, in their livery, with the drum-major in his livery; and the king's 12 trumpets and serjeant-trumpeter, all in their liveries. One item is curious; it is, "Paid John Henley, for playing on the *tongs*, on Lord mayor's day, 10*s*." The lord mayor himself was presented with the customary election fee of 10 guineas.

Order of mayoralty procession, 1741 (as intended):—

Two marshalsmen, on foot, with ribbons; 8 sweepers; 2 city marshals, on horseback, with scarves, and knots for their horses, hats, and swords; captain of the cavalcade, or band of pensioners, with a scarf, and knots for his hat and sword; 50 old men pensioners, with javelins, shields, gowns, caps, and ribbons; a lieutenant, with a knot and belt; captain of the rich batchelors, with a scarf and cockade; 30 rich batchelors, in black, with gold chains, tye wigs, ruffled shirts, white gloves, gold laced hats, and white wands; 2 wardens of the yeomanry, in foins, gowns, and hoods; city's and county's standards; 12 men, in coats and long caps with ribbons, to support the standards; 2, in scarlet, to hold up the fly, with cockades; the bargemaster, in his silk gown, cap, cockade, and sash; 6 watermen to carry the esquire's banners, two and two; the foot marshal, with a scarf and knot, and 8 men in buff, with knots, truncheons in their hands, to march about to keep the cavalcade in order.

The company's music, viz., 3 trumpets, 3 French horns, 4 hautboys, 2 bassoons, and 1 pair of kettle-drums, with cockades in their hats. The master of defence, properly habited, with 8 men in serjeant's buff; 6 porters, with belts, knots, and large staves; 12 whifflers, with belts, knots, and small staves; the company's two porters with the company's staves.

Then the company in the following order, viz.:—

The master, in a foins gown without a hood; the wardens and livery, according to seniority, down to the present renter wardens inclusive, in foins, gowns, and hoods; the rest of the livery in budge gowns; the clerk in his tufted gown.

PRINTED PAGEANTS.

1685, Sir Robert Geofferys, knt.	"London's Annual Triumph; performed on Thursday, October 29, 1685, for the entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Geofferys, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for the occasion; all set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Composed by Matt. Taubman." 4to.	In the Bodleian Library.

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

"We find, from the churchwardens' accounts for 1494," says Malcolm (speaking of Allhallows, Staining), "that Ironmongers' hall then stood in this parish, or on its present site."

"'Payd for a kylderkyn of good ale, weche was drunkyn in the *Yrynmongers hall*, all charges borne, xij^{s} ij^{d}.'"

"Upon what occasion this ale was 'drunkyn' is not mentioned. The hall then in being was entirely rebuilt in Queen Elizabeth's time, so that the present building is the third (or perhaps the fourth), erected since the original charter of incorporation was granted."*

In carefully searching the company's books, and particularly their volume of Court Minutes, commencing 1541, we have found many notices respecting the Ironmongers' hall here mentioned, which were not seen by the above writer; and the hints afforded by which furnish us with a very tolerable idea of that ancient building, and its several arrangements. The hall, or "House," (as at first more properly called,) appears, from them, to have been entered by a gate (i. e. gate-house), having "a litle chamber over the streete;" and the entire pile to have been, as now, quadrangular. It contained the great dining hall, or refectory; the roof of this was covered with lead, the floor strewed with rushes, and the interior, to a certain height, wainscoted. The other principal buildings and apartments included—the "great chamber, the kitchen (having a paved entry), the counting-house, buttery, court chamber, little square behind the counting-house, the great garret, parlours, armoury, the larder, wine-cellar, yard, garden," etc. The entries identifying the above places and portions of the hall, and which afford at the same time much information respecting them, follow in chronological order.

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* Lond. Rediv. ii. 33. It is by no means clear that Ironmongers' hall was entirely rebuilt in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The hall of 1494 underwent a thorough repair between 1541 and 1543, only fifteen years before Elizabeth began her reign; and it is not likely it should have wanted rebuilding for many years. Malcolm gives some extracts from the books of the company, shewing that they had intended to remove their hall to a new site, in 1562, but did not do so; and that, in 1566, they received ground from Sir Christopher Draper, on which, he says, they then rebuilt their hall. If (as above) the hall stood on its present site in 1494, how could that site have been given by Sir Christopher in 1566?—*Ed.* The following is the entry as removing the company's hall:

"Mem. That on the 24th day of February, in anno Domini 1562, et anno quinto reg. Eliz., possession was taken in and by the master, wardens, and fellowship of Ironmongers aforesaid, of and in the capital messuage or tenement wherein Thomas Lewin lately dwelt, set and being in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave. After which several persons were appointed to view the house, and report whether it might be converted into a *hall* for the company's use."—Malcolm adds, "It is to be supposed that they found it unfit for the purpose, as it was let, with some other tenements, in 1563, for 20*l.* per annum." Lond. Rediv. ii. 34. But *vide* "Trust Estates and Charities," Art. *Lewin.*

"1541. Spent for vij dj lb. of sowder [solder], about the gutter of the grete chamber, iij^s j^d."

Paid to Dekyn, "for rushes and carriage, vj^d."

Same date. The "hall-gate" mentioned, as also the paving of the entry of the kitchen, and mending the lead over the chamber window.

1548. In an account of "Payments and charg^s payd and layd out for the reparassion of the hall," mention is made of payments for

The glazing of Edward Shordis' windows,—to a plumber, for new lead for the hall,—and for a joiner and workmanship; besides various sums for the labour of different workmen. The amount altogether is 62*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

In another account of this same year, payments occur—

For flooring the hall, and stopping holes in the boards, and for a little ledge of wainscot along the side hall. The number of boards used for the flooring is 200; from which it is to be inferred that this hall was a large apartment.

1556. In inventories of this date, "of all the lands, plate, jewells, and goods, belonging to the company," there are mentioned:—the counting-house, buttery, hall, court chamber, the "little square behind the counting-house," the great garret, the inward garret, the parlours, armoury, etc.

The counting-house was also the evidence-room: it contained besides "a boke to geve othe on, w^t a crucifix upon it;" also, "a herse-clothe of golde, in a box."

The court chamber was in part hung with tapestry, and was furnished with "cushons of green say, with feathers; a table carpetted with tapestry-work; and a table of the company's obits."

The inward garret contained a suit of priest's vestments, of cloth of gold; and a super-altar of stone.

The great garret—one herse-cloth, of black worsted; with a white cross of Bruges satin.

The armoury contained—17 back and breast plates, 17 pair of splints, 12 gorgets, 12 swords, 11 daggers, 4 white coats, 4 russet coats of russet freize, and other arms and accoutrements. To which were afterwards added a proportionate quantity of corslets, skull caps, and red caps; black bills, morris pikes; 8 white coats for soldiers, of kersey, having red crosses upon them; 14 sheaves of arrows, etc.

The parlour was wainscoted, or, as it is termed, "joyned round about." It was furnished with tables on tressels, together with forms and joint stools.

The buttery had its proportion of "platters, dishes, saucers, and chargers;" besides "10 dozen of wooden trenchers."

Amongst the napery, or table-linen, was—

"One tablecloth of damaske worke, diaper-wrought, with a flower de luce and a crowne; containing, in length, 6 yardes, and 2 yardes broad."

Hall (dining, or refectory). This is further said, in an inventory of 1556-7, to have been then "hung with grene say." There is also mentioned the

"Hall above;" and in it, "the high table, with 3 tressels;" also 3 joint stools, with the Ironmongers' arms upon them; and "a cupboard, with a carved head on it."

Other apartments mentioned at this date (1556), are

"The little chamber by the hall above, the little chamber over the street, the little gallery, the kitchen, the larder, the buttery next the parlour, the entry, the counting-house in the garden, the larder next the great hall, the kitchen beneath, the wine-cellar, and the yard."

Garden. The following items of expense, in 1542 and 1543, appear to have been for the company's garden :—

"Cutting of the vines and roses, 7*d.*

A gardener, for a day and a half's work, 1*s.*"

There are also mentioned, "Cutting of the knots of rosemary in the garden."

Hall,—its furniture,—and other matters.

1517. Memorandum of the company's possessing "a lytell chest, w^{t} a cheyne of y^{r}on, and also bawnd w^{t} yron about. In the which chest is our comyn seale of syluyr; the corpuracion; and the chartyr of armys;" and also their "evydens y^{r}ged, and th^{r}to belonged iiij keyes, wych keyes were in the handys of iiij parsons, that ys to wytte, in the kepyng of M^{r} Gyles Shar, mast^{r} of the felowshippe, y^{e} ij odyr keyes in the ij wardeyns' handyes."

33 Henry VIII. (1542), the following entry occurs:—

"P^{d} viij^{d} for a lantern to hang at the hall gate, and vj^{d} for a rope for the well."

1544. The inventory, this year, specifies, as then belonging to the company:

Three table-cloths of diaper, 4 diaper towels, 3 dozen and 3 diaper napkins, 4 cupboard cloths of diaper, and 2 short towels of diaper.

Three dozen platters of pewter, 3 dozen castors of pewter, 3 dozen dishes of pewter, 4 chargers of pewter; 2 basins, holding 3 quarts, of pewter; "iij pottel pottys of pewt^{r}."

A fire-shovel and pair of andirons, a fire fork, a pair of fire andirons, a fire-hearth pointed of iron, 2 brass spitts, and 3 other spitts, and a pair of andirons.

A carpet (the gift of Hugh Byrd,) for the high table in the parlour; and a short carpet to lie in the court-house.

A plain table-cloth ("the gift of Mast^{r} Newell,") and a dozen of plain napkins.*

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* The company's plate, a little before and soon after the above dates, is given in the following ancient enumeration of it:—

"Alle giftis now geven, or hereafter y^{t} may be geven to the felewshipp of Iremongers, or the last wille or bequest of eny p'sone that hath gevyn eny goods or jewells to the felawship y^{t} be of eny value or ot^{r}wise, to have eny obite kepte fo theym, in this boke and place folowyngly and consequently to be written worde for worde.

"Maister Addyrle, iremonger, alderman, and maire of London, gaue the grete gilte cuppe, w^{t} the blewe Columbyne in the topp of the cou^{r}, weying, by troy weight, xl oz., to do vs worshippe while it wolle last, and not to be solde. Valued at x^{li} sterling.

"Maister Robert Byfeld, iremonger, late sherif of London, marchaunt of the Staple, at Calais, and my lady his wyf, gaue to the Iremongers and ——, by the hands of Robert Byfeld, theyr son, ij basyns, of silu^{r}, weying, by troy weight cv vnc^{s}, that they shuld do worshipp to God eu^{r}y yere in the chyrche, and in other plac^{s}, whan nede shalbe, and in no wise to be solde while they wille last; and also he gave in redy money, xx^{li}.

"Jn^{o} Noker, he gaue one standing cuppe gilt, of 26 oz.

"Jn^{o} Carr, he gaue, in an^{o} 1573, a standing cuppe, gilt, of 48 oz^{s}. 4^{l}.

"More—1 table-cloth, of diap', of 6¼ ells in length; 1 table-cloth, of diap', of 54 ells in length; 1 diap' towel, of 5 ells in length; 3 livery towells, of diap' 3 ells, x^{s}.

"Jn^{o} Woodward gaue the livery potts, gilt, of 82 oz.

More than two centuries afterwards, the hall furniture, etc. is thus described:

In the hall,—7 long wainscot tables, 1 mahogany ditto, 8 dozen of leathern chairs, and 5 large ditto, for the master and four wardens: a picture of Mr. Betton, a ditto of Sir Robert Jefferys, 9 pictures of benefactors, Sir Christopher Draper, on glass, (probably transferred from the prior hall;) 48 shields of arms, etc.

John Giles, the beadle, had in his custody—

Three velvet garlands (for elections), and 5 tobacco dishes.

1571. The following further entries occur relative to the hall, etc.

Paid to the armourer, as "his yerely fee, 20*s*."

"To the iiij poore folks that dwellyth in Mr. Lowyn's Rents, called the Almes-howsis, for halfe year's pencion, dewe to them at o^{r} Lady-day, in Lent, 1571."

In the inventory of this year, also, the following rooms, etc. are mentioned, in addition to what have been before enumerated.

"The armourye, the joined parlour, the stone parlour."

In the counting-house were—

"The Corporacon," or charter of Edward IV.; a confirmatory charter of Philip and Mary; the inspeximus, 2 Elizabeth; "the seale of armes by the haroldes;" and the commission from Edward VI., confirming [the sale] of the Chantry-lands, Guildhall, with the commissioners' hands.

Malcolm gives the following later notices connected with the company's ancient hall:

1642, Sept. At the raising of the army of the Earl of Essex,

"Mr. Shortus gaue our standing cuppe, gilt, of 20 oz. and di.

"Gyles, als. Will. Carton, gaue our standing cuppe, gilt, of 67¾ oz.

1596. "Maister John Bate, iremonger, and Felys [Phillis] his wyf, gaue a standing cupp, gilte, with a cou^{r}, weighing, by troy weight, xlj vnc^{s}, and a grete and a large towell of diap', therwith to do God and vs worshipp; and not to be solde while they will last.

"John Lawrance, iremonger, gave a grete maser, which hath Seint Lawrence in the botom."

The company's plate, in 1751, is stated to have consisted of—

Six sauce boats; 36 salts; 8 pint mugs; 4 quart ditto; 2 cruet stands, complete; 4 waiters; 2 larger ditto; 1 salver; 3 large gilt cups; 2 gilt tankards; 2 coffee pots; 1 sugar dish; 4 pepper castors; 2 cases of spoons, (2 doz. and 2 in each); 2 pair of tea-tongs; 2 strainers; and 23 tea-spoons. The weight of all the plate, in 1756, is 1700 ounces.

In the court room (int. al'.) was—

Three chairs, covered with blue cloth, for the master and wardens; an effigy of king Edward IV.; ditto of Robert Jeffries; a picture over the chimney; and 6 double branches, gilt, and 6 plain ditto.

In the lady's room—

A wrought gilt chandelier; 2 double branches, wrought and gilt; 6 ditto, plain; and 2 pier-glasses.

the court having been applied to for loans of arms, "to be returned or paied for," lent 10 russet armours, 10 pikes, 10 swords, with belts; 10 head-pieces, 10 musquets, with bandelores and rests; and 10 murrions.

1643. "The parliamentary committee, sitting at Guildhall, sent a message to the court the following year, entreating that they might put fifty barrels of gunpowder in Ironmongers' hall, as a place of safety; the request was decidedly refused, partly for want of room, and because a house adjoining was an ordinary, frequented by a great number of Spaniards, Dutchmen, and Frenchmen, whose lives would have been endangered by such a deposit." Notices of the company's granary, and the proportions of corn they provided during the continuance of the corn custom, have been given in our Historical Essay.

1673. The vestry of Allhallows Staining directed their minister and churchwardens, "to make an humble request to the worshipful Company of Ironmongers, at their next court, for their good leave to meet upon the Lord's day, for the worship of God, in their *hall*, during their pleasure." It appears that this request was to be made because Allhallows church had fallen down. Malcolm has no doubt but that this petition met with a favorable reception, but states that the vestry books do not mention the company's answer.

The New View of London, published in 1708, only mentions the Ironmongers' hall, then standing, to have been "a handsome building, situate of the N. side of Fenchurch street, near Billiter lane end." The present one was designed by T. Holden, in 1748, and is best described by Malcolm. We shall copy his account, which, besides its architectural accuracy, gives also a good description of the portraits in the hall, accompanied with much biographical and other information.

PRESENT HALL.

"The basement is rustic, with a large arched door in the middle, and a window on each side. Each wing has two others. The centre of the front is adorned with four Ionic pilasters; over the door a Venetian window, and another circular within an arch. The spaces between the outer pilasters have windows with pediments, and others over them circular. Each wing has two arched windows, and two square attics. The cornice, pediment, arms, and carving in the tympanum, the vases, and balustrades, and quoins on the extreme lines of the building, are all in good proportion, and form a very neat and elegant front, which is of Portland stone."

On ascending the steps, we enter a large vestibule, divided by six Tuscan columns into avenues; with apartments on the left, an entrance to the court-room on the right, and the stairs of the dining-hall in front. On one side of the latter is a door to a court, formed by excellent apartments for the clerk, his offices, and the kitchen.

The STATE ROOM is entered through a large folding-door, adorned with Ionic ornaments, a divided pediment, and very good bust. Against the west wall are the master and wardens' chairs; behind which the king's arms are placed, amidst some extremely beautiful carvings. On the north side stands a grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilasters. The room has a fire-place on the same side, and another under the orchestra at the east end, which latter is supported by pillars. A cornice encompasses the room over the windows; from which a semi-oval ceiling rises, richly stuccoed with the company's arms, satyrs' heads, cornucopias, palm branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large panels, enclosed by beautiful borders. The ceiling is of sky blue, the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt.

Portraits.

The oldest of these were probably painted by Edward Cocke; for, in the year 1640, the wardens agree to pay him 3*l.* 5*s.* each, for five pictures *more*, of benefactors; and for those of Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, the same prices. They are lost, or more probably were never painted.

At the west end, *Thomas Thorold*, esq.; a white beard, grave countenance; in a gown, ruff, and gloves in his left hand; the right on a table. "A good benefactor."

"Mr. *Thomas Betton*, a worthy benefactor." A fine portrait, the face handsome, and admirably coloured, with an easy attitude.*

A picture above it, is nameless; and, though formal, well painted; said to be by Mrs. Varelst.

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* "Mr. Betton, by will, dated February 15, 1723-4, made the Ironmongers' Company trustees for the following purposes:

One half of the interest and profits of the possessions devised, to be expended in ransoming British subjects, captives in Barbary or Turkey.

One quarter to be divided among the different charity-schools of London, and the suburbs; but the sum given not to exceed 20*l.* to any one.

The remaining fourth part to the poor freemen of the Company of Ironmongers, or their widows and children, in sums not exceeding 10*s.* *per annum.*

£100 *per annum* to a female relation, as an annuity for life; 10*l.* *per annum* to a clergyman of the church of England, and to keep his tomb in repair. This tomb is in the burial-ground of the Ironmongers' alms-houses in Kingsland-Road." *Ellis's Shoreditch*, p. 114.

Lord Hood, in the uniform of an admiral, resting on the fluke of an anchor, with a telescope in his hand; of equal excellence in the painting and likeness; by Gainsborough.*

On the south wall, " Mr. *Rowland Heylyn*, a good benefactor." This gentleman's features are represented as emaciated, but pleasing; with a white beard and whiskers; habited in a black gown and cap; his right hand on a book.

" *Thomas Michell*, ironmonger, a good benefactor." In a black gown, small ruff, and chesnut-coloured hair; a dull stupid countenance; probably the effect of a bad painter's clumsy efforts.†

" Sir *James Cambell*, a good benefactor." An aged pleasant-looking man, with white beard and hair, and ruff; in civic robes. He gave 1000*l.* to the company, to be lent to 10 young men, free of it, 100*l.* each, at 4 *per cent. per annum*, for three years. The interest arising from this bequest, 40*l. per annum*, to be given by the master and wardens to the sheriff of London, for the release of honest poor freemen of London from confinement, not exceeding 5*l.* to each.

" Sir *William Denham*, a good benefactor." Aged, good features; ruff, and civic robes. He left, by his will, dated Sept. 12, 1544, thirteen messuages to the company, for ever, which had been part of the possessions of the monastery of Barking, subject only to the payment of 20*s*. *per annum*, to Sir William Denham.*

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* At a court of Confirmation, July 31, 1783, Mr. Holker represented to the gentlemen present, that Lord Hood had been admitted to the freedom of the city. He then moved, that this gallant officer should be received into the company, without fine, or the usual ceremony of nomination; which was agreed to unanimously. The company subsequently, viz. Oct. 20, in the same year, resolved to provide an excellent dinner, under the direction of the master and wardens, for the entertainment of Lord Hood, to take place on the 27th of November, and that of as many friends as the admiral should choose to invite. On the day appointed, the hall was decorated with various flags, and a band of eleven musicians was invited. After the ceremony of his lordship's admission to their freedom was concluded, the the master addressed him in a flattering speech, to which Lord Hood returned an appropriate answer. The following officers in the naval service were present: Lord Cranstown, of the Formidable; the Hon. William Cornwallis, of the Canada; and captains Cornish, of the Arrogant; Goodall, of the Valiant; Reynolds, of the Monarch; Gardener, of the Duke; Lindsee, of the Magnificent; Dryce-field, of the Centaur; Lutherland, of the Balliqueen; Williams, of the Prince George; Knatchbull, of the Princessa; Carington, of the Ajax; Hood, of the Champion; the Hon. Mr. Hood; Captains Dumot and Meade, and Mr. Hunt, Secretary.

The portrait was presented to the Company by Lord Hood; from which Mr. Jones, of Great Portland street, made an engraving, dedicated by permission to the company.

† Thomas Michell, April 3, 1527, devised to the company a messuage called the *Ship*, in the parish of St. Mildred, in the Poultry; and a croft of land, estimated at 10 acres, now divided into gardens, with tenements on them, situated in *Old Street.* An acre and a rood of land adjoining was purchased April 31, 1595, of James Millet. "On the 16th of April, 1718, the Ironmongers' Company, in consideration of 900*l.*, sold the ground on which St. Luke's church, in Old street, now stands, and two burial-grounds belonging thereto; pursuant to an act of parliament made in the first year of king George the First, for building churches."

On the back of the wall of the orchestra, "Sir *Robert Geffery*, a worthy benefactor." This worthy alderman is represented in the attitude of speaking, but with a stern, unpleasant aspect. He is in the robes of his office (lord mayor), laced band and large wig, with square-toed shoes. A wretched performance, by Richard Phillips. In 1703, he bequeathed 400*l*., in trust, to the company, requiring them to purchase an estate with the money, the profits of which are to supply a fund for reading prayers twice a day in the church of St. Dionis Backchurch. 300*l*., in trust, to buy an estate, for a fund, to be distributed in bread, weekly, to the poor of Landrake and St. Emer's, in Cornwall; and to pay the salary of a schoolmaster for poor children. To the company, 200*l*., and two *silver flaggons*, of 30*l*. value.

The residue of his estate he left in trust to the company, to purchase ground for an *alms-house*, for so many poor people as the money arising from the residuary part of his property, after the rate of 6*l*. *per annum*, each person, would extend; and 15*s*. each, for gowns. The company to purchase an estate for building alms-houses, and paying the poor, with a reservation for repairs. All the purchases made, on account of Sir Robert's charity, were, by an order of the court of Chancery, and a licence obtained from the crown for that purpose. These estates are situated in London.†

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* For this legacy the testator required the company to have a dirge celebrated, by note, within the chapel of our lady of Barking, for the soul of the founder, Lady Elizabeth his wife, his parents, and his children and benefactors. To this Mass the master and wardens were to bring their best cloth for the Herse, and distribute 10*l*. sterling. To the vicar, 1*s*. 4*d*.; to seven priests, 4*s*. 8*d*.; three clerks, 2*s*.; for wax, 2*s*.; for the bells, 4*s*. 8d.; for bread and cheese, 1*s*. 4*d*.; ale 3*s*. 4*d*.; to 100 poor persons, 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; to 45 poor, 30*s*.; and to 25 poor, 41*s*. 8*d*.

† We add to Mr. Malcolm's account (above) an extract from Sir Robert Geffery's will, as entered in the company's books.

"The testator [Sir Robert Geoffry] afterwards directs all the rest and residue of his estate to be sold by his executors, and all the money arising thereby to be paid in to the hands of the renter wardens of the said Company of Ironmongers, to the intent that the same might be deposited in the custody of the master and keepers, or wardens, and commonality of the said Company of Ironmongers. Upon trust that the said master and keepers, or wardens, and commonalty, should with the consent and advice of his said executors, and of the said John Midgley [before mentioned], with part of the said monies, purchase a convenient piece of ground in or near to the city of London, to build an almshouse thereon, for so many poor people as the monies arising by the residuary part of his estate after the rate of 6*l*. per annum to each person, and 15*s*. a piece yearly for gowns may extend or

"Mr. *Ralph Handson*, a good benefactor." This and the following portraits hang upon the north wall. Mr. Handson was clerk to the company, and is painted as an old man, with white hair, in a black gown and cap, with band and cuffs. He gave, by will, dated January 9, 1653, five messuages, situated in St. Olave's parish, Hart street: 71*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, which the company distribute, by his direction, in 16 small payments for charitable purposes.[*]

"*Thomas Lewin*, ironmonger, a good benefactor." See *ante*, p. 597 (*note*), and head "Trust-Estates and Charities."

"Mr. *Thomas Hallwood*, a good benefactor." Those two pictures are hardly worth describing. Mr. Hallwood gave 400*l.*, for the maintenance of four poor scholars, at Oxford and Cambridge, for three years; after the expiration of that term, to others, successively, for ever; and 40*s.* *per annum*, to the wardens, from the profits.

"Mrs. *Margaret Dane*, a good benefactress." She kneels before a book, in a scarlet robe, black cap, ruff, and has many jewels on her neck.[†] But a poor picture.

A window on the same side contains a small whole-length, in *painted glass*, of "Sir *Christopher Draper*, mayor." He holds a roll of paper in one hand, and his gloves in the other. "T. C., *hoc fieri fecit, anno* 1639." A very tolerable performance; and the colours (except the face) clear and bright, particularly the robe, and yellow of the niche. He gave, in 1566, the land on which the hall and two houses now stand.[‡]

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amount unto. And should expend and employ all the overplus residue and remainder of the monies arising by the residuary part of his estate in the purchase of lands, houses, and ground-rents of inheritance in fee simple within the City of London which after the purchase should, with the advice of council, be willed and assured to and for the building of the said almshouse, and for provision and maintenance of the poor people to be harboured therein for ever, and for the reparations of the said almshouses as occasion should require."

"Also I give and bequeath to the said Company of Ironmongers, of which I am a member, the sum of 200*l.* of lawful money of England, and a pair of *Silver Flaggons* to the value of 30*s.* as a testimony of their care and pains in the several trusts committed to them by my will." The Ironmongers' almshouses, Kingsland road, form, without exception, the most elegant pile of building of the kind, in the environs of the metropolis, perhaps, in the kingdom.—Ed.

[*] This estate was let to the East India Company, from Midsummer 1808, at the yearly rent of 300*l.* for the term of 378 years, renewable every 21 years, on the payment of a fine of 500 every 21 years.

[†] This lady, on the 16th of May, 1579, bequeathed 2000*l.* to the company, for the following uses: 10*l.* to each of the three hospitals; 10*l.* to 20 poor maids, on their marriage; 10*l.* *per annum* to Oxford and Cambridge, 10*l.* *per annum* for bread and beef for prisoners; 5*l.* *per annum* to Bishop's Stortford; 1200 bundles of faggots, to be divided between twenty-four wards of London, 25*l.* (The company pay each ward, in lieu of faggots, 1*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* each, and 10*l.* for a dinner on the day of her decease.)

[‡] See ante p. 597 (*note*).

Entertainments.

The earliest bill of fare noticed, is the following "Charge of a breakfast in 1542."

> "For a neck and brest of mutton, vj^{d}; a p'ce of beef, iiij^{d}; a brest of veal, viij^{d}; a goose, ix^{d}; ij couple of rabits, xij^{d}; bread, vj^{d}; sugar, pepper, cloves, mace, and saffron, vj^{d}; onyons and erbys, j^{d}; mustard and vineg^{r}, j^{d}; butter, j^{d}; beer, iij^{d}; claret wine and red wine, vj^{s}; for the cook, turnspit, and woman, for dressing, viij^{d}; water, j^{d}."

Evelyn, in his Diary, thus notices one of the company's entertainments at the hall, which he attended:—

1671, Sept. 21. "I din'd in the city, at the fraternity feast, in Yronmongers' hall, where the four stewards chose their successors for the next yeare, with a solemn procession, garlands about their heads and musiq playing before them; so coming up to the upper tables where the gentlemen sate, they drank to the new stewards, and so we parted."

Malcolm says funeral feasts were celebrated in Ironmongers' hall whilst that custom was common, and quotes some examples, viz., "In 1570, July 17, on the burial dinner of the 'Lady Maris, of London,' the books record that 'Robert Godyng and Giles Gaston' acted as stewards, and that Sir Alexander Avenon, then lord mayor, contributed 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* towards the expense."

Lord Mayor's Day, 1718.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
9 Dishes of fowls, oysters, and bacon . .	4	19	0	6 Dishes of roast lamb .	1	16	0
6 Ditto chines and turkeys	3	12	0	6 Ditto of fruit . .	2	10	0
7 Ditto mince pies .	1	15	0	7 Eight corner tarts .	1	15	0
7 Ditto geese .	3	3	0	7 Dishes of custards and florentines . .	1	8	0
8 Marrow puddings .	2	0	0	6 Salads . .	0	6	0
6 Dishes of wild fowl, 1 duck, 2 partridges, and 6 larks .	2	8	0	1 Leg of mutton and a giblet pie for the music	0	9	0
				1 Baron of beef for breakfast	0	13	0

Total 26*l.* 16*s.*

Vintner's Bill for ditto.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
37½ Gallons of red port .	11	5	0	3 Dozen of canary .	1	4	0
8½ Dozen of white port .	2	11	0	1½ Dozen of rhenish .	0	12	0

Total 15*l.*

Lord Mayor's Day, 1721.

Cook's Bill.

10 Dishes of three pullets, oysters, bacon, &c.
6 Ditto of roast tongues and udders
6 Ditto of mince pies, 2 or 3
6 Ditto roast geese, 2
6 Marrow puddings
6 Dishes of wild fowl
6 Turkeys larded with ragout
10 Dishes of fruit
6 Pippin tarts
6 Dishes of custards
1 Baron of beef for breakfast
1 Leg of mutton and a giblet pie for the music
Stewards dinner
1 Dish of boiled fowl, bacon, oysters, &c.

Total 26*l.*

Vintner's Bill for ditto.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
White port	2	8	0
Canary	0	16	0
Red port	9	18	0

Lord Mayor's Day, 1724.[*]

October 29. The dinner this and the following years, assimilated too near to the preceding to be worth repeating.

The wine for the barge was,—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
3 Gallons of old mountain	1	10	3
– Gallons and 2 quarts of red port	1	0	0½
2 Gallons of Old Canary	1	0	0

Total wine for barge 3*l.* 10*s.* 3½*d.*

Lord Mayor's Day, 1733.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Cook's bill	30	0	0
The wine	12	13	8
Barge wine	3	0	2

Total 45*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

The next two years, 1734 and 1735; the amount for the first was 34*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; the second, 34*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

The average expense of the cook's bill for the company's dinner, on Lord mayor's day, from 1718 to 1724, is from 26*l.* 16*s.* to 30*l.*; of the vintner's bill, from 15*l.* to 20*l.*, exclusive of barge wine on going to Westminster.

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[*] John London, warden: from whom the opposite London street is named.

Quarter-day and other Dinners.

The quarter-day dinners cost from 10*l.* to 12*l.*; the wine, from 3*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—

Roast pullets, bacon and herbs, sirloins of beef, pidgeon pies, geese, turkeys, codling tarts creamed, hot apple pies, dishes of fruit, or deserts; varied by white fricassees of chickens, boiled fowls and greens, roast tongues and udder, roast pigs with gravy and sweet sauce, giblet pies, dishes of ducks, dishes of fish, battalia pies, fillets of veal and bacon, buttered pies, dishes of custards and florendines, dishes of great pullets and egg-sauce, boiled plum-puddings, tarts, etc., constitute almost every variety of the eatables at these sort of entertainments. The wines consisted of mountain, neat red port, sherry and sack, (the quantities usually from 15 to 18 gallons.) Bottle porter was drank during dinner. The following are two or three specimens.

Quarter-day Dinner in 1725.

The amount 13*l.* 9*s.* (includes)—

Cook's Bill,—	£	*s.*	*d.*
4 Dishes of spring pullets, collards, &c.; 3 hams, carrots, &c. Price	1	16	4
4 Pidgeon pies . .	1	12	0
1 Sirloin of beef .	1	0	0
Puddings . .	1	0	0
6 Dishes of ducks and chickens	1	3	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
6 Dishes of asparagus .	0	1	4
4 Creamed tarts . .	1	0	0
Vintner's Bill—			
8 Gallons of red port .	1	8	0
1 Gallon and 2 quarts of sherry	0	10	6
Bottles . .	0	1	2

Total 13*l.* 9*s.*

Ditto, in 1739.

Cook's Bill—	£	*s.*	*d.*
6 Dishes of salmon, soles, &c.	5	4	0
Hams and geese .	2	0	0
4 Dishes of pullets and greens	2	0	0
4 Pidgeon pies . .	1	12	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
6 Dishes of chickens and asparagus . .	3	10	0
3 Marrow puddings .	0	15	0
3 Tanzies and black caps .	0	15	0
2 French almond puddings	0	10	0

Confirmation-day Dinner, 1725.

Cook's bill, 37*l.* 9*s.*; and Vintner's bill, 11*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*

Ditto, 1735.

Cook's bill, 50*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; Vintner's bill, 15*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*

The first notice of a dinner for the band, or "Musicks," as it is termed, is on Lord Mayor's day, 1738, when the company allowed them,—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
1 Leg of lamb—the loin fryed—spinach, &c. .	0	7	0
Two roast fowls and gravy . . .	0	5	0
1 Hunting pudding . . .	0	3	0

Wine was allowed, by order of the court, at every public entertainment and ball, to the following persons, in the quantities mentioned, viz.—

To the Rev. Robert Cookson, chaplain	2 bottles
Richard Humby, clerk to Mr. Summer	2 ditto
J. Arne, beadle . .	2 ditto
C. Skelton, under-beadle .	2 ditto
J. Swan, porter . .	2 ditto
S. Bennet, charwoman .	1 ditto
J. Foster, butler . .	1 ditto
M. Silk, matron at the almshouses	1 ditto

Total bottles, 13.

N.B. To consist of port and mountain.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

The following is an account of the Ironmongers' Trust-Estates and Charities, as given in Strype's Stow, from the Table furnished by one of the company's wardens, for that work, before 1720:

CHARITABLE DONATIONS BELONGING TO THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS, LONDON.

Free Schools, Almshouses, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Lectures, Pensions, and other Gifts.	*By whom founded, endowed, or given.*
FREE SCHOOLS.	
The free-school in St. Saviour's, Southwark, 20*s.* a year to the master, and 10*s.* a year to the usher; an augmentation. To the school of Bishop Storford, in Essex, 5*l.* per annum.	Mr. Handson.
A gift of 250*l.*, to found a free school in Landrake and South Erny, in Cornwall, where he was born; and for 2*s.* a week, in bread, for the poor of the said parishes.	Sir Robert Geffery, knt., late alderman of London.
ALMS-HOUSES.	
An almshouse, consisting of eight rooms, for four people, in Old street.	
A great sum of money, amounting, as it is thought, to near 10,000*l.*, to build so many almshouses as the said monies will purchase, for the maintaining of so many poor, and allowing them gowns, of 15*s.* a piece, yearly. This almshouse is now built near Shoreditch.	The above Sir Robert Geffery, knt.
SCHOLARSHIPS.	
Two poor scholars in Oxford, studying divinity, to each 5*l.* per annum.	Mr. William Chapman.

Free Schools, Almshouses, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Lectures, Pensions, and other Gifts.	*By whom founded, endowed, or given.*
To two poor scholars, one in Cambridge, the other in Oxford, 15*l.*; to go by course for 21 years, viz., the first year to certain poor parishes in London; the next year to the said poor scholars; and the third year to the poor of Standon, in Essex.	Mr. John Cave.
EXHIBITIONS.	
Two Exhibitions of 5*l.* a year. The colleges to be appointed by the Company. There may be ten or twelve Exhibitions in all.	Mrs. Margaret Dane.
PENSIONS AND OTHER GIFTS.	
To poor scholars, to the hospitals, to poor prisoners, &c. 200*l.* And 30*l.* thereof for three sermons yearly. To be lent to young men, 200*l.*	Mrs. Woodward.
A sermon to be preached by an orthodox minister, in the Church of Allhallows, Staining, upon St. Mark's day, 1*l.*	Mr. Handson.
Eight quarters of beef, and forty dozen of bread, sent to the eight prisons of London, Southwark, and Westminster.	
A yearly gift of 40*l.* to release poor prisoners, where 40*s.*, or under, will discharge them.	Sir James Cambell, knight.
To the poor of the twenty-four wards, 24*l.* to buy them faggots; 37*l.* a year, (the company makes it 40*l.*) to be distributed to the poor of the company.	Mrs. Dane.
To the churchwardens of St. Saviour's, Southwark, for poor widows and orphans, 5*l.* yearly.	Mr. Handson, above mentioned.
For twenty poor widows or others of the Company of Ironmongers, upon the first Quarter-day next after Christmas, 5*l.* yearly, viz. 5*s.* a piece.	
To the poor of the wards of Queenhithe and Baynard's Castle, an annual distribution of 25*l.* To the sub-dean of St. Paul's, 10*l.* he allowing taxes.	David Smith, embroiderer.
400*l.* to purchase land in fee-simple, for an encouragement to the incumbent, or somebody else, to read prayers morning and evening in St. Dionysius Backchurch. 10*l.* yearly to twenty poor maids at their marriage, viz. 10*s.* a piece.	Sir Robert Geffery, knight.

BENEFACTORS TO THIS COMPANY.

Benefactors' Names, with the Year of their Gifts.

John Barnes and his wife, John Lawrence, and Alderman Aderlye	1500
The wife of Robert Byfield and John Noker	1504
Mrs. Heede	1505
Richard Grey	1516
Thomas Mychel, a worthy benefactor	1519
John Giles	1520
Robert Smith, and John Giua	1531
Elizabeth Giua, a worthy benefactor, and Agnes Crawston	1534
Humfrey Barnes, a worthy benefactor	1541
Hugh Bird, and Anne Nevil	1544
Thomas Lewen, a worthy benefactor	1555
Robert Downe, sen. a worthy benefactor, Sir Christopher Draper, a worthy benefactor, Justice Randal, a worthy benefactor, Theophilus Barnard, and John and Elizabeth Fene	1556
Rebecca Downes, jun.	1557
Robert Hickes	1558
William Clark, John Bearman, and John Harmer	1561
William Jackman, and Agnes Lewen	1562
Edward Bright, and Anthony Gamage, a worthy benefactor	1563
Thomas Browne	1567
John Carr, and John Woodward	1571
Sir James Harvey	1573
Alderman Dane	1574
Margaret Dane, a worthy benefactor, William Chapman, a worthy benefactor, John and Richard Strengitharme, and Robert Culls	1579
Sir James Harvey, and John Morris	1590
William Garton	1596
James Lord	1598
Peter Blundal	1601
Anne Fisher, and Rowland Lee	1604
Rebecca East, and William Scudamore	1606
Anne Shortas	1607
Robert Chamberlain	1608
Henry Cletheroe, and George Whitgift	1608
George Chamberlain	1616
Walter Cowley	1620
Thomas Halwood, a worthy benefactor	1622
John Wheeler	1624
Nathaniel Loan, a worthy benefactor, Jerome Heydon, Sir Thomas Camble, Thomas Carter, Thomas Willet, and Warden Leming	1625
Simon Waddup and Simon Owen	1626
Thomas Parke	1628
Rowl. Heylin, alderman, a worthy benefactor	1629
Richard Bateman, and Robert Camble	1635
Thomas Large	1640
Sir James Cambel, Alice Heyling, William Dyes, and Sir Christopher Clitheroe	1641
Thomas Dorchester	1643
Ralphe Ingram	1644
William Sledd	1646
Richard Hutchinson	1647
Richard Gerrard, and Charles Snelling	1648
Thomas Thorold, esq.	1649
Richard Handson, a worthy benefactor	1653
John Gundy, and John Steel	1657
Edward Horseman, esq. and George Essexson	1659
Hugh Norris, a worthy benefactor	1661
Sir Job Harley, a worthy benefactor, John Baptista Guyat, and Captain Edward Story	1662
George Margets	1666
John Breedon, esq.	1668
Richard Gover	1669
Sir John Lewis, bart.	1671
Thomas Glover	1673
William Walker, sen.	1675
John Sandes	1676
Joseph King, and Samuel Morrice	1680
Henry Walker	1681
Nathaniel Humphreys	1682
William Hiet	1689
John Young	1690
Charles Thorold, esq.	1691
Deputy William Walker, and John Healy	1694
Sir Robert Geffery, a worthy benefactor	1703

"Communicated to me by a Warden of this company, Mr. James Wolf, now deceased."

(*From the Table in Strype's Stow*, 1720.)

FREE SCHOOLS, ALMSHOUSES, AND SCHOLARSHIPS; WITHIN THE PATRONAGE OR SUPERINTENDENCE, AND OF THE PENSIONS, GIFTS, ETC. (OTHERWISE CALLED MONEY LEGACY CHARITIES), THROUGH VARIOUS BENEFACTORS, AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS; WITH THE COMMISSIONERS' ACCOUNT OF CHARITIES FOR THEIR ENDOWMENT AND SUPPORT.

Free Schools.

HANDSON. An augmentation of the salaries of the master and usher of the free school in St. Saviour's, Southwark.

HANDSON'S CHARITY.

Ralph Handson, by will, dated the 9th January, 1653, devised his messuages, tenements, and gardens, with the appurtenances, in Crutched Friars, in the parish of St. Olave, Hart street, London, to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Ironmongers' Company, and their successors, to the intent that they should, out of the rent, issues, and profits, pay certain life annuities therein mentioned, and the following yearly stipends, viz.

To the master of the free school of the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark, 20*s.* a year, and to the usher, 10*s.* a year.

To the churchwardens of the same parish for the time being, 5*l.* a year, to be distributed by them to the poorest widows and orphans of the parish, at their discretion.

To an orthodox minister or preacher, such as the wardens should appoint, 20*s.* a year, for a sermon to be preached in Allhallows Staining church, on every St. Mark's day; and after sermon that day, in every year, to the churchwardens, to distribute to the poor of that parish, in bread, 20*s.*; to the clerk and sexton 5*s.* for cleansing the church; to the churchwardens, and the rest of the vestry, that day, which are at church, 50*s.*, for a dinner.

To 20 poor ancient widows, or others, of the Company of Ironmongers, 5*l.* by the year, for ever, to every one of them, yearly, 5*s.* a piece.

To the wardens of the livery of the company, 40*s.* a year, for seeing his will duly performed.

To the two rent gatherers of the company's rents for the time being, 20*s.* a year, viz. 10*s.* a piece, for their pains, in collecting and receiving the rents of his tenants, in the parish of St. Olave, Hart street, of the houses there.

To the clerk of the said company for the time being, 40*s.* a year, for keeping the accounts in register.

To the upper-beadle thereof, 10*s.* a year.

To the wardens of the yeomanry of the company, 40*s.* a year, towards the charges of making two suppers for the yeomanry.

For the four poor alms-folk of the company of Ironmongers, in Bread street, 20*s.* a piece, by the year.

To the four hospitals, viz., Christ's, Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospitals, 40*s.* each, yearly.

And the testator gave the residue of the rents and profits of the premises, to be bestowed by the master, wardens, and assistants of the company of Ironmongers, every year, for ever, in their good discretion, for reparations, relief of their poor, and such other necessary occasions as the court of assistants should think requisite.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

At the time of the testator's death, the property devised consisted of 16 houses, and it continued in the same state until about the year 1800, when the whole of the houses were pulled down by the East India Company, and warehouses were erected on their site. The whole of the premises are let on lease to the East India Company, for 21 years from Midsummer, 1808, at the yearly rent of 300*l.*, renewable every 21 years, for 378 years, on payment of a fine of 500*l.* on each renewal.

For many years before 1800, the property was let at a rent of 120*l.* per annum; but a fine of 500*l.* was received on the renewal of a lease in 1794, and another fine of the same amount on granting a lease in 1808.

The several annual payments, mentioned in the will, are regularly made, as thereby directed; but the yearly stipend of 5*l.* to the poor widows, has been increased to 40*l.* a year.

Prior to and up to the year 1730, the whole rents and profits were 94*l.* a year, and the specific payments, mentioned in the will, with the additions to the widows' stipends, were 50*l.*, or thereabouts, leaving a residue of 44*l.* a year. After 1730 to 1808, the rents were 120*l.* a year, and the payments, as above, were 70*l.* a year, or thereabouts.

The residue of the rents of the property has never been specifically applied, but has been carried to the general account of the company, and out of their general funds the company have been in the habit of giving, and continue to give, large sums of money, in charity, every year, partly in purchasing coals, partly in money to pensioners, being poor freemen of the company, and partly in other charitable donations. The value of coals yearly given is about 150*l.*, and the sum of 240*l.* a year is regularly given in pensions. Upon an average a sum exceeding 500*l.* a year is given out of the general funds in charities, beyond what is specifically directed by wills, or other instruments of donation.

GEFFERY. An annuity to the school of Bishop Storford, Herts. A gift towards founding free schools at Landrake and South Erny, Cornwall.

N.B. The Commissioners do not report on any of Sir Robert Geffery's Charities, but some information, as to these schools, will be found in the notes.*

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* Carlisle's "Endowed Grammar School," 1818, vol. i. p. 554, says, "The grammar school of BISHOP'S STORTFORD '*no longer exists.* The whole establishment, together with the school-house, is *in ruins.*' The

Almshouses.

Lewin. In Old street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, for four poor freemen of the company, appointed by the company, who receive 31*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year, divided equally amongst them.

Thomas Lewin, by will, dated the 20th of April, 1555, devised his messuage, with its garden and appurtenances, in the parish of St. Nicholas Olave, Bread street, and fourteen other messuages in the same parish, subject to a life estate therein to his wife, to the master, wardens, and company of Ironmongers, and their successors, upon condition that they should provide for the performance of certain superstitious rites and uses therein mentioned, and find a good, sad, and honest priest to celebrate mass daily for souls, four times a week, within the parish church of St. Nicholas Olave, at a yearly salary of 10*l.* (for which he was also required by the will to attend the company's feasts and quarter-days, saying grace before them, *De profundis*, and other prayers), and should permit four honest and sad impotent poor, aged, and decayed men of the company, for the time being, to inhabit for their lives (behaving themselves honestly and quietly), four tenements, which the testator (as thereby declared) intended to erect in the churchyard of St. Nicholas, and should pay, quarterly, to every one of the said four persons, 20*d.* towards their sustentation and living; and also upon condition that the said master and wardens for the time being, and their successors, should yearly pay to two poor scholars, the one to be of Oxford, the other of Cambridge, towards their sustentation and maintenance there, 5*l.*, that is to say, to each of them, 50*s.*, to be paid quarterly.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

Under the above devise, the company are possessed of twelve houses in Bread-street hill, erected after the fire of London, on land awarded in respect of the site of the houses mentioned in the will.

library, which is considered a scarce and valuable collection of books, is deposited at the vicarage 'but they are also going *to decay.*' Sir Henry Chauncy, knt., the historian of the county of Hertford, was educated at this school."

Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, 1825, gives the following fuller account.

"The free grammar school, in High street, facing the church, was founded and endowed in 1579, by Mrs. Margaret Dean, of London; an excellent library was presented to it by Thomas Leigh, esq., and increased by the Rev. Thomas Leigh, vicar, and other benefactors, of which some part still remains preserved in the tower of the church. This school, in which Sir Henry Chauncy, a native of this town, and author of the History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire, was educated, has declined, nothing remaining of its former celebrity but the libraries of Leigh, the founder, and Tooke, the reviver of it, on its former failure, together with the books presented by the boys on their leaving school." See "Margaret Dane's Charity," p. 617.

SCHOOL AT LANDRAKE.

"A charity school was founded in 1703, by Sir Robert Jeffery, knt., who endowed it with lands now producing about 80*l.* per annum."—*Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.*

Pursuant to the directions of the will, the company pay to four alms-people, freemen of the company, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, equally amongst them, and to two students, one at Oxford, the other at Cambridge, 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum a piece.

The almshouses in St. Nicholas churchyard, referred to in the will, and which it is understood were actually erected by the testator, being consumed in the fire of London, the company, soon after the fire, converted four old houses in the parish of St. Luke, Middlesex, into almshouses for the four poor freemen; and these being burnt down in 1785, the company erected on their site, at the expense of 1,040*l.*, four new almshouses, containing two rooms a piece, and having a small garden and yard attached to each.

The alms-people are chosen by the company at their quarterly courts, and receive from the company, in addition to the stipends above mentioned, a donation of 30*l.* a year, divided equally amongst them.

The stipends or exhibitions to the two students have always been regularly paid. The students are chosen at quarterly courts; they are required to be resident at the respective universities, and receive the payments until the time of their taking a degree.

A stipend of 10*l.* a year (under the provision in the will for finding a priest) was paid to the chaplain of the Company until about sixteen years ago, when it was raised to 80*l.* per annum.

GEFFERY. The company's alms-houses, in Kingsland road (Shoreditch), Middlesex. See, for accountof them, *ante* p. 610.

Scholarships.

CHAPMAN. Pensions to two poor scholars at Oxford, studying divinity.

CHAPMAN'S CHARITY.

William Chapman, by will, dated the 8th of August, 1579, bequeathed 200*l.* to the master, wardens, and commonalty of Ironmongers, and their successors, to the intent that they should find and maintain in Oriel College, in Oxford, yearly, two poor scholars to study divinity there, until they should be of the age of thirty years, when they should be displaced, and two other poor scholars appointed in their room to study divinity in the said college, and so on from time to time; and that they and their successors should yearly pay out of the said stock and employment of the said 200*l.* to the finding of either of the said scholars 5*l.* a-piece; and he bequeathed to the said master, wardens, and commonalty, and their successors, 100*l.* to the intent that they should yearly pay, or cause to be paid, unto twenty-four of the poor householders in the parish of Cookham, in the county of Berks, for the time being, 5*l.* 4*s.* (that is to say), upon every Sunday, in bread and money, 2*s.* to be paid to twelve of the said poor householders one Sunday, and to the other twelve of the same poor on the next Sunday, and so on from Sunday to Sunday, which weekly distribution he willed should be given in the parish church of Cookham.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

The sum of 10*l.* a year is paid to two students of Oriel College, Oxford, 5*l.* each. The students are nominated by the college, and continue to receive the payment until they are thirty years of age.

The sum of 5*l.* 4*s.* is also paid to the minister and churchwardens of Cookham, in Berks, for distribution in bread, as directed by the will.

CAVE. Two Pensions of 7*l.* 10*s.* each to two poor scholars, one at Cambridge, the other at Oxford. (See table from Strype's Stow, *ante* p. 611.

N.B. The Commissioners do not report on Mr. Cave's charities.

Exhibitions.

DANE. Two of 5*l.* a year; the college appointed by the company.

MARGARET DANE'S CHARITY.

Margaret Dane, by will, dated the 16th of May, 1579, bequeathed to the master, wardens, and Company of Ironmongers, 2,000*l.* on condition that the master and wardens, with six others of the substantialest of the company, should put in sufficient bond to her executors, and the Lord Mayor of London, and six of the *grey cloakes* [aldermen so called,] for the time being, that they or their assigns should, within twenty-eight days after the receipt of the money, pay to twenty young men of the company, inhabitants within the city of London, the said sum of 2,000*l.* to every one of them 100*l.* for the space of three years, they giving sufficient security for the repayment, to the intent that the said master and wardens, and the six other persons should, upon the receipt of the said 2,000*l.* lend it out again in like manner, and so from time to time, for ever; and the testatrix willed, that the company should, in consideration of the benefit of the said 2,000*l.* put in sufficient security to her executor, the Lord Mayor of London, and six of the grey cloakes, for the time being, yearly to pay 100*l.* as follows; to Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and St. Thomas's Hospital, in Southwark, 10*l.* a year each, 5*l.* every half-year, to be distributed at their discretion; to twenty poor maids, at their marriages, 10*l.* yearly; to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to each 5*l.* for the relief and bringing up in learning two poor scholars, the one to be in Oxford, and the other in Cambridge, the houses in which they should be brought up to be named at the discretion of her executor, (the money to come amongst all the poor scholars of the said houses, that he that had it the one year should not have it again the next year); to employ in bread and beef, every year, 10*l.* to be distributed and divided at the discretion of the master and wardens of the company, amongst the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the two Compters, the Queen's Bench, the Marshalsea, the White Lion in Southwark, and the Convict House in Westminster; *5l.* a year, (25*s.*) every quarter, towards the maintenance of a school, to be erected at Bishop Stortford; and if the school should not go forward, then the said *5l.* to be distributed quarterly to the poor people of the same parish, to provide and buy for the poorest people of the twenty-four wards in London, 12,000 fagots every year, to be distributed to each ward, part and part alike, at the discretion of the master and wardens of the company, twice a year, at Christmas and Hallowtide; and to bestow 10*l.* yearly upon a dinner to be made at their hall, upon the day of her death; and the testatrix directed, that if the company should refuse or neglect to give sufficient sureties for the 2,000*l.*, and the performance of the legacies thereinbefore enjoined, the 2,000*l.* should be paid to other companies therein mentioned, the lord mayor and aldermen of London, and their executors, in succession, subject to the like conditions respectively and upon the same trusts: And by a codicil to her will, dated the 2d September, 1579, the testatrix directed that the sum to be paid by the young men as interest for the sums to be lent to them, should not be more than *5l.* per cent. per annum.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

The sum of 2,000*l.*, given by the will, continued for several years to be lent out as thereby directed; and the interest was distributed in the manner prescribed; but after the year 1640, the custom of lending out the money was discontinued.

It is stated in an entry in the books of the company, under date of 1748, being the report of a general committee and court on the subject of Margaret Dane's charity, that the money was taken by the parliament, during the civil wars, and sundry lords, and never repaid to the court; and it was resolved upon that report, that the 25*l.* a year to the several wards of the city, for fagot money, 10*l.* a year to twenty poor maids on their marriages, and 10*l.* a year for the dinner mentioned in the will, should, for the future, be discontinued. The yearly payments and allowances, however, directed by the will, or similar yearly payments or allowances, excepting the 20*l.* for poor maids, *5l.* a year to a student at Oxford, and the 10*l.* for the dinner, have been continued, and are now as follow:

To Christ's, St. Bartholomew's, and St. Thomas's Hospitals, 10*l.* each.

To a poor scholar at Cambridge, nominated by the university, *5l.*

An allowance of meat and bread is supplied to the poor prisoners in the following prisons; viz. the Marshalsea, the New Gaol, in Southwark, the King's Bench, Newgate, Ludgate, Giltspur street, the Poultry, or Redcross street, and Tothill Fields,—one pound and a quarter of beef, and a 6*d.* loaf for each prisoner, being delivered on the 5th of November yearly, by the company's under-beadle, to the steward of each of the prisons. The expense of this provision now amounts in general to 30*l.* a year, or thereabouts.

The sum of *5l.* a year is paid to one of the churchwardens of Bishop Stortford, for the maintenance of the school, or for the poor there.

The sum of 25*l.* is paid yearly in lieu of fagots to the deputies of twenty-four of the wards of London (1*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* to each), for distribution among the poor of their respective wards. The two wards of the twenty-six in London which do not partake in this distribution, are Portsoken, and one of the bridge wards.

HALLWOOD'S. Four of 4*l.* a piece, to two scholars at Oxford, and two at Cambridge.

HALLWOOD'S CHARITY.

Thomas Hallwood, by will, dated the 20th April, 1622, ordered his executors to pay the wardens and company of Ironmongers 400*l.* upon trust, that the wardens, together with his executors, should make choice of four poor scholars, viz. two scholars of Maudlin college, in Oxford, and two other scholars of Christ College, in Cambridge, or such two other colleges as the wardens and his executors should allow and appoint, unto whom he desired that the said wardens and executors should pay such rents and profits as should grow or be made out of the said 400*l.* every half year, during the space of three whole years, for the better maintenance of the said four poor scholars, if they should so long continue their studies, and be resident in either of the said universities, and should study and proceed for divinity, and from the end of the three years or sooner discontinuance by either of such poor scholars of his residence in one of the said universities, that they should pay the like rents and profits to some other poor scholars, by them to be elected for other three years, and so in succession for ever; and he desired, if any of his own kindred should happen thereafter to make suit for the said exhibition, then such his kinsman, being of one of the said universities, and studying divinity, and standing in need thereof, should be preferred before any other; and to the end the said wardens should have some benefit to them and their successors, he willed, there should be deducted out of the said rents and profits the sum of 40*s.* a year, for ever.

The above-mentioned sum of 400*l.* was paid to the company in 1625, and lent out on bond at interest of 4*l.* per cent. It was afterwards repaid and carried to the general account with the other funds of the company.

Ever since the donation, the company have paid 16*l.* per annum, in exhibitions of 4*l.* a piece, to two scholars at Oxford, and two at Cambridge, chosen by the company at their quarterly courts. The payment of the exhibition is continued to each scholar for three years, unless before the expiration of that time he takes a degree, or ceases to reside in the university.

Pensions, &c.

VARIOUS. Vide the preceding account from Strype, and the following of Commissioners for Public Charities:

PENSIONS AND OTHER GIFTS.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estate left, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1571, Dec. 15.	*Anthony Gammage,* Left to the company, to be lent out from time to time, to young freemen, at 30*s.* per cent. per annum, whereof 6*s.* 8*d.* to go to the wardens, 10*s.* to be divided amongst the company's poor; 20*d.* each to the clerk and beadle, and 10*s.* residue from each year's interest of 30*s.* [or the sum of 2*l.*] to be paid to the Grocers' Company for overseeing same conditions performed, viz.—22*s.* 8*d.* to their own use, and 6*s.* 8*d.* each to their clerk and beadle.	The sum of 400*l.*	The principal sum of 400*l.* received under this bequest was for some time lent out as directed by the will; but the custom of lending it out has now for several years been discontinued. The following payments are regularly made, yearly by the company, on account of this charity: To the poor of the company, 2*l.* This is divided equally among the four poor pensioners in Lewin's almshouses. To the wardens of the company, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; clerk and beadle (6*s.* 8*d.* each,) 13*s.* 4*d.* Grocer's Company (including 6*d.* 8*d.* each to their clerk and beadle,) 2*l.*
1579, March 11.	*John Haydon,* By his will, left to the company, to be lent to young freemen "trading over the seas," to either of them 50*l.* for four years, at the interest of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the 100*l.*—Such interest to go to the Mercers' Company.	The sum of 100*l.*	The sum of 100*l.* has not for some time been lent out as directed; the sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, however, is regularly paid to the Mercers' Company.
1599, June 9.	*Peter Blundell,* Left "to the three wardens and commonalty of the company," on trust, with part thereof, forthwith after his death, to buy lands, houses, or other hereditaments, out of the profits of which 40*s.* yearly should be paid, (10*s.* quarterly) to the poor prisoners in Ludgate. The residue of the profits of such estate to the company, for their pains in performing the said trust.	The sum of 150*l.*	The sum of 150*l.* as bequeathed, was received by the company, the 6th September, 1601. No traces exist of the money being laid out upon real property, or of the mode in which it was applied. The sum of 10*s.* a quarter, however, appears to have been uniformly paid, and now continues so to be, to the steward of Ludgate prison, for the use of the poor prisoners there.
1625, June 22.	*Nathaniel Loane,* By his will, left to the company, on trust, that they should pay same in sums of 13*s.* each, to seven of their poorest members, men or	A rent charge of 52*s.* yearly, issuing from his lands and tene-	The rent-charge devised by the will appears to have been paid, but with occasional interruption, and some variation in the amount of the payment, from the years 1625 to 1773;

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estate left, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
	widows. (The beadles or other officers to be excluded,) but the said two beadles and porter to receive in lieu thereof 12*d.* each at the quarterly November court.	ments in the Little Old Bailey in the parish of St. Sepulchre.	since which time, a portion of the rent of the land subject to the charge has been paid, and in lieu of the rent charge (by virtue of deeds mentioned by the commissioners,) the company now receive 3*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*, yearly, which is distributed as directed by the will.
1641, Jan. 1.	Sir *James Cambell,* By will, left to the company, on trust, that the same should be lent out to ten several young men, in sums of 100*l.* each, on good security, at 4 per cent. per annum, for 3 years; of which interest, 40*l.*, to be yearly disposed of by the master and wardens, by the advice of the sheriffs of London, for releasing poor freemen out of prison, to the amount of 5*l.* each.—And he also further left, on trust, to be lent out to six of the poorest young freemen, in equal portions, at the yearly interest of 5 marks per cent., the said interest (10*l.*) to remain to the company's use, on condition of their performing the said trusts of his will.	The sum of 1000*l.* The sum of 300*l.*	The first payment of 40*l.*, interest of the 1000*l.*, took place, according to the company's books, in the year 1648, and payment was continued, with some variation of annual amount (sometimes less, sometimes more than 40*l.*), till the 26th January, 1748, when a court of the company, on the report of a committee of inquiry into their funds,—took into consideration the will of Sir James Cambell, dated 1st January, 1641, and were of opinion, that the payments on account of the said charity should be discontinued, on account of the money left for their support having been compulsorily lent to government in the time of the civil war, and never repaid. Payments were afterwards made till 1770; from that time the Commissioners state the payments to have been entirely discontinued; but that Mr. Pellatt, the company's clerk, had engaged to search the records respecting the receipt and application of the funds.
1691, Oct. 22.	*John Sampson,* By will, left to the company, on trust, to pay from the issues, to four widows, who should be pensioners, in Old Fish street, London, at his death, and to those succeeding them there, belonging to the said company, 1*l.* 10*s.* each, yearly, for ever.	The sum of 6*l.* yearly, arising from a messuage or tenement, etc. at Marlborough, Wilts.	The 6*l.* is regularly received by the company from the Marquis of Ailesbury, as owner of the property charged, after deducting 1*l.* 4*s.* therefrom for land-tax. And they pay the 4*l.* 16*s.* to the four pensioners in Lewin's almshouses, before mentioned, there being no pensioners answering the description of the will, and Lewin's almshouses being supposed to be meant, from having formerly stood on Bread street hill, next to Old Fish street.

Date of Bequest.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates left, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1719, Feb. 11.	*William Chase*, esq. Gave to the company, in his lifetime, on trust, to pay yearly, for ever, by quarterly payments, to a minister of their appointment, for a sermon on Sundays, and reading prayers daily, at Sir Robert Geffery's almshouses.	The sum of 200*l.*	Under this donation the sum of 10*l.* a year is paid to the company's chaplain, who resides at Geffery's almshouses, and he reads prayers there every Wednesday and Friday, and preaches two sermons on Sundays.
1782, Jan. 12.	*Thomas Hanbey*, By will, gave to Christ's Hospital, on condition that the Governors should maintain, educate, and clothe, like others of the Blue-coat boys, two boys, sons of freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, to be nominated by the court.	The sum of 2000*l.*	The legacy was accepted and paid, and two boys are nominated by the Ironmongers' Company, and educated and maintained at the hospital.
1796, Feb. 16.	*Mary Hanbey*, By will, left to the company, on trust, from the dividends thereof, in every four years after her decease, to properly repair the monument of her late husband, erected by her in St. Luke's churchyard, Old street, and to distribute what should remain to poor freemen of the company, as the court should direct.	The sum of 300*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	The stock mentioned was transferred to the company, and a separate account is kept thereof. The monument mentioned is repaired as occasion requires, and the money remaining therefrom distributed, once every four years, among poor freemen, at a court or committee of the company.
1814, Nov. 21.	*William Biggs*, By will, left to the company, on trust, from the dividends, to pay the following annuities, viz., to Mrs. Hannah Frearson, 20*l.*; to Mrs. Sarah Sydenham, 20*l.*; and to Miss Ann Stephens, 20*l.*, during their respective lives: after which, the stock to become the company's, to yearly distribute the dividends among their poor members.	The sum of 2000*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.	In satisfaction of this bequest (the legacy duty being deducted), the sum of 1,800*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities was transferred into the name of the company. The dividends are paid to the annuitants mentioned in the will, all of whom are yet living.

CHARTERS.

"EDWARD, etc. Know ye, We of our grace, special knowledge, and mere motion, to have yeven licence to our well-beloved and true leigemen, that is to say, Alle freemen of the mistere or craft of the Iremongers of the citie of London, and subburbes of the same citie, that they be, in thing and in name, Oon Body and oon Com'alte corporat, for eu^{r}more, of oon master and two wardeyns.

Also we graunt, by the comynaltie of the same mistere and crafte, and ordeyne and make stedefast, by these presents, Richard Flemyng, alderman, into the maister, and Nicholas Marshall and Robert Toke, wardeyns, of the same mistere and craft.

Also we graunte, that the maister, wardeyns, and comynaltie, and their successours, shal have a perpetual succession.

Also we graunte, that they and their successours, for eu'rmore, shal be 'cleped, named, and called by the name of the Maister and Wardeyns and the Comynaltie of that Mistere or Craft of the Iremongers of London.

Also we graunte, that they mowen or may be, by the same name, emplete, or be empleted, and aunswere, or to be aunswered, in whatsoeu^{r} courts, for, and in al singuler maters whatsoeu^{r} they be, as in suetts, querells, accions, demands, and causes.

Also we graunte, that they have a comen seal, for to s^{r}ve for things nedeful in tyme of nede.

Also we graunte, that the same maister, wardeyns, and comynaltie, and their successours, mowen ordeyne, fro' tyme in to tyme, and also stablisshe ordinanc^{s}, provisions, and statut^{s}, as oft as it semyth to theym to be covenable and nede for holsom guydyng, rewle, and gouernyng of the ffremen of the same mistere or craft.

And also we graunte, that they and their successours may make lafull and honest congregacionys, to the statut^{s} and ordinances, for the profite of the same mistere or craft, and of the comynaltie of the same, as often tymes as it pleaseth theym, and in other liefull causes liefully may do and cause to be done, without eny greef, grudge, or inquietenesse of vs or oure heires.

Also we graunte, that the said maister, wardeyns, and comynaltie, and their successours, yerely, for eu^{r}more, or rather yf case so fall by theym to be doon, after the ordinaunc^{s} thereof mowen chese, and make among and of theymself, a maister and ij wardeyns of the same mistere or craft, to ou^{r}see, sup'veise, rewle, and to gou^{r}ne the forsaid comynaltie.

Also we graunte, that the same maister, wardeyns, and comynaltie, and their successours, for eu' rmore, be abill p'sones and capabl' in the lawe to purchase, accept, have, and to possesse to theym, and to their successours, for eu^{r}more, in fee, and in perpetuite, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoeu^{r} they be, to the value of x marks by yere, ou^{r} all charg^{s}, to have to theym and their successours, for eu^{r}more. Notwithstanding the statute of lands and tenements not put to mortmayn, or eny other statute, act, or orden^{a}unce made, or to be made, in to the contrary.

In Witnesse of the whiche thing thise our l'res patents we have done to be made, witnessing myself at Westminster, the xx day of Marche, the yere of our regne the third.

PEKKAM.

By the writte of the prevy seal, and of the date aforesaid, by auctorite of parliament, and for xx^{li} paide in the Hanaper.

This charter is confirmed by King Philippe and Queene Marye, the 20th of June, in the 4th and 8th yeares of theyr reigne, 1558; and also by Queene Elizabeth, the 12th day of November, in the 2d yeare of her reign, 1560."

VINTNERS' COMPANY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

"The Vintners," says Strype, (professing to copy from Munday's Stow,) "were incorporated in the reign of Edward III. by the name of Wine-Tonners, and confirmed in the 15th year of Henry VI. anno Domini 1436. Their arms were first granted by Clarencieux, in the 6th year of Henry VI. anno Domini 1427."* "This fraternity, anciently denominated Merchant Wine-Tonners of Gascoyne, was of two sorts of dealers, viz. the 'Vinetarij' and the 'Tabernarij;' the former whereof were merchant importers, and the latter retailers who either kept taverns or cellars. Divers authors have vainly imagined that the Craft of Vintners were incorporated by Edward III. This mistake arises from his charter granted them in the 38th of his reign, 15th July, anno 1365, for their carrying on an exclusive trade to Gascoyne, for the importation of wines. This company was incorporated by letters patent of the 15th of Henry VI. anno 1437, by the name of the Master, Wardens, and Freemen, and Commonalty of the Mystery of

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* Strype's Stow, ii. 281.

Vintners of the city of London; but without a power of making by-laws. However, they had a coat of arms granted them by Clarencieux, King at Arms, in the year 1442. They consist of a master, three wardens, twenty-eight assistants, and a livery of 194 members, whose fine is 31*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.—They are possessed of a very considerable estate, out of which is annually paid to charitable uses about six hundred pounds."* "They are one master, three wardens, 62 assistants, and 253 liverymen. They may sell wine within the city and liberties without licence, and have many other privileges. This is the eleventh company of some of which the lord mayor must be free, and there have been thirteen mayors thereof. Livery fine is about 25*l*.

"They bear for their arms, sable, a chevron cetu, three tuns argent, with a Bacchus for the crest."† *Hall*, Upper Thames Street.

The Vintners have six charters, dated as follow: 38 Edward III.; 6 Henry VI.; 15 Henry VI.; 1 Mary; 10 Elizabeth; and 9 James I.

The charter 38 Edward III. entitled "ample liberties for the Vintners of London,"‡ though said by Strype, [contradicting Munday, and thereby Stow himself,] not to have incorporated but merely regulated the trade of the Vintners, is as much an incorporation charter as any granted to the livery companies at that time, as will be shewn. The charter, 8th November, 6 Henry VI. headed "ample confirmation for the Merchant Vintners of London of their liberties,"[*] confirms and ratifies the said charter of 38 Edward III. The charter 15 Henry VI. entitled "incorporation of the Vintners of the city of London,"[†] is a re-incorporation, adding new privileges. The charter 1 Mary, grants to the master, wardens, and company of Vintners, a special dispensation to buy, sell, and utter wines for a certain time, in such sort as they had been accustomed, (thereby releasing them from the restriction of an act 7 Edward VI. which limited the number of taverns in great towns,) and allows them to conduct their business according to the ancient liberties, franchises, and customs of the city of London, notwithstanding the same statute. The charter, 10 Elizabeth, is an inspeximus confirming preceding charters. The charter 9 James I. fully incorporates the company with the more modern corporate privileges of a common seal; liberty to purchase estates; perpetual succession, &c. and is called the "company's acting charter."

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* Maitland, ii. 1234-5.

† New View, ii. 621-2.

‡ Anthony Munday's precise words are—"The successors of these Vintners and Wine Drawers, that retayled by the gallons, quart, and pint, were all incorporated by the name of Wine-Tunners, in the reign of Edward III. and confirmed the 15th of Henry VI. &c." On this account Strype, (as above,) thus comments—"But this is mistaken in several particulars; for that grant of King Edward III. was not for incorporating them, but only for the regulation of the trade, and for the hinderance of any other to deal in Gascoign wines, but such alone as were enfranchised in the craft of Vintry; nor were they called anywhere in that king's letters by the name of Wine-Tonners, but Vintners and Merchant Vintners, and Merchants of Vintry. Nor was their supposed corporation confirmed by King Henry VI. for he only confirmed and ratified the contents of the letters of King Edward III. as we shall see by and by. Nor did this pretended confirmation bear date in the 15th of that king, but on the 8th of November, in the 6th year of his reign. Nor yet, lastly, were the Vintners' arms granted the 6th of King Henry VI. but, as appears by a Visitation Book of the Heralds, were granted them by Clarencieux, under the hand and seal of his arms and office, the 17th of September, 1447, and in the 20th of Henry VI., which were afterwards confirmed by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, October 22, in his Visitation in the 22d of Henry VIII., and again in the Visitation of London, 1634, approved and confirmed by Sir Henry St. George, knight, Richmond, herald. At which time was Richard Davis, master,—Robert Shaw, Robert Child, and Philip Travers, wardens."

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

Elkanah Settle, in his dedication to one of the Vintners' lord mayors' pageants, has the following historical remarks, applying to this company:

"Nor is it a matter of any mean speculation to consider, that the very *Vine* itself is the most favourite plant of the whole creation, when the Great Disperser thought fit that that humble and feeble shrub, that only creeps up upon crutches, should be the rich and fruitful parent of so generous a product; when the very proudest glory of the field, even the tall and lofty cedar, is so poor and so barren a one. Nay, the fruit of the vine bears so gracious a character even from the mouth of divine inspiration itself, that sacred record, when it sums up the wealth of the world, and the common blessings of humane kind, it is not from the piling of bags and heaping of gold, but from their *wine* and their *oyls* increase. The generous and free-born labourer in the vineyard may both fatten and smile in his richer plantation; when the slave that digs the ore may starve in a mine of gold. But to add one more substantial, and truly immortal honour to the juice of the grape, and consequently no little glory and triumph to the Vintners, the very first miracle from the hand of the Incarnate Omnipotent was performed in your own province, when he was pleased to do no less than to exert his divinity in the wondrous present he made to the lord of the feast in Galilee." He adds,

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[*] Secundà pars patent' de anno 38 Regis Edwardi Tertij, m. 44, Ampleæ libertatis pro Vinetarijs.

[†] Prima pat' de anno 6° Regis Henrici sexti, Ampliæ confirm' pro Mercatoribus Vinetarij de London' de libertatibus suis.

[‡] Pat' de auno 15° Regis Henrici Sexti Incorporatio Vinetariorum civitatis London.

"And now, gentlemen, to speak of yourselves. When I enter under the roof of the generous Vintners, to survey your true worth, I may honestly says, your very society and foundation carry no mean desert along with them, when the merchandize you deal in, of the whole product of nature, is one of the most peculiar blessings bestowed by heaven. The juice of the vine, in the rightful and genuine use of it (for cordials themselves in excess may be fatal), is not so much one of the noblest assistants of mankind, in that it enlivens and invigorates humane nature; as that it administers even spirit and vivacity to the proudest, and I may say, the divinest faculty of man, even reason itself. Not only the student in arts, but the hero in arms too, are both not a little indebted to your fountain of life. Nor are we to wonder at the ancient, though fabulous, economy of the heathen deities, that when they bestowed a godhead on their JUPITER, they gave their BACCHUS one too: when the moral of the fable's rightly considered, *'Tis the bowl that cheers the very arm that wields the thunder.*"

-Probus permitted the Gauls, Spaniards, and *Britons*, to have vines, and make the liquor. Good wine was known to the Britons; and the wine-press, the Anglo-Saxon *win-wringa*, is engraved in Strutt's "Horda." Vineyards became common in England. We hear of one even in the Tower of London. The vines either ran along the ground, or were trained up poles. Tents were placed in vineyards, and they were used as pleasure gardens. They were said to have become extinct, either by a treaty with France, or Gascony falling into the hands of the English; but we find that private gentlemen had vineyards in 1621, and made wine from them. From the term vineyard, or orchard, being used in some old papers, perhaps they were in some instances synonymous. The traffic for wines with Bourdeaux and the neighbouring provinces, is said to have commenced about 1154, through the marriage of Henry II. with Eleanor of Aquitaine. The Normans were the great carriers, and Guienne the place from whence most of our wines came. The wines enumerated are, Muscadell, a rich wine; Malmsey, Rhenish; Dale wine, a sort of Rhenish; Stum, strong new wine; Gascony wine; Alicant, a Spanish wine, and made of mulberries; Canary wine, or sweet sack, (the grape of which was brought from the Canaries); Sherry, the original sack, not sweet; Rumney, a sort of Spanish wine. *Sack* was a term loosely applied at first to all white wines."* It was probably those species of wines that Fitzstephens, in the reign of Henry II., mentions to have been sold in the ships, and in wine-cellars near the public place of cookery on the Thames bank.

The contentions between the citizens of London and the Gascony wine-merchants, respecting the sale by the former of their wines in the city, 21 Edward I.,† would alone leave us to infer that the Vintners were then, and had long before acted as a fraternity, though not incorporated before Henry VI.; the grant of Botolph wharf to the company, by that king, in his 10th year, and in the mayoralty of Henry de Valoys, makes the fact certain.‡ In 38 Edward, we know them to have been a company, and of considerable importance, the "Vinetarij" contributing, in that year, towards the king's French wars, 23*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.; which was a much greater sum than was given by the majority of the others. In 50 Edward III., they sent six members to the common council, which was equal to the greatest companies. They had a grant of the manor of the Vintry, in the same reign, from Sir John Stodie, and which now gives name to Vintry ward.

Stow gives the following particulars of the subsequent history of the Vintners:

"The Vintners in London were of old time called Marchants Vintners of Gascoyne, and so I read them in the records of Edward II. the 11th yeare, and Edward III. the 9th yeare; they were as well Englishmen, as straungers borne beyond the seas, but then subjects to the king of England, great Bourdeous marchants of Gascoyne and French wines; diuers of them were maiers of this citie, namely, John Adrian, vintner; Reignold, at

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* Dictionary of Antiquities, i. 474-5.

† Rot. Parl', c. 87.

‡ The king, by his grant, gives the said wharf to Henry de Kingstone, and confirms it to him for the use of the company; paying a silver penny, yearly, to the king, as an acknowledgment, at the feast of the nativity of St. John the Baptist, for all services, customs, demands secular, and all other things. This wharf is styled in the same grant, "our common key, in the parish of St. Botolph next Billingsgate."

Conduit; John Oxenford; Hen. Picard, that feasted the kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cypres; John Stodie, that gave Stodie's lane to the Vintners: which four last-named were maiors in the raigne of Edward III., and yet Gascoyne wines were then sold at London not above 4*d.*, nor Rhenish wine above 6*d.* the gallon. I reade of sweet wines, that, in the 50th of Edward III., John Peeche, fishmonger, was accused, for that he procured a licence for the onely sale of them in London, which, notwithstanding he justified by law, he was imprisoned and fined. More I reade, that in the 6th of Henrie VI., the Lombardes corrupting their sweete wines, when knowledge thereof came to John Ranwell, maior of London, he, in diuers places of the citie, commanded the heades of the buts and other vessels in the open streetes to be broken, to the number of fifty, so that the liquor running forth, passed through the cittie like a stream of raine water, in the sight of all the people, from whence there issued a most loathsome savour." "The successors of those vintners and wine drawers that retayled by the gallons, potell, quart, and pinte, were all incorporated by the name of Wine Tunners, in the raigne of Edward III., and confirmed the 15th of Henry VI."*

Strype's Stow gives various particulars of the subsequent history of the Vintners, which we need not repeat. The following are such additional loose notices on the subject as have come to our hands.

St. Martin in the Vintry was, in the reign of Edward I., called St. Martin Baremannechurch; and the records of St. Giles's Hospital, near the same time, mention a yearly rent of Matilda, niece of Coco, the vintner, arising from land "in po'chia S'ci Martini Baremannechirche."

In the Calendar of Abbreviated Pleas, p. 349, divers presentations are made before the king's justices against John Wengar, mayor, for taking pence of the fishmongers and vintners, for permitting them to sell contrary to the assize. A tenement, called '*Pin-tavern*,' is mentioned as being situated in the Vintry, in the Inquisitions ad quod Dominum, reg. Edward II.

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* From the will of Richard Mervail, citizen and vintner of London, bequeathing to the company certain lands and tenements in the parish of St. Edmund, Lombard street, and said to bear date in the 17th of Henry VI., on condition that they shall be incorporated within two years after; it is presumed they were incorporated the 19th or 20th of Henry VI., to preserve to themselves the said legacy. No charter of the kind is, however, noticed amongst the patent rolls: and query, whether Mervale's will may not have been of earlier date, and give birth to the charter mentioned of 15 Henry VI.? See Mervail's will, head "Trust-Estates and Charities."

2 Henry VI., a petition to parliament on the subject of measures, and particularly respecting wine, prays the Commons, in "their wise discretions, tendirly to consider howe of ald tyme ordined and trewly used, tonnes, pipes, tertians, hoggeshedes of wyn of Gascoign, barell of heryng and eles, and buttes of samon, comyng by wey of merchandize into this lond, oute of straunge countrees, and also in this lond ymade, shulden be of certein mesure;" but that then, "by subtilte and ymagination" they were "made of lesse mesure, in deceite of the peple," and to the "notable damage of the roialme of England."*

And, in the 10th of the same king, a similar petition complains of the adulteration of the Gascoign wines, and that it arose, in great part on account of their bad measure; "that where of olde tyme, whanne the wynes of Gascoigne and Guyen were wele and truly made, as them ought, yan were yei faire, fyne, wele drinkyng and lastyng of iiii or v leves," but that then, by reason "of yaire untrewe makyng, yat is to say, because such vessels as thei be putte ynne aftir theire pressure, be not filled by viij or ix ynches," so that the said wines might have "theire naturell bulyng and purgyng outward as them ought, atte the last, when thei be brought hider, and solde for good, to the kyng our soverain lord, and othir lordes and gentils, be theym of the same londe, that have knowleche of the saide untrouche, or other English marchauntz, yat ar all ynnocent thereof, after thei have lyen a litell while thanne for reboyling or wexyng long or unresonable excesse of suche lyes, or sum other untrowed meschevyng, because of the said falsnesse, thei wer all noght, or litell of value, not onely to grete shame and destitution of grete householders, yat wende to have been sufficiently purveyde of suche estuffe, but to grevouse harmes and losse to other byers and sellers."†

It appears by p. 241 of the 20th vol. of the Fœdern, that the wine merchants and vintners of England having agreed to pay 40*s*. a ton to king Charles, for all the wines they should import; that king, in return, "prohibits the wine-coopers, who had already crept into the wine trade, from importing wines." And by the same record it further appears, that licences for retailing of wines, were then under the management of the Vintners' Company, for his majesty's benefit. The king also hereby directs that "the custom of retailing of wines in bottles and other undue measures be laid aside, and that all wines be retailed by just measures alone."

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* Rot. Parl. iv. 256.

† Ibid. 404-5.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The charter, 38 Edward III., which is recited and confirmed by the inspeximus 6 Henry VI., after stating the act made in his last parliament, ordaining "that no merchants Engleis should use mercery, neither merchandizes, by him, nor by none other, by no manner of company but one alone;" and which he should choose before the feast of Candlemas, etc., as noticed in the preamble to the charters given of several of the other companies already spoken of;—forbids any to trade for wine to Gascoyne, except such as are enfranchised of the craft of Vintners; and enjoins that the Gascoigners, when they bring their wines, shall not sell them in small parcels, but in great, by the ton or pipe; thereby enabling merchants and wholesale dealers only to become the first purchasers. It invests the company with the right of trade search over inferior buyers and sellers, ordaining, for this purpose, that the company, or "merchants of the craft of merchandize of wines," as it terms them, shall choose, *each year*, *four persons*, of the most sufficient, most true, and most cunning of the same craft (that hold no tavern), and them present to the mayor of London, or other presiding officer, and swear them in such presence, to oversee that all manner of wines whatsoever they be, be sold at retail, in taverns, at reasonable prices, etc. That the taverners shall be ruled by the said four persons, who are empowered to correct and amend defaults which may be found in the exercise of the same craft, and punish therefore, according to their good advice and consideration, with the help of such mayor or president. It allows the said merchants vintners of England, to buy cloth, and that the merchants of Gascoign, bringing wines to England, may buy dried fish of the shores of Cornwall and Devon; as also herrings and cloth in what other parts of the kingdom they please, subject to certain regulations which are prescribed. Ordains "that all manner of wines coming to London shall be discharged and put to land above London Bridge, against the *Vintry*; so that the king's bottlers and gaugers may there take custom." And it finally confirms the privileges granted "in all points to those said Vintners, and to their successors for evermore."

A reference to the various ordinances for the company's government, as remaining amongst the city records, is given below.*

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* Lib. F.

63, Ordinacio maiori et alderm. ac vinetar', 16 Edw. III.

Lib. G.

127^{b}, Carta p'Vinetarijs, 38 Edw. III.
129, B're p' Vinetarijs.

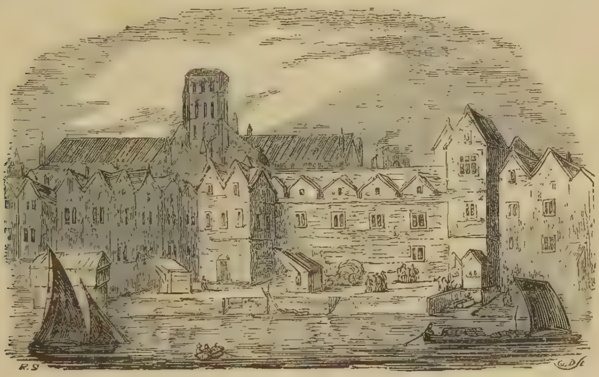
DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

There is only one printed pageant known of the Vintners. It is entitled as follows:

1702, Sir Samuel Dashwood

> "The Triumphs of London, at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Samuel Dashwood, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London; containing a Description of the Pageants, the Speeches, and the whole Solemnity of the Day. Performed on Thursday, the 29th of October. All set forth at the Cost and Charge of the Honourable Company of Vintners. Together with the Relation of her Majesty's Reception and Entertainment at Dinner in the Guildhall. Published by Authority. London: Printed in the year 1702, (30th October.)"

On this occasion the mayor had the honour of entertaining queen Anne, at the Guildhall; and the company exhibited the magnificent and characteristic pageant described in the Historical Essay, p. 207.



HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The site of the present Vintners' hall was, before the fire, occupied by thirteen almshouses, devised to the master, wardens, and commonalty of the craft of Vintners, by the will of Guy Shuldham, 7 Nov. 1446; as part of his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Martin in the Vintry, and St. James, Garlick Hithe, formerly belonging to John Nicole (subject to a rent of *5l.*, directed to be

140, B're p' Vinetarijs, 6 Dec. 38 Edw. III.

243, Articuli Vinetar'. 44 Edw. III.

Ordin^{ce} by the may^{r} and ald^{n}, and a great numb^{r} of the commonalty, for the regulat^{n} of y^{e} Vintners, 16 Edw. III. Lib. F. fo. 63.

Ordin^{ce} by the lo. may^{r} and ald^{n}, respecting the Vintners, 1 Ric. II., Lib. H. fo. 73.

Petit^{n} of the Vintners, complaining of their decay as a fellowship, and praying sundry ordin^{ces} to be made. 19 Hen. VII., Jor. 10. Fo. 295.

applied for superstitious uses), on condition that they should maintain, after his decease, the same buildings to the proper use of the fraternity, subject to a yearly rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*, to be paid by them from their common box, for other certain superstitious uses. And he directed that the said company should grant these 13 little mansions, lying together, parcel of the said lands and tenements, intended by him as such almshouses, to "13 poor and needy men or women of the said craft, to be appointed by the master, wardens, etc., for which no rent was to be taken from them. And he directed that 4*s.* 4*d.* yearly, or 1*d.* per week, should be paid these alms-people from the proceeds of the other premises devised. And these almshouses the said company were to keep in repair, or rebuild, as might be necessary. After the fire, the hall was re-edified on an enlarged scale, on the almshouses' site, and other houses were erected next it, which the company let, till they were obliged to pull them down to widen Thames street, and to further enlarge the hall premises. Twelve other almshouses, under the name of The Vintners' Almshouses, with a central chapel, were built instead, in the Mile-End Road, and are now confined to women: to which other endowments have been made, particularly by the late Mr. Benjamin Kenton, which enabled the almshouses to be rebuilt on an enlarged scale. The other gifts, including 10*l.* for an annual dinner, coals to the inmates; and various other allowances, amount to 435*l.* 2*s.* in the whole. The alms-women consist of the widows of freemen of the company, liverymen's widows being preferred.

Many of the documents of the company kept at the first hall, are "supposed to have been lost in the fire of London, which is said to be the reason why some of the almshouse and other donations cannot be satisfactorily accounted for."

The New View of London (1708) describes Vintners' hall to be "situated on the south side of Thames street, near Queen street," and to be "well built of brick, and large and commodious. The room," it adds, "called the Hall, is paved with marble, and the walls richly wainscoted with right wainscot, enriched with fruit leaves, etc. finely carved, as is more especially the noble screen at the east end, where the aperture into the hall is adorned with columns, their entablature and pitch'd pediment; and on acrosters are placed the figures of Bacchus between several Fames, and these between two panthers; and there are other carved figures, as St. Martin, their patron, and the cripple, and pilasters; there are also other embellishments of several coats of arms, etc."

The vignette shews the Vintry as before the fire of London, stated by Stow to be "a part of the banke of the river of Thames, where the marchants of Burdeaux craned their wines out of lighters and other vessels, and there landed and made sale of them within fortie days after, until the 28th of Edward I." "Since which time many faire and large houses, with vaults and cellers for stowage of wines, and lodging of the Burdeaux merchants, have been builded in place where before were cookes' houses. Sir John Stodie, vintner, in the year 1357, gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein Vintner's hall now stands, with the tenements round about, vnto the Vintners; the Vintners builded for themselves a faire hall, and also 13 almshouses for 13 poore people, which are kept of charite, rent free."

The present Vintners' hall is a plain building, and contains several pictures, described in most of the Histories of London.

TRUST-ESTATES AND CHARITIES.

"SOME ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITABLE DONATIONS OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF VINTNERS.*

"Sir John Studdey, or Stody, John Wakel, William Herbye, Thomas Walsingham, Nicholas Kent, Thomas Rogers, Thomas Lewis, Thomas Bagon, Christopher Barker, Sir James Spenser, King Edward VI., Stephen Mason, Thomas Hollingshed, Richard Jacobs,—

And Stephen Skidmore, who, by his last will and testament in writing, and enrolled in the hustings, in London, in the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, gave certain tenements, in Black Friars, London, after the decease of his wife, to this company, and their successors, to the intent that the said company should pay yearly, for ever, to the poor of nineteen parishes, in London, and to the poor of the said company, 20*s*. to each parish; and to the mayor of the city of Cork, in Ireland, yearly, for ever, 20*l*. to be bestowed yearly on ten poor people, aged fifty, and the rest towards building an almshouse.

Richard Wooley, Edward Williams, and Winefred Young.

All these gave lands and tenements. An almshouse, near Mile-end, for twelve widows, and 2*s*. paid them weekly; with a chapel wherein are said prayers twice a week, founded lately by the Vintners' Company, upon some former gift.

[From Mr. Auge, Clerk of this Company.]"

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[*] Taken from the Table in Strype's Stow, ii. p. 184, [1720.]

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

The principal donors to this company (according to the above report), amount to twenty-one in number, named, Shuldham, Kenton, Flower, Tomlinson, Gale, Jacob, Mullowes, Pierrepoint, Kennet, Mervale, Skydmore, Buckle, Blundell, Hawkins, Jacob, Hopwell, Bullock, Cox, Young, Stowell, and Bateman. The first seven names, including the founder, in 1446, were all connected with the charity of the company's almshouses. The latter six all lived in the 18th and 19th centuries. Mervale left estates for the purchase of the company's charities from Henry VI., and to other uses.

Almshouses.

SHULDHAM'S,—Called the Vintner's Almshouses. At Mile End, London. For twelve poor freemen's women, who receive equal proportions of an annual income of £435, besides other advowsons. The appointment in the court of assistants.

GUY SHULDHAM'S GIFT.

Guy Shuldham, by will, 27th November, 1446, after reciting that he was seized in fee of certain lands and tenements, with the appurtenances, in the parishes of St. Martin Vintry and St. James Garlick Hythe, formerly belonging to John Nicole, devised same to the craft of Vintners of the city of London (subject to an annuity of 5*l.* directed to be applied for certain superstitious uses,) on condition that they should, after his decease, maintain the buildings therein mentioned, to the proper use of the master, wardens, and commonalty, paying for the same yearly with the money of the common box of the same craft, 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling, for certain superstitious uses; and he directed, that they should grant the thirteen little mansions lying together, parcel of the said lands and tenements ordained by him for the dwelling of poor people, to thirteen poor and needy men or women of the said craft, to be appointed by the master and wardens for the time being; and if thirteen poor people of the said craft might not be found, that then the master and wardens might admit other poor and needy men or women, of good fame, to live rent free therein. And he also directed, that the master and wardens should, as often as they please, let to farm all the residue of the said lands, &c. in the best manner they could, and should out of the profits pay to each of the thirteen poor almspeople, every year, 4*s.* 4*d.* to wit, for every week one penny, to be paid at the end of the week; and he gave power to the master and wardens to remove the said poor people from their dwellings, after thrice warning them, for misconduct; and he further directed, that the said master and wardens should, with the said profits, as often as need should be, well and sufficiently build anew the said thirteen mansions, and the residue of the lands and tenements assigned for the support of the payments therein mentioned.

Other payments are directed by this will to be made for superstitious uses.

The buildings first mentioned in this will have been stated to form a part of the present site of the Vintners' Hall, and it appears to be impossible now to ascertain the precise extent of the property given by Mr. Shuldham. The almshouses were not rebuilt on the same site, but others were erected by the company in their stead, called the Vintners' Almshouses, on the north side of the Mile-end road, being twelve in number, with a chapel.

The original almshouses appear to have been intended by Mr. Shuldham either for men or women; but it is understood, that ever since they were removed to their present situation, they have been inhabited by women only.

KENTON'S GIFT.

The almshouses thus erected at Mile-end were pulled down and rebuilt on the same site, but on a different plan, in consequence of a legacy of *Benjamin Kenton*, esq. who died in May, 1802, and who by his will directed that the sums of 2,050*l.* and 200*l.* should be paid to the Vintners' Company, and that a competent part of it should be laid out in rebuilding the company's almshouses at Mile-end; and that the company should, together with the said sum of 200*l.*, be placed out at interest as the members of such court should think proper; and such interest, after deducting two guineas a year, which he directed to be paid for ever for an annual sermon, should be applied and distributed amongst the poor women in such almshouses, for their further support.

The sum given by Mr. Kenton for rebuilding the almshouses was considered insufficient, and was, therefore, invested in the funds to accumulate, where it remained about two years. When the rebuilding was completed, it was found that (notwithstanding this accumulation) there was still a deficiency in the building fund, which was made good by David Pike Watts, esq. one of Mr. Kenton's executors.

COMMISSIONERS' REMARKS.

Each of the present twelve almshouses consists of a parlour and bed-room, with other conveniences. There is also a chapel, under which is a large kitchen, for the common use of the almswomen, and a garden, the produce of which is divided amongst them.

It does not appear that the 200*l.* given by Mr. Kenton has been specifically invested by the court of assistants upon any security; but the annual sum of 2*l.* 2*s.* is paid to a clergyman, appointed by that court, for preaching a sermon annually at Stepney Church, where Mr. Kenton was buried, at which the company attend, and each of the almswomen then receives from the company 1*l.* 1*s.* as Mr. Kenton's gift, amounting in the whole to considerably more than the interest of 200*l.*

SUBSEQUENT GIFTS.

The following persons left estates, chargeable with annuities for the benefit of the almswomen, and which are termed the respective donors' gifts, viz.

Flower's gift, of the annual sum of 10*l.* to be laid out in coals, and for a yearly dinner. Tomlinson's gift of 3*l.* yearly, divided amongst the almswomen, at Michaelmas. Gale's gift of 100*l.*, to be lent to young freemen of the company at 4 per cent. The interest in part to be laid out in two loads of charcoal, and paying the residue divided amongst the almswomen. Jacob's gift (1609) of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for the use of the said almspeople, charged on lands in Eastcheap, given by him to the company. Mallow's gift of 150*l.* to be lent to young freemen. The interest (5*l.* per annum) to be laid out in three dinners for the almsfolk, on Candlemas-day, Low Sunday, and Midsummer-day. Pierpoint's gifts, (1711,) of 100 guineas, to pay yearly, for ever, 10*s.* to each of the almswomen, exclusively of other allowances. Kennett's gift, (1780), of 25*l.* 10*s.* to pay yearly 2*l.* to be equally divided amongst the almswomen.

N. B. The commissioners describe some of these gifts as applied specifically according to the wills of the donors, and others, as being included in the allowances and from the company's general funds.

APPLICATION.

The almswomen consist of the widows of freemen of the Vintners' Company, a preference being given to those whose husbands were liverymen. They are appointed by the court of assistants, as vacancies occur, notice of the election being affixed to the gates both of the Vintners' hall and of the almshouse. They are frequently taken from the list of the applicant poor of the company, but not if petitions are received from other more deserving objects. If none of the candidates who apply are approved by the court, advertisements, announcing the vacancy, are inserted in the newspapers.

The following allowances are made to each almswoman:

	£	s.	d.
One pound eighteen shillings and sixpence per calendar month, making per annum	23	2	0
This monthly allowance has been augmented from time to time; the last increase was in 1812, when it was raised from 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per month, to its present amount.			
For coals per annum	5	5	0
Allowance out of the company's poor box at Christmas, 2*l.* 2*s.*; and at Midsummer, 2*l.* 2*s.*	4	4	0
In lieu of the remains of the company's dinner on the annual election day, and lord mayor's day, which used to be given to them	1	1	0
Given by the master of the company out of the corporate funds, at the annual visitation in October	0	5	6
Share of Flower's gift	0	8	4
Tomlinson's gift	0	5	0
Pierpoint's gift, 2*s.* 6*d.* per quarter . . .	0	10	0
Kennett's gift	0	3	4
Payment in respect of Kenton's gift . . .	1	1	0
	£36	5	2
Making in the whole, for twelve almswomen, per annum .	£435	2	0

In addition to these allowances, the almshouses and chapel are kept in repair at the expense of the company. The garden is also cultivated at their expense; and all other outgoings, such as water rates, lighting, &c. are paid by them. Weekly service is performed in the chapel by a chaplain, to whom the company pay a salary of 52*l.* 10*s.* per annum; and the almshouse is visited annually by the company in October, when a sermon is preached by the chaplain in the chapel.

MERVAYLE'S GIFT.

Richard Mervayle, by will, 15th April, 1437, left divers lands and tenements, with houses, shops, cellars, mansions, and other appurtenances, in the parish of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, in Lombard street, in trust, that if the men of the craft of Vintners of the city of London, "should, within two years after his decease, purchase of the king a grant to the freemen of the said craft, that they should be one body and one commonalty," with power to choose, yearly, two wardens or masters to govern the said craft, and to purchase lands, that the master or wardens and commonalty of the said craft of Vintners and their successors, for ever, should be sole seized of the said lands and tenements, in pure and perpetual alms, to the sustentation and relief of poor people, of the same craft, to pray for his soul, and for the souls of the other persons therein mentioned.

One of the charters of the Vintners' Company bears date 23d August, 1437, which was probably obtained from the crown in pursuance of the directions of this testator.

The said lands and tenements mentioned, were situate together, between a tenement late of John Curtis, and the tenant of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, on the east, and another tenement of the said dean and chapter, on the west, and which extended from Lombard-street, towards the south, unto a tenement of the said Dean and Chapter, towards the north.

The Vintners' Company are the owners of a house on the north side of Lombard street, extending backwards to George court, supposed to have been derived from the gift of Richard Mervayle, which is now in the occupation of Messrs. Barclay, Tritton, and Co. bankers, under a lease from the company for seventy years from Michaelmas, 1778, at the yearly rent of 75*l.*

The land-tax of these premises has been redeemed by the company from their own funds, and the amount thereof is now received by them.

Large sums have been expended by the lessees in repairs and improvements of the premises, which are now worth considerably more than the present rent, but we are not enabled to state accurately their annual value.

The rent is carried to the account of the general funds of the Vintners' Company; but the annual donations made amongst poor members of the company and their widows, amount to considerably more than the rent of these premises, together with the sums due in respect of such of the following gifts as are not specifically distributed.

The following are sums annually given away by the company to their poor in addition to the before-mentioned allowances made for the support of the almshouses at Mile-end and their inhabitants:

	£	s.	d.
To twenty-seven applicant poor of the company, four guineas each, paid quarterly, and at Christmas, two guineas more to each .	170	2	0
To seven of the said applicant poor, an additional allowance of four guineas each	29	8	0
To ten decayed members of the company, ten guineas each .	105	0	0
	£304	10	0

For the payment of the last two classes of annuitants a fund has been voluntarily established by the company, in the three per cent. reduced annuities, from their general funds. The number of applicant poor (as they are called) varies, but never exceeds thirty. Poor persons are placed upon the charitable lists by a monthly court of assistants of the company, to whom applications are made as vacancies occur.

GIFTS OF ESTATES FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES, (*continued.*)

Date of Gift.	*Donors' Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1584, Mar. 20.	*Stephen Skydmore,* By will, devised to the company, in trust, to make certain payments therein mentioned, to various parishes.	Certain lands in the parish of St. Anne, Blackfriars.	The annual sum of 20*s.* directed to be paid out of the rents of the same lands, amongst the poorest persons of the company, in money, wood, or coals, is not specifically distributed, but may be considered as forming part of the donations mentioned in the account of Merveyle's gift.
	Christopher Buckle, Gave to the company, by will, after the decease of his wife and son, to pay yearly 40*l.* viz.: 4*l.* to the poor of St. Sepulchre; 50*s.* to the poor of St. Leonard Eastcheap; and 4*l.* to the poor of St. Mary at Hill. Each to be distributed at the discretion of the parson and churchwardens.	All his lands and tenements in the parish of St. Mary at Hill, and St. Dunstan in the East.	The Vintners have only an extract of this will, and no other document relating to the property, and have neither property in St. Mary at Hill, or St. Dunstan in the East. No payments are made by them in respect of this gift. As the property was charged with a perpetual rent-charge of 40*l.* exclusively of the parish payments, the company might not choose to accept the devise.
1599, June 9.	*Peter Blundell,* Gave, by will, to the company, on trust, to purchase with part thereof, lands, houses, or rents, out of which 40*s.* should every year be paid to the poor in Bridewell, London.	The sum of 150*l.*	It does not appear whether any lands, &c. were purchased with this gift; but the annual sum of 40*s.* is paid by the company to Bridewell Hospital.

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where Situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1600, June 21.	*Paul Hawkins,* Gave by will, to the company, to lend to a young freeman of the company, who, as interest, should give every two years, one cartload of good charcoals, for the company's poor.	The sum of 40*l.*	No sums are now lent, or specific distribution of coals made, in respect of interest. It may, however, be considered as included in the almswomen's allowances, in lieu of coals.
1609, May 20.	*Richard Jacob,* Gave, by will, to the company, after the decease of his wife, to pay yearly, for ever, to the parish of St. Clement Danes, 4*l.*; St. Andrew Hubbard, 40*s.* to Bridewell Hospital, 3*l.*; to Bartholomew's Hospital, 40*s.*; to St. Thomas's Hospital, 3*l.*; and to the company's almspeople, (which were then thirteen in number,) the yearly sum of thirteen nobles, or 4*l.* 6*s*. 8*d*.	All his houses in Eastcheap, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, or elsewhere in London, which he purchased of the John Greene's, [father and son.]	The company own two houses in Eastcheap, one of which (No. 161,) is let to William Bennett, on a lease for twenty-one years, from Midsummer, 1807, at a yearly rent of 58*l.*; and the other, (No. 49,) is held under a building lease for sixty-one years, from Michaelmas, 1765, at the yearly rent of 5*l.* It is conjectured, but not certainly known, that one of these houses was Jacob's gift. All the yearly sums specified are paid, except the 2*l.* to Christ's Hospital, which was redeemed by the company in 1811. The disposal of the 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is given in the account of the almshouses.
1609,	*Michael Hipwell,* Gave, by will, towards the support of two poor men and women, in Vintners' Hall, for ever, provided his funeral should be attended by the Livery, as he directed,	All the rest of the profits that should arise out of a house and lands [not specified.]	The extract of the will does not state where the house and lands were situated, and we have not been able to obtain any further information relative to this gift.
1632, Feb. 18.	*Thomas Bullock,* Bequeathed to the company, for a stock, to be lent to young freemen, they paying, as interest, 20*s.* yearly, for relief of poor members of the company.	The sum of 50*l.*	No loans are now made by the company in respect of this gift, but the interest may be considered as being included in the annual payments to the poor mentioned in the account of Mervayle's gift.
Date unknown.	*Thomas Cox,* Bequeathed to the company, on trust, to distribute yearly 50*s.* amongst poor widows of the company not belonging to the almshouses.	The sum of 50*l.*	This annual sum is considered as forming part of the annual donation of two guineas, given to each of the applicant poor at Christmas.

Date of Gift.	*Donor's Name, and Object of the Gift.*	*Estates, and where situate.*	*Commissioners' Remarks on Application.*
1705.	*Mrs. Winifred Young,* Gave to the company to pay the interest thereof to their poor.	The sum of 50*l.*	Not specifically applied, but to be considered as forming part of the before-mentioned payments to the company's poor.
Date unknown.	*Richard Stowel,* Gave to the company, to pay the interest thereof yearly to their poor on Good Friday,	The sum of 20*l.*	Nothing known of this donation, but it may be considered to be appropriated as above to the company's poor.
1807	*Thomas Bateman,* esq. Gave to the company, in his lifetime, to apply the yearly dividends to the relief of decayed members of the company,	The sum of 100*l.* three per cent. reduced annuities.	Standing, with other stock, in the corporate name of the company. The dividends of it form part of the annuities of ten guineas each, paid to ten decayed members of the company.

MY TRUST IS IN GOD ALONE
R.S. del
D. sc

CLOTHWORKERS' COMPANY.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

"The Clothworkers had their arms first granted by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, in the 22d of Henry VIII., anno Dom. 1530. The crest and supporters granted by Robert Cook, Clarencieux, king of arms, anno Dom. 1587. These their arms were confirmed at a visitation of London by Henry St. George, knight, Richmond herald, anno Dom. 1634, Edward Claxton, esq., being then master."* "This fraternity was at first incorporated by letters patent of Edward IV., April 28, anno 1482, by the appellation of the Fraternity of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Shearmen of London, which was confirmed by Henry VIII., anno 1528; but they being re-incorporated by queen Elizabeth, she changed their first title to that of the 'Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Freemen of the Art and Mystery of Clothworkers of the City of London;' which charter was confirmed by Charles I., anno 1634. They have a very large estate;

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* Strype, ii. 286.

out of which is annually paid to the poor about fourteen hundred pounds. And for the government of the incorporation, they have a master, four wardens, and thirty-three assistants; with a livery of one hundred and fifty-four members, each of whom, upon his admission, pays a fine of twenty pounds."[*] "This rich, eminent company were incorporated about the year 1520, and are a master, four wardens, about sixty assistants, and 166 on the livery, besides the commonalty; the livery fine is about twenty pounds. It is the twelfth company of the city, whereof have been thirteen lord mayors.

"Their arms are—Sable, a chevron ermine between two habricks, in chief argent, and a thistle in base, or; crest, a ram passant, or; supporters, two griffins, or; pellette. Motto, 'My Trust is in God alone.' Patroness, the Virgin Mary."—*Hall*, Mincing lane.[†]

This company possess five charters, viz., of—20th April, 20 Edward IV.; 24th January, 23 Henry VII.; 10th January, 19 Henry VIII.; 2 Elizabeth; and 24th April, 9 Charles I. The nature and particulars of them will be given under the next head but one, of "Constitution and Government."

ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

The ancient history of this company is to be sought for in that of the Tellarij, or woollen weavers, the Drapers, Merchant Tailors, and other branches of the cloth manufacture, which have been already largely spoken of.[‡] The first notice which occurs of them is in the 19th of Edward IV., when, under the name of Shermen,[§] they were separated from the Drapers and Tailors. They were separately incorporated the next year, viz., April 28, 20th of Edward IV., by the title of the 'Fraternity of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary of the Shermen of London." Henry VII., in 1508, granted them additional privileges. Henry VIII, in 1528, united the Shermen with the Fullers, and gave the conjoined fraternity the name of Clothworkers; which name was confirmed to them by the Inspeximus charters of 2 Elizabeth and 9 Charles I.

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[*] Maitland, ii. 1235.

[†] New View, ii. 599.

[‡] Hist. Essay, 17-21 and 26-7.

[§] Strype's Stow, ii. 286-7.

The Clothworkers, as well as the Fullers and other trades connected with the fabrication of cloth, seem to have sprung from the very ancient gild of the Weavers. These various branches, which were distinct corporations in former times, are, many of them, now extinct as such, though they still form separate trades. Notices of those called Fullers, Burrellers, and Testers, occur in Strype's Stow and in the Rolls of Parliament; which, as illustrating the art of cloth-making, or working, it may be proper here to slightly notice.

The Fullers, as also the Dyers, he says, were complained of, as early as the reign of Edward I., by some of their own fraternities; "for that certain of them, viz., John de Oxon, Henry at Watergate, and Elias le Sheerman, sent cloths to be fulled, and which ought only to be fulled in the city, to the mill at Stratford, and elsewhere without the city; in deceit and to the great damage of the men who owned those cloths, as well as of the men using such trade in the city, and to the depression of the trade itself: and the parties being summoned before the custos and sheriffs of London, pursuant to writ of the 16th of that king, the persons named confessed themselves to be in fault; and the Dyers, Tailors, Burrellers, Weavers, and Fullers, giving evidence as to the business at the same time, regulations were adopted for the better conducting of the fulling in future; the principal whereof was, that, for the common profit of the city, no fullers, dyers, or thessaranes should, thenceforward, carry cloths from the city, to be fulled or dyed, under heavy penalties.

The Burrellers were a mystery for inspecting, as well as making and measuring cloths, and derived their name from the old constitutions respecting the width of cloths, which were to be two ells wide from list to list, which was termed *burrells*. They are taken notice of in Pat. 9 Henry III., m. 5.; and further notice is taken of them in *Liber Horn*, 28 Edward I., when John de Caunefeld and Wauter Payne, bailiffs of the gild of Tellars or Weavers of London, and the whole commonalty of the same, were summoned before Elias Russel, mayor, to answer Fank de St. Edmund and Henry le Jofue, and other good men of the mystery of Burrellers, upon certain articles, *points* (ordinances), and establishments, "in time whereof there was no memory;" which the said Wauter and John, and others of the said gild, had infringed, and other new ordinances, etc., to the damage and prejudice of them and the mystery of Burrellers: when, acknowledging they had infringed their ordinances, customs, etc., a committee of Burrellers and Weavers were chosen, who made fresh ordinances, one of which was "that none should make cloth mingled with a thread of England and Spain; nor any cloth of flocks and thrums," etc.

The testours and workers of cloths of wurthestede, in the county of Norfolk, in 2 Edward III., petition the king in council,—on account that they had been accustomed to make their cloth, at pleasure, of 8 ells, 9 ells, and more or less, according as they could afford means, without any restraint, and there had of late come one Robert de Poleye, with a commission from the king, who commanded them, in consequence, to make their cloths of a certain assize of length, as 24 ells, 30 ells, 40 ells, 50 ells, and nothing of less length; and that such cloths should be sealed, or otherwise become forfeit: by reason whereof, the merchant who used to buy cloths of them would no longer deal,—that they might be allowed to exercise their mystery, for the common profit of the kingdom, as they had done in the time of former kings, without any tax, and as it was before there was any assize of cloth ordained in England.

The petitions are referred to the bishop of Norwich, and others in commission with him, to examine and report thereon.—*Petitiones in Parliamento*, *Rot. Parl.* ii. 28.

The Shermen* and the Dyers, whilst minor gilds, had many contests for superiority; and when, afterwards, the former became merged in the name of Clothworkers, and one of the superior companies, the Dyers still disputed precedence with them, and only yielded on being allowed themselves to rank next after them; that is to say, as a thirteenth, or the first of the minor companies; which rank they now hold. Notices of these contests are given below from the city records.†

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* Sheermen, called also Cloth-shearers; one who turns the cloth and levels the nap. "My father is a poor man, and by his occupation as a cloth-shearer," &c.—*Halsewell*, p. 436.

The statute, 10 Henry VII., c. 17, for regulating the Sheermen of Norwich, states there to have been used, "time out of mind, a certain craft, called Sheermen, for shearing as well worsteds, stamins, and fustians, as also all other woollen cloth." This statute shews us a general list of their woollen manufactures, which were even then so considerable, especially the thinner sorts, that there are more statutes for regulating the said manufactures in Norwich and its neighbourhood of Norfolk and Suffolk, than of any part of England.

In Shoreditch church is noticed an interment of John Godde, sheerman of London, and Anne, his wife, 1480. Strype, ii. p. 50.

† Rep. 2, fo. 195, xij^{o} die Octobr' vj^{o}, H. viij.—

"It^{m}. Yt ys agreed that the Dyers shall go and stand in all p^{r}cess^{ns} and standyngs for the besyness of this cittie next aft the Vynten^{rs}; and the Shermen to have their standyngs, goyings and roomes, as they have all tymes afore useyd.

"It^{m}. Where as a grugge hath lately

"1549. The proof of the Clothworkers existing at this time as a recognized and working fraternity, is found in the statute 3 and 4 Edward VI., c. 11, which has many well-contrived clauses for preventing of frauds in the woollen manufacture of England; such as the clothier's seal on his cloth;—against over-stretching the cloths;—for the well-drying of cloths;—also for the well-drying of all wools to be converted into cloths, or into hats or caps;—for preventing the putting of any deceitful thing upon cloth, such as flocks, chalk, flour, starch, etc., or using iron cards in the rowing of cloths;—also for the just measuring of cloths. For all these purposes, overseers are directed to be annually appointed,—not only in corporation towns by their chief magistrates, jointly with the *wardens, etc. of the clothworkers*,—but in towns, villages, and hamlets not incorporated, by the justice of the peace, jointly with the *clothworkers:* which overseers shall, at least once in every quarter of a year, or as often as they shall think needful, visit *clothiers*', *drapers*', *dyers*', and pressers' houses, shops, etc.; to which overseers one moiety is hereby given by all the forfeitures and penalties of this act, and the other to the king, etc.; which evidently shews the extended jurisdiction of the Clothworkers' Company at this time."—*Anderson*, ii. p. 115. See also statutes, 5 and 6 of the same king, as to this subject.

In 1550, amongst other orders of common council, it was ordained as to cloths—that none should buy any cloth or cloths in the houses, shop, warehouse, or other place of any clothworker, or other person, against any ordinance or custom of the city; nor any clothworker or other receive or harbour any cloths before the the same were brought to Blackwell-hall.

The Clothiers or Drapers continued till after the above period

rysen betwene the ffelyship of Dyers and Sheremen, by reason of div^{r}se unfyttynge words surmysed to be seyd by c^{r}teyn p'sones of eyther of the seyd ffelyshippes, in reproche of other. It ys co'maunded to the wardens of the seyd ffelyshippes, that they shall bryng the names to the mayer, of all such p'sones as so have usyd theym con'try to the good order."

About the same time as the last entry are several entries in the city's books relating to a circumstance which may be regarded as a proof that the Clothworkers' was not then one of the superior companies. An Alderman Bayley, who was free of the Sheremen's Company, soon after his election was translated to the Drapers' Company, on account of its being said to be more ancient and one of the twelve great companies. This circumstance gave much dissatisfaction to several members of the Sheremen's Company, who publicly insulted the alderman, and charged him with perjuring himself, alleging, that he had solemnly declared he would live and die a true Shereman. The instigators of this disturbance were, in consequence, punished by the court of aldermen by fine and imprisonment. The reader will find more on this subject under the head of "Dress and Observances."

to be manufacturers as well as sellers, and so to divide the business not only from the Clothworkers' Company, but to considerably injure the weavers. The act 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, prescribing what persons shall in future use the trade of weaving, after stating that "the rich clothiers do oppress the weavers, some by setting up and keeping in their houses *divers looms*, and maintaining them by journeymen and persons unskilful;[*] some by engrossing of looms into their hands, and letting them out at such unreasonable rents as the poor artificers are not able to maintain themselves by, and much less their wives and families;—some again, by giving much less wages for the workmanship of cloths than in times past, whereby they are forced utterly to forsake their occupations, etc. —Enacts, That no clothier, living out of a city, burgh, or market-town, shall keep more than two looms, nor more than two apprentices,—confines the weavers themselves to their own trade, without intermeddling with fulling, dying, or other branches,—and forbids any, having thentofore been a clothmaker or worker, to weave any kind of broad white woollen cloth in future, except in cities or other such places where cloths had been accustomed to be wove for the ten years preceding the passing of such act."

The following are miscellaneous notices of the Clothworkers, and their art, as they have been met with:

At a court of assistants of this company in 1769, their estate in the county of Londonderry, called "The Manor of Clothworkers," was let by public auction to the best bidder, on a lease of 61 years and three lives, for the annual rent of 600*l.*, and 28,000*l.* fine.[†]

Elkanah Settle, in his address to this company, before his account of the inauguration pageant of Sir Thomas Lane, one of its lord mayors, in 1694, tells them that "The grandeur of England is to be attributed to its golden fleece," (which is the crest of this company,) "the wealth of the loom making England a second Peru, and the back of the sheep and not the entrails of the earth being its chief mine of riches. The silkworm," says he, "is no spinster of ours, and our wheel and webb are wholly the clothworkers'. Thus, as trade is the soul of the kingdom, so the greatest branch of it lies in the clothworkers' hands; and though our naval commerce bring us in both the *or* and the *argent*, and, indeed, the whole wealth of the world, yet, when thoroughly examined, it will be found 'tis your *cloth* sends out to fetch them. And thus whilst the imperial Britannia is so formidable to her foes, and so potent to her friends, her strength and her power, when duly considered, to the *clothworkers*' honour it may justly be said, 'tis your shuttle nerves her arm, and your woof that enrobes her glory."

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[*] Their jurisdiction of fustians is found in statute 39 Elizabeth, c. 13.

King James incorporated himself into the Clothworkers', "as men dealing with the principal and noblest staple wares of all these islands,—woollen cloths."—*Anderson's Commerce.*

[†] *Gent.'s Magazine*, vol. 39, p. 365.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The CONSTITUTION of the Clothworkers, originally Fullers and Shermen, is briefly detailed in the following abstract of their charters:

The charter, 28th April, 20 Edward IV., grants to his beloved lieges, John Butt, Henry Lee, and Thomas Wymond, permission to found, to the praise and honour of God, and the most glorious Virgin Mary, his mother, a certain fraternity or perpetual gild, of three wardens and commonalty of the men of the mystery or art of Fullers, of the city of London and its suburbs, as well of the brethren and sisters of freemen as of others who, of their devotions, might wish to join the same. That the same wardens and commonalty may thenceforth be one body and one commonalty corporate in deed and name, of three wardens and commonalty. That they may be capable, in law, to purchase and receive in fee and perpetuity, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, to hold to them and their successors for ever. That they may have perpetual succession and a common seal. That they may be able to plead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered, in whatsoever court and before whomsoever judges, in all suits, pleas, and plaints whatsoever. That the same commonalty; that is to say, the freemen of the art or mystery aforesaid, may elect, every year, from amongst themselves, three wardens, to support the burthen of the business of the same mystery, and oversee, rule, and govern the same mystery, and the workers in the same, both in London and its suburbs, in order to correct and amend defaults therein. That the said wardens and commonalty may make reasonable ordinances and constitutions for the good government of the same mystery, as often as they please or find necessary, and may amend and alter the same, with the advice of the mayor and aldermen of London.

The charter, 24th January, 23 Henry VII., grants to the king's beloved lieges, the men of the mystery of Shermen within the city of London, That they may found and establish a gild or fraternity in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, of the men of the said mystery, and that they may receive others therein, at their pleasure. That they and their successors may be able, yearly, from year to year, at their pleasure, to elect one master and two wardens, from themselves, to govern, keep, and rule the said fraternity for ever. That the same master and wardens, and their successors, may be perpetual and capable. That the said fraternity may be, of itself, one perpetual incorporate fraternity, by the name of the Fraternity of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary of Shermen of the city of London, and may, by such name, be for ever able and capable in law, to receive and purchase, and to hold to them and their successors, lands, tenements, rents, and other possessions, both temporal and spiritual; may plead and be impleaded; may have a common seal, and may assemble, when needful, to make wholesome by-laws and ordinances.

The charter, 18th January, 19 Henry VIII., on the petition of the king's beloved and faithful lieges, the freemen of London, as well of the art or mystery of Shermen, as of the art or mystery of Fullers of the same city,—Grants, that the said mysteries of Shermen and Fullers may thenceforward become one entire art or mystery, and that they may in future, for ever, be in deed and name, one body, one art, one mystery, one fraternity, and one perpetual commonalty, by the name of CLOTHWORKERS only, and no other. That they may unite, found, and hold their certain gild of the blessed Virgin Mary,—may augment the same of such persons as they please. That the said fraternity of Clothworkers, and their successors, may be perpetually capable, yearly, or oftener, as they please, to elect and make amongst themselves, and from themselves, one master and four wardens, to govern, keep, and rule the same fraternity; and the said master and wardens to amove, if it shall be found necessary, and to elect others in their places, from amongst the said conjoined fraternity. And further, the said charter translates and changes the said formerly two distinct mysteries of Fullers and Shermen, into one body, and declares and ordains that the same shall thenceforward, for ever, be one body and one commonalty in fact and name, by the name of "the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Mystery of Clothworkers, in the city of London." It confirms to them, by that name, all rights and privileges recited, which had been granted or belonged to the two mysteries when separate. And it moreover grants permission to the united mystery, and to the brothers and sisters thereof, to have and wear a livery or vesture of one suit, yearly;—to hold in honest manner their annual feast or entertainment of meat and drink, in a competent place, yearly, on the festival of the Assumption of the blessed Virgin Mary, or other day, as they please;—it extends to them the right of trade search, as formerly enjoyed by the two fraternities, not only over cloths, but to woollens and fustians, as well as to the workers of them, freemen or non-freemen, natives or foreigners. It names Thomas Byard, John Lacye, Thomas Blackway, John Blount, and Clemens Devicke, to be the first master and four wardens of the new-formed company;—confirms all former privileges, and adds various new ones, calculated to make it a full corporation.

The Inspeximus charters, 29 Elizabeth and 9 Charles I., recite and confirm all preceding grants.

Their GOVERNMENT was ordained and regulated like that of the other companies, by different codes of by-laws, formed by the fraternity, in pursuance of the liberty granted them by their charters, and altered and amended as circumstances rendered necessary. A concise sketch of these by-laws, and their mode of operation, follows, as given in an extremely rare tract, published above a century ago by one of the court. It appears to have been compiled in order to allay some discontents of the livery which then existed, and which the author endeavours to effect by quoting the authority of the company's own records. Every point advanced has its reference given, as will be seen in the notes.*

The Clothworkers' Company possess the proper ordinances of their own company, as well as those which belonged to their predecessors, the Sheermen and Fullers, namely, Ordinances of the Sheermen's Company, 10 Henry VI.; a second set, made 13 Henry VI.; a third set of the same company, made 19 Henry VI.; and a fourth set, made 19 Edward IV. Ordinances of the Fullers, dated 20 Edward IV.; Ordinances of the joint company of Sheermen and Fullers, made on their union or incorporation by the name of Clothworkers, 23 Henry VIII.; and Ordinances of the company on their confirmation by Elizabeth, James I., and before and after the business of the Quo Warranto.

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* A copy of it is in the Corporation Library, Guildhall, but has lost the title.

The City Records contain, in addition, the following ordinances and charters relative to this company:

Les Ordinanc^s des Sheremen, Lib. F, p. 176.

Ordinances of Sheremen, 22 April, 1 Edw. V., Lib. L, 188.

Ordinances of Sheremen, Lib. K, fo. 114, 104.

Clothworkers' (ex Sheremen and Fullers) Charters, Lib. O, fo. 3.

Ordinanc^s of y^e Clothworkers; some confirmed and some respited by the lord mayor and aldermen. Jor. 13, fo. 334, 5, etc.

Clothworkers' Ordinance, That none depart out of the clothing without consent of the company, adjudged unreasonable. Rep. 10 or 11., fo. 15.

The following notices are from the tract mentioned:

The company's statutes and ordinances, which by charter they have power to make, are extant. By these is directed not only every particular part of their government, but expressly and in particular how and by whom the governors shall for ever be chosen, and that from its first constitution.

10 Henry VI. (1432.) The Shearmen, as a gild, were governed by rules and ordinances as early as 10 Henry VI., (though then not fully incorporated.)* By such rules and ordinances the old wardens, *pro tempore*, chose the new ones, their successors,† who, so chosen, were, in presence of the twelve assistants, admitted wardens. So that the government then was vested in a master, two wardens, and twelve assistants.‡

19 Henry VI. In 1441 new ordinances were made by that part of the fraternity only that had formerly been master or warden.§

It said that they were changed by and with the advice of the whole company. So that, besides the assistants concurring, the fraternity generally must have consented.

13 Henry VII. The king granted them their first charter of incorporation. New ordinances were made on this occasion, "by the major part of the twelve assistants and ten of the best of the clothing," whose names are given.‖ So that they then had a *livery*, and a portion of whom (not the whole) concurred in the legislating for the body.

This rank of governors and legislators was attained by degrees.

The first degree was "*apprentices of the craft*,"¶ none of which, by the ordinances, were to take wages or work journeywork.**

The second degree was *freemen*, sometimes called *yeomanry*, sometimes *bachelors*.†† They were presented, and were admitted to work by journeys, or journeywork.‡‡ They entered into bond, however, not to work with any foreigner or non-freeman, but with freemen only of the craft.§§

The third degree was "*householders*." See names in the list at the Chapter-house.

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* Lib. 8, fol. 81.

† L. 8, f. 35, n. 3, 4, 5; f. 36, n. 12, 13; fol. 40, n. 1, 2; f. 42, n. 2.

‡ L. 9, f. 145, 148, 157, 163, 173, 179, 184.

§ L. 8, f. 43.

‖ L. 9, f. 220, 223; l. 8, f. 3.

¶ L. 9, f. 73, 39, 41.

** L. 8, f. 13.

†† L. 1, f. 260, 283.

‡‡ L. 9, f. 189, 154, 158, 174, 263.

§§ L. 8, f. 8, 57.

The fourth degree was the livery or clothing, (i. e. such as wore a gown and hood;) and this livery or clothing it was which were called "*the fellowship.*"

The fifth degree was warden, which office also had two steps; 1st, young warden; 2d, second warden; 3d, or upper warden, was master.

The whole company, like the others we have described, were subject to the control of the lord mayor and aldermen, who forced those that rebelled to be bound in recognizance in the mayor's court,—fined for disobedience,—for breach of the ordinances,—disobeying the court of master, wardens, and assistants, in general, as well as in the trade searches; and, in extreme cases, the lord mayor could commit to the Counter.

Charter, 20 Edward IV.* By the charter, 20 Edward IV., granted to the FULLERS, they were to be governed by ordinances. Their ancient government was, like the present one of the Clothworkers, by a *court of assistants*, sometimes called "the whole counsell of the company;"† and sometimes "the whole court."‡ This court was, by the same ordinance, to consist only of such as had been master and wardens; who, by the charter, were to be chosen by the *commonalty*, and which commonalty (in such case certainly including such master and wardens), were also to make ordinances.§

Charter, 19 Edward IV.‖ By the charter, 19 Edward IV., as already noticed, the Shermen were separated from the Drapers and Tailors with whom they had been before united, and ordained they should be thenceforth separate incorporations; and the following year, 20 Edward IV., the king granted them a separate charter.

Charter, 25 Henry VII. A second charter was granted to the SHEARMEN this year. It makes the master, wardens, and their successors, for ever, *the body* corporate;¶ gives them power to elect a master and two wardens; and allows such master and wardens, and others the *secular brethren*, to make ordinances. Their government was by a court of assistants.**

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* Lib. 10, fol. 4, 29, 62.

† Lib. 10, fol. 13, n. 1, 2.

‡ L. 10, fol. 18, and fol. 43.

§ Fol. 2, n. 1.

‖ See ante, p. 391 (*note*).

¶ Fol. 3, n. 3.

** L. 9, fol. 145, 157, 163, 179, 184.

Union of the Fullers and Sheremen.

Charter, 19 Henry VIII. 1527. The Fullers and Sheremen were united by charter, 19 Henry VIII.

This charter makes the master and four wardens the incorporated commonalty:* invests them with the power, "for the good and wholesome government of the mystery, according to the statute 19 Henry VII., to make ordinances."

26th April, 23 Henry VIII., they accordingly made ordinances. The substance of which, with trifling alterations (chiefly owing to change of time and circumstances), are the same by which the company are now governed. We shall notice them as much at length as our limits will permit.

Ordinances.—23 Henry VIII. The ordinances of the united companies of Fullers and Sheermen, made pursuant to the statute, 19 Henry VII., have this preamble:

"The 26th of April, in the 23d year of Henry VIII., the master, wardens, and fellowship, willing and desiring to have among them good order, rule, and government, and to have good and wholesome statutes and ordinances for the conservation of the said good order and government, did accordingly make ordinances; which, upon the petition of the master, wardens, and fellowship, were, according to the act of parliament made the 19th year of Henry VII., confirmed and allowed by Sir Thomas More, then chancellor of England; Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, treasurer; John Fitzjames, knt., and Robert Norwich, knt., chief justices."

Election of Master.—They ordain, that ever, from henceforth, "all such as have been masters of the said mystery of the Clothworkers, and of the said late mystery of Shearmen and Fullers, and of either of them, shall meet at the Common-hall, and there they, among themselves, and none other, to nominate such a person as shall be master for the year following: the same election to be made by nomination of two persons, and to proceed by scrutiny among themselves; and the person so chosen master, and refusing to hold, shall forfeit 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"

Wardens.—As to the choice of wardens. "That then, after the old use and custome, the four wardens, that is to wit, three of the eldest, shall each of them deliver to the master a bill, wherein he shall put three divers able persons' names, that have been oldest wardens before, as their room fals; of the which three bills all those that have been masters before that time, shall put out one of every bill, and then the master that is that year master, with the eldest of all the other shall call every master, and all those that have been wardens, one after the other, before, being still in their clothing, and each person of them that have been master and warden, shall prick, one after another, with which person's name that is in the said three bills that him best liketh; and he that hath most marks shall be warden then for the year following: and also the fourth warden, which is the youngest and renter, shall put in his bill four divers men's names, that never were wardens before, and he that hath most ticks of the four names in the said bill, marked by the said master and wardens, shall be youngest warden for that year."

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* Fol. 5, n. 1.

Assistants.—As to the election of assistants: they ordain, That "at the same time be named and chosen *sixteen* persons, of the most wise and discreet persons of the same mystery, to rule and govern with the said master and wardens; and that all judgment shall passe by the said master, wardens, and the 16 persons, or the more part of them, and none otherwise: and this order to be kept yearly, for ever."*

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* "The particular constitution and government of the company, at present, is by a master, wardens, and court of assistants. This was the government in Edward IV.'s time, Lib. 10, fol. 13.

"In Henry VI.'s time, Lib. 9, fol. 145, 157:

The master is elected out of such as have been formerly upper wardens.—*Ord.* 2.

The two upper wardens out of such as formerly had been under wardens.—*Ord.* 2.

The two under wardens out of the ancientest and ablest of the livery.—*Ord.* 2.

The livery out of the ablest of the yeomanry or diffusive body.—*Ord.* 14.

The court of assistants are all such as have borne the offices of master or wardens; at present there is 38.—*Ord.* 7.

But any 12 of them, with the master and wardens, make a court.—*Ord.* 66, 8. All judgments and acts of government pass by the major part of all present.—*Ord.* 8.

They are limited by these ordinances how to govern.—*Ord.* 8.

The master and wardens take an oath to execute the ordinances without sparing any man for affection, reward, meed, dread, or promise of reward; to give and make a plain accompt of all jewels, goods, plate, duties, forfeitures, fines, summ or summs of money; not for malice, love, or affection to assess any person in a greater or lesser summ, than after the quality and quantity of his offence, according to the ordinances.—*Ord.* 75.

The assistants the like; and to give faithful advice to the master.—*Ord.* 76.

The youngest warden is renter, to gather the rents of the company.—*Ord.* 9.

The second warden is quarter-warden too.—*Ord.* 10.

Both enter security of 1,000*l.*, to be allowed by the master, wardens, and assistants, to give up a just accompt, and to pay the rest in their hands.—*Ord.* 10.

The master, wardens, and assistants yearly choose auditors, to review and audit the accompts of all money, plate, jewels, receipts, and payments.—*Ord.* 11.

A counting-house or chest is to keep all money, plate, jewels, charters, evi-

LORD MAYORS.

Sir William Hewett, or Huet, lord mayor, 1559.
Sir Rowland Hayward, sheriff, 1565; lord mayor, 1570.
Sir James Hawes, sheriff, 1565; lord mayor, 1574.

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dences, ordinances, with three keys: one key to be kept by the master, another by the upper warden, and the last by the quarter-warden.—*Ord.* 12.

The old wardens yearly deliver the goods, jewels, plate, charters, evidences, to the new wardens, by inventory.—*Ord.* 13.

If the master, wardens, or any of the assistants or livery be notorious vitious livers, the court of assistants may remove, expell, seclude the party so deemed vitious.—*Ord.* 23.

If the master or wardens be partiall, careless, remiss, or negligent to execute the ordinances, he or they shall be fined by the court of assistants.—*Ord.* 72.

All controversies betwixt freemen, masters, journeymen, or apprentices, to be decided by the master and wardens, with consent of the parties, to prevent suits; and being hard, and not determined, to be left at liberty of law. —*Ord.* 63.

No freemen or apprentices shall use any uncivill, undecent, uncomly speeches to the master, wardens, or assistants, *Ord.* 69; or any inferior person or persons of the company, *Ord.* 70; nor strike, assault, fight, or quarrell with any of them.—*Ord.* 71.

"*Apprentices.*

All apprentices to be bound at the hall; their names to be recorded.—*Ord.* 49.

The clerk to make the indentures.—*Ord.* 48.

None to entice away another's apprentice.—*Ord.* 40.

No artizan shall set over his apprentice to any other occupation or handycraft, without consent of the court of assistants.—*Ord.* 55.

The indentures of all apprentices set over, to be recorded.—*Ord.* 66.

The indentures of all apprentices running away, to be brought to the hal, the day and time recorded, upon return to be brought to the court, that the cause of his departure may be examined, the offence punished, and an order taken for the residue of his service, that no abuse be had hereafter about his freedom.—*Ord.* 57.

None shall put out, or lend forth any of his apprentices to work with any other, because it will hinder and take away the living of free journeymen.—*Ord.* 58.

None shall lend his apprentice to any other to carry burthens, to fetch water, or beat bucks; which will hinder the porters, water-bearers, and others allowed by the custom of the city, to relieve themselves and live thereby.—*Ord.* 59.

The apprentices of the dead to be provided for by the court.—*Ord.* 51.

No apprentice, after expiration of his apprenticeship, shall be presented to the chamberlain of London to be made free, before he hath been presented to the master and wardens, to be examined whether he hath duly and truly served his whole time; and if of the handy trade, whether he be a sufficient workman or no. The party being found sufficient and allowed, then to be sworn; to pay for his admission, ijs. vj*d*.—*Ord.* 37.

No housholder shall give wages to any apprentice newly out of his time, untill he be presented to the master and wardens, admitted and approved for a sufficient workman, then to be admitted to work journeywork, and to take wages according to custom.—*Ord.* 36.

The master, wardens, and assistants, without consent of any other, may make free, by redemption, any person or persons as to them shall seem meet.—*Ord.* 35.

All admitted take an oath.—*Ord.* 78.

To maintain and keep to their power, all the good laws, ordinances, and statutes.

You shall be obedient from time to time, and at all times, in all lawful matters, to the master, wardens, and assistants.

You shall come upon all lawful summons by clerk or beadle, having no lawful or reasonable excuse, or pay a penalty.

Sir Edward Orborne, sheriff, 1575; lord mayor 1583.
Sir John Spencer, sheriff, 1583; lord mayor, 1594.
Sir Thomas Skinner, sheriff, 1587; lord mayor, 1596.
Sir Nicholas Moseley, sheriff, 1590; lord mayor 1599.
Sir John Watts, sheriff, 1596; lord mayor, 1606.
Sir Ralph Freeman, sheriff, 1623; lord mayor, 1633.

“*Journeymen.*

All journeymen shall be of good rule and demeanor towards the master, wardens, and fellowship.—*Ord.* 41.

Shall make no unlawfull assemblies, brotherhoods, congregations, or flockings together.—*Ord.* 62.

Use any unlawfull games or plays, as dice, cards, tables, for avoyding of riots or troubles, as in former times have risen upon like occasion.

No journeyman shall work with any of another fellowship, if he can be set on work by a freeman of his own art. —*Ord.* 42.

No journeyman upon any distaste shall depart from his service before the matter be heard by the master and wardens.—*Ord.* 43.

“*Quarter-days.*

Court days to be kept at the pleasure of the master, wardens, and assistants. —*Ord.* 24.

Four quarter-days, unto which shall be summoned the whole company, fellowship, and all other persons free of the company.

These ordinances, or so many as shall be thought convenient, shall be openly read, to the intent they may better observe and keep the same.

“*The Fines for not comming are,*

For the master and wardens	6*s.* 8*d.*
Every assistant .	3*s.* 4*d.*
Every one of the livery .	2*s.* 0*d.*
Every housholder of the livery	1*s.* 0*d.*
Every journeyman .	0*s.* 4*d.*

All pay quarteridge.—*Ord.* 25.

Every housholder, 6*d.* a quarter.

Every journeyman, 2*d.* a quarter.

The journeymen shall come every quarter-day to hear the ordinances read, or forfeit 6*d.*—*Ord.* 44.

All shall pay their reasonable parts of contributions, taxes, and assessments.—*Ord.* 60, 47.

The master, wardens, and assistants may nominate 4 or 6 persons to be assessors, appoint collectors.—*Ord.* 65.

Master, wardens, and assistants may pardon and mitigate fines.—*Ord.* 67.

Punish the unruly.—*Ord.* 68.

Distrain according to ordinance.—*Ord.* 73.

All fines to come to the utility of the company.—*Ord.* 74.

A search every quarter.—*Ord.* 27.

The master, wardens, and assistants appoint such as shall search.—*Ord.* 28.

None shall resist the master and wardens in the search.—*Ord.* 29.

To exercise true workmanship both in rowing, sheiring, cotning, not to use iron cards, but only teasles.—*Ord.* 30.

None shall colour forraign goods.—*Ord.* 45.

None shall buy cloth for any stranger at Blackwel hall.—*Ord.* 46.

No forraigner shall be imployed before a free journeyman.—*Ord.* 39.

No journeyman shall take an apprentice except he be admitted a housholder.—*Ord.* 50.

No housholder shall keep above two apprentices at one time, except he imploy a journeyman freeman, and then he may keep three.—*Ord.* 52.

Every master, warden, or assistant may keep three.—*Ord.* 54.

Every new housholder the first two yeares shall keep but one.—*Ord.* 53.

In case of sicknes the master may substitute his deputy.—*Ord.* 6.

The livery must attend the master and wardens upon all occasions.—*Ord.* 15.

The master, wardens, and assistants shall choose the warden of the yeomandry, they shall governe the yeomandry in such sort as in former times hath been used.—*Ord.* 19.

The master, wardens, and assistants may choose the clark and beadle.—*Ord.* 21, 22.

Both take oaths to do their duties. —*Ord.* 70, 80.

Poor housholders to be relieved and buried at the charge of the company.—*Ord.* 32.

The ordinances of the 23d of Henry

Sir Robert Parkhurst, lord mayor, 1634.
Sir Richard Gurney, sheriff, 1633; lord mayor, 1641.
Sir John Ireton, lord mayor, 1658.
Sir John Robertson, sheriff, 1657; lord mayor, 1662.
Sir William Peake, sheriff, 1663; lord mayor, 1667.
Sir Francis Chaplin, sheriff, 1668; lord mayor, 1677.
Sir Thomas Lane, 1695.
Sir Robert Benfield, 1706.
Sir Robert Beachcroft, sheriff, 1700; lord mayor, 1712.

DRESS AND OBSERVANCES.

The following order of the Court of Aldermen, regulating the rank and precedency of this company, and that of the Dyers (1518), and an account of the Clothworkers' printed pageants, is all we have to present the reader with under this head.

"Die Jovis ult. die Januar', anno R. R. Henrici Octavi Septimo.

"WHERE that there hathe been of late a variaunce and cont'vie moved and hade between the wardens and ffeliship of Shermen of this citie of London, on the oon p'tie, and the wardens and ffelishippe of Dyers, of the same cittie on that other p'tie, of and for the p^{r}eminence of the rowme and place, as well in all their goyings in all p'cessions, as all other goyings, standyngs, and rydyngs for the busynessys and causes of this citie: Whereuppon the seyd wardeyns of bothe the seyd p'ties the last day of Januar', above seyd, of their free willes and full consent, as well for theym selves as for ther hole felyshippes, lovyngly and obedyently have comp'mytted and submytted theym to stand and obey the rule, order, decree, and judgment, in that behalf, of Sir Will'm Boteler, knyght, mayor of this citie, and other his brethern, th' aldermen, the daye and yere in ther councell chambr assembled of and in the p^{r}misses wheruppon the seid mayor and aldremen the daye and yere aboveseyd, takyng uppon theym the rule and direc'on of and in the p^{r}misses, have the seyd day and yere adjudged, ordered, and decreed, that for div^{r}se considerac'ons theym movinge, the seyd wardeyns and ffelisship of Shermen shall, ffrome henceforthe, go, stand, and ryde in all p^{r}cessions and other goyngs, standyngs, and rydyngs, for the busynessis and causes of this citie, next before the seyd wardeyns and ffelisshippe of Dyers; and that the seyd wardeyns and ffelisshipp of Dyers shall charitably and lovyngly folowe next the seyd wardeyns and ffelisshipp of Shermen, in all the seyd p^{r}cessions,

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VIII., and 29th of Elizabeth, are the same almost verbatim.

"And thus we have presented to the honourable committee the government of the Fullers, Shearmen, Clothworkers; we have proved the present constitution and government of the Clothworkers, not only in substance, but in all particular circumstances, to be the same with the
Fullers, in Edward IV.'s time;
The Shearmen, in Henry VI.'s time;
The Clothworkers, in Henry VIII.'s time;
Their ordinances the same;
The custome the same.
No innovation, no combination."

goyngs, standyngs, and rydyngs, w^{t}out any further strife or debate of and for the seyd p^{r}emyence of rowme or place, and w^{t}out eny labo^{r} or sute hereafter to be made to the contr^{a}y. And that this seid decree, order, and jugement, be frome henceforth between the seyd p'ties form^{r}ly holden, obs^{r}ved, and kept, eny other man^{r} of decree, ordin'ce, or jugement heretofore to the contr^{a}y made notw^{t}standyng: p'vided alwayes, that as often as hereaft^{r} yt shall happen eny aldremen of eyther of the seyd ffelisshippes be mayer of this citie, that then the ffelisship of the seid mayer shall, after the olde custome of the sayd citie, goo afore all other ffelisshippes in all places, duryng the tyme of mayralte of the seyd mayer so chosen, etc.

"It'm. Where the seyd wardens of Dyers, this seid daye exp^{r}ssely seid that they wold not goo in p'cession, but absente theym frome them rather than they wold obey this decre, rule, and judgment. Therfore nowe injunc'on ys geven to John Ax, and other his ffelawes, the wardens, that they go tomorowe in the gen^{r}all p'cession, accordyng to the order above taken, uppon the payne of xx^{li}."

(Then follows an order of the rank and degree of all the companies.)*

PRINTED PAGEANTS.

1633, Sir Ralph Freeman.	"London Imp.; or London Mercator, expressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes, at the Inauguration of the Right Honourable Ralph Freeman, at the charges of the Right Worshipful Company of Clothworkers. By T. Haywood. Printed by Nicholas Okes, 1633," 4to.	Not known where is a copy.
1658, Sir John Ireton.	"London's Tryumph, presented by Industry and Honour, with other Delightful Scænees appertaining to them; celebrated in Honour of the Right Honourable Sir John Ireton, Lord Mayor of the said city, on the 29 of October, 1658, and done at the Cost and Charges of the Worshipfull Company of Clothworkers, with the Speeches, &c. by John Tatham," 4to, 1658.	Mr. West had a copy. Mr. Bindley's was sold August 5, 1820, to Mr. Rhodes for 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* A copy in Mr. Thorpe's Catalogue, [1836], was marked 3*l.* 3*s.*

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* Rep. 3, fol. 35, and Lib. N. fo. 5^{b}. Vide Hist. Essay, 101-3 (*notes*).

1662-3, Sir John Robinson.	"London's Triumph; presented in severall delightful scenes, both upon the Water and Land, and celebrated in Honour of the truly Loyal and known Deserver of Honour, Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor of the city of London. At the cost and charges of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers," 4to.*	A copy at Mr. West's sale; Mr. Gough's, in the Bodleian Library; Mr. Bindley's sold, 1819, to Mr. Jolly, for 2*l*. 14*s*.
1677-8, Sir Francis Chaplin.	"London Triumphs; illustrated with many Magnificent Structures and Pageants; on which are orderly advanced several stately Representations of Poetical Deities, sitting and standing in great splendour on several Scenes in proper Shapes, with pertinent Speeches, jocular Songs, (sung by the City Musick,) and pastoral Dancing. Performed October 29, 1677, for the celebration, solemnity, and Inauguration of the Right Honourable Sir Francis Chaplin, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. All the Charge and Expences of the Industrious Design being the sole Undertaking of the Ancient and Right Worshipful Society of Clothworkers. Designed and Composed by Thomas Jordan, Gent. "Et veniam pro laude peto; laudatis abunde, Non fastiditus si tibi, Lector: ero. "London, printed for John Playford, at the Temple Church, 1677."	At Mr. West's sale, in 1773. One at the Bodleian Library, and a fragment (the first eight pages) at the British Museum.
1695, Sir Thomas Lane.	"The Triumphs of London. Prepared for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Lane, Knight, Lord Mayor of the city of London, containing a full Description of the Pageants, Speeches, Songs, and the whole Solemnity of the Day. Performed on Monday, the 29th of October, 1694. Set forth at the proper costs and charges of the Honourable Company of Clothworkers. Published by Authority. London: Printed and are to be Sold by Richard Baldwin, at the Oxford Arms, in Warwick lane, 1694."	A copy sold at Mr. West's sale. One now in the City of London Library, Guildhall.

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* A tract was published during this mayoralty, intituled "The Ancient Honours of the city of London recovered by the noble Sir John Robinson, Knight and Baronet, Lord Mayor for the year 1662-3, in the true English and manlike exercise of Wrestling, Archery, Sword, and Dagger; with the speeches of Mr. William Smith, master of the Game, and Clerk of the Market upon this solemn occasion. Intermitted twenty-four years, since Garaway was Mayor."—*Note in Nichol's Pageants*, p. 109.

HALL AND BUILDINGS.

The original Clothworkers' Hall, in Mincing-lane, was purchased by the wardens and fellowship of the Fullers, in the 34th year of Henry VI., 1455, for ever to remain to the fellowship and their successors.*

"The diffensive body, viz. the yeomanry or journeymen, paid for their sports, recreations, and assemblies, in this hall,† nay, they were permitted sometimes the use of the hall, upon their good abaring to the master, wardens, and fellowship.‡"

Of this hall we know nothing further than that it was, in great part, but not wholly, destroyed by the fire of London, having been distinguished on that occasion for being the utmost boundary of the conflagration—indeed, for having stopped it. "But strange," says Pepys, speaking of this fire in his Diary, "it is to see Clothworkers' Hall on fire these three days and nights in one body of flame, it having the cellars full of oyle." The Gazette of September 8, 1666, also announces the fire to be stopped near Clothworkers' Hall, in Mincing lane.

The New View of London, published forty years afterwards, viz. 1708, thus speaks of the hall as then restored:

"Clothworkers' Hall is situate on the east side of Mincing lane, and is a noble rich building. The Hall is a lofty room, adorned with wainscot to the ceiling, where is a curious fret-work. The screen, at the south end, is of oak, adorned with four pilasters, their entablature and compass pediment of the Corinthian order, enriched with their arms, palm branches, &c. The west end is adorned with the figures of King James, and King Charles I. richly carved as big as life in their robes, with regalia all gilt with gold, where is a spacious window of stained glass, and the queen's arms; also those of Sir John Robinson, knight and baronet, his Majesty's lieutenant of the Tower of London, lord mayor of this honourable city, anno 1663, and president of the artillery company, who kept his mayoralty in this hall, in which year he entertained their majesties, the king, queen, and queen-mother, and their royal highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York, and, towards the re-edifying of this hall, a worthy benefactor. His coat of arms, 6th and 4th gules and or quarterly embattled, the 2d and 3d vert semi of trefoils, a buck trippant or; and the like buck for the crest."

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* Clothworkers' Records, lib. 9, fol. 13.

† Lib. 9, fol. 15.

‡ Lib. 9, fol. 287; lib. 2, fol. 21.

Here are also painted the arms of Samuel Pepys, master of this company, and a benefactor, anno 1677, viz. "1st and 4th sable on a bend or, between 2 horses' heads erased argent, 3 flowers de lys, the 2d and 3d gules, a lion rampant within a bordure ingrayled or."

In another window finely painted the arms of William Howard, master of this company, and a benefactor, 1687, viz. "sable, 2 talbots' heads or, between as many plaunches ermin."

In a fourth window the arms of Sir Joseph Williamson, knight, one of his majesty's most honourable privy council and principal secretary of state, master of this worshipful company, anno 1676, and a noble benefactor, viz. "Or, a chevron impayled between 3 trefoils sable."

Also in two small windows the arms of the honourable city of London, and those of this company, "which are sable a chevron ermin between habiccks in chief argent and a tassel in base or; crest, a ram passant or; supporters 2 griffins or, pelleted. Motto 'My trust is in God alone.'"*

The outside is adorned with curious brick fluted columns, with Corinthian capitals of stone.

Descriptions of the hall, as since altered, are in most of the histories of London.

The company's almshouses stood (before their removal to their present site at Islington,) in White Friars, on part of a garden belonging to Margaret, Countess of Kent, held by her under a demise from the prior of that friary.

The company is there mentioned by the name of the "Corporation of Woolmongers or Clothworkers."

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* In Clothworkers' Hall, before the fire of London, there were, in stained glass (according to the Harl. MS. No. 1463-4,) the arms of ten lord mayors and sixteen sheriffs, who had all been masters or wardens. The same MS. mentions the *upper-hall* window, and also the parlours, as containing stained glass.

GIFTS AND CHARITIES INTRUSTED WITH THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF CLOTHWORKERS OF LONDON.

FREE SCHOOLS, ALMSHOUSES, ANNIVERSARY SERMONS, LECTURES, AND EXHIBITIONS, BY WHOM FOUNDED, ENDOWED, AUGMENTED, OR GIVEN; WITH THE NAMES OF THE BENEFACTORS.*

Free Schools.

A free school at Sutton Valence, in Kent, by William Lambe, esq., anno 1578. Another in the Isle of Man, by Philip Christian, anno 1655.

Almshouses.

An almshouse in White Friars, by Margaret, Countess of Kent, anno 1538. An almshouse at Sutton Valence, in Kent, by William Lamb, esq., anno 1578. An almshouse at Islington, in the county of Middlesex, by John Heath, anno 1640.

Anniversary Sermons and Lectures.

Three sermons, every week in term time, at Whittington College, on College-hill, by James Finch, anno 1508. A lecture, at Hitchin, in the county of Hertford, by Oliver Clommond, anno 1540. Two anniversary sermons, one at St. Dunstan's church, in Fleet street, on the 15th of February; the other at St. Botolph without Aldersgate, on the 25th of August, by Lady Ann Packington, anno 1560. A Sermon at Lamb's Chapel, every quarter, by William Lamb, esq., anno 1578. A sermon at St. Michael's church, in Cornhill, by John Lute, anno 1582. A lecture at Shitlington, in the county of Bedford, by Edward Pilsworth, anno 1603. A sermon at Farnham, in the county of Surry. Also a sermon in St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, London; both on All Saints' day, by John Bayworth, anno 1622. A sermon on the 1st of May, in St. Mary le Bow church, London, by Samuel Lese, anno 1634. A sermon, in St. Christopher's church, London, by John Heath, anno 1640. A sermon in St. Clement's church, in Eastcheap, every 11th of October, by Samuel Middlemore, anno 1640. A lecture at Burton upon Trent, in the county of Stafford, by Thomas Boylston, anno

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* From the Table in Strype's Stow, 1720.

1648. A sermon at Lamb's Chapel, on St. Stephen's day, by Robert Hitchins, anno 1680. A sermon in St. Mary at Hill church, London, by John Webb, anno 1697.

Exhibitions.

Two exhibitions, one to the master of Peter-house, Cambridge, for the use of the poor scholars there; the other to the bursar of University College, in Oxford, for the like; by William Heron, anno 1580. One exhibition to Cambridge, by William Havit, anno 1599. Two exhibitions, the one to Oxford, the other to Cambridge, by Edward Pilsworth, anno 1603. Two more exhibitions, the one to Oxford, the other to Cambridge, by John Heath, anno 1640. One exhibition to Oxford, by Thomas Burnell, anno 1655.

Benefactors.

Oliver Cloumond; John Watson; William Gardiner; Roger Gardiner; William Lamb; John Date; Thomazin Evans; Margaret Holligrave; Stephen Lound; John Bayworth; Robert Pyle; Peter Blundel; Robert Ormeston; James Trussel, esq.; John Hobby, esq.; William Frankland; William Lamb, esq., (who, besides the free school, almshouse, etc., already mentioned, founded also a chapel near Cripplegate, called Lamb's Chapel, *alias* St. James' in the Wall;) John Rogers; Thomas Hussey; Richard Stapes; Sir Thomas Trevor; John Heath; Thomas Burnel; William Heron; Lady Anne Packington; John Shield; Samuel Middlemore; Thomas Boylston; Thomas Hilson; Alderman Heydon; William Penoyer, esq.; Sir William Peake; Robert Hitchins; Sir John Robinson; John Webb; William Edwards, esq.; William Hewes, esq., (gave, by will, September 3, 1715, 100*l.* for the use of the poor).

The disbursements of this company, in charities, amount to about 1,400*l.* per annum.

[*Drawn up by* Mr. CHASE, *Clerk of the Company.*]

FINIS.

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FINIS.

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ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

THE indulgence of the reader is requested for some typographical errors and omissions, almost unavoidable in a work of the difficult and multifarious nature of the present one. The most important of them are noticed below :

VOLUME I.

Page	*line*	
23	26	for “Granville,” read *Glanville.*
51	36	for “land,” read *lend.*
53	29	at “councils of twelve,” of the Saxon gilds, and after twelve, add a comma (,)
176	29	for “20,000,” read “200,000.”
224	23	for “promise,” read *promises*, and *ib.* (note), line 19, for “20,” read “20,000*l.*”
245	9	for “1245,” read “1542.”
263	1-4	(*note*), instead of “charters,” read *deeds ;* for “wardens,” read *the king*, and for “do,” read *did.*
347	18	for “hall,’ read *court.*

VOLUME II.

6	3	(note), for “ultrina,” read *ultima.*
15	5	for “no,” read *on.*
19	22	for “ricitals,” read *recitals.*
24	6	(note) dele the comma (,) between Byrstowe and Grantham.
128	23	for “sit,” read *sate.*
178	12	for “heir,” read *their.*
183	28	add to the figure “2” “and 3.”
198	28	for “in a dyner,” read “*of* a dyner.”
199	32	for “master,” read *masters.*
344	5	(note), for “All-Saints,” read *All-Souls.*
381	1	(2d column), for “patched,” read *pached.*
385	3	(note in 1st column) for “Cissoribas,” read *Cissoribus.*
386	2 & 3	(note in 2d column) for “Cissoriu,” and “Armurarius,” read *Cissorij* and *Armurarijs.*
388	21	for “then,” read *there.*
389	8	for “armorata,” read *armatura.*
	20	(note in 2d column,) for “1660,” read “1560.”
390	14	after “tailors,” add a comma (,)
	5	(note in first column) after “making,” add a period or full stop (.)
392	8	after “eight,” add a period or full stop (.)
	18	and begin “at,” with a capital (A.)
393	33	dele “*e*” in the name *Stowe.*
394	6	for “so celebrated,” read *to celebrate.*
481 & 483	1	for head lines, “Origin and History,” read “Hall and Buildings.”
569	38	for “Confessor and Conqueror,” read *Confessor, and of the Conqueror.*
577	1	for head-line, “Dress and Observances,” read “Origin and History.”

In giving the original Latin of the Charters which finish the accounts of each company, some errors will be found as to the abbreviations. They have been caused principally from a want of what the printers call “Doomsday Marks,” and which could not have been procured without considerable additional expense, on account of the smallness of the type. The reader who is conversant with records, (and to whom only they will be known,) will easily be able to rectify these mistakes where he meets with them.

THE HISTORY

OF THE

TWELVE GREAT LIVERY COMPANIES

OF

LONDON,

PRINCIPALLY COLLECTED FROM THEIR GRANTS AND RECORDS;

WITH

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

AN HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION, AND COPIOUS ACCOUNTS OF EACH COMPANY,
AND OF THEIR ESTATES AND CHARITIES;

WITH

Attested Copies and Translations of all the Companies' Charters,

FROM THEIR FOUNDATION TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY WILLIAM HERBERT,

LIBRARIAN TO THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

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